ROYAL EDITION

The Times

Nº. 45,436 LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone : Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, February 13, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for first line or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALLAN.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 7, Somers-place, W.2, to CECIL, wife of CAPT. A. W. ALLAN, The Rifle Brigade—a son.

BOWES.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Oporto, Portugal, to PHYLLIS (*née* Bonnor), wife of DAVID YOOL BOWES—a daughter.

BULMAN.—On Feb. 6, 1930, at Hillside, Aylestone-hill, Hereford, to DR. and Mrs. BULMAN—a daughter.

CLARKSON.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to LESLIE (*née* Manning), wife of CHRISTOPHER CLARKSON, late R.A.F.—a son.

DODD.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at a London nursing home, to ETHEL RIDYARD (*née* Breakell), the wife of CHARLES TATTERSHALL DODD (L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng.), of "Glendowan," Thames Ditton—a son.

GASKIN.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Auteuil, to Mrs. ARLEN GASKIN, wife of H. L. Gaskin, of the Nigerian Education service—the gift of a son (EDWARD JACQUES LUDARD). (African papers, please copy.)

GULLAND.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Edinburgh, to Madeline, wife of Dr. J. M. GULLAND, 283, Woodstock-road, Oxford—a daughter.

HANKINSON.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Halcyon House, Elgin-road, Bournemouth, to MARGARET D'URBAN (MARGOT), wife of ROBERT HANKINSON—the gift of a daughter.

NASH.—On Feb. 11, 1930, to WINIFRED, wife of MAJOR C. G. NASH, of Oregon, West Byfleet, Surrey—a son (still-born).

NORMAN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Delhi, India, to the wife of CAPTAIN M. BETHUNE NORMAN—a son.

RICHARDSON.—On Feb. 7, 1930, at a nursing home, to KATHLEEN, wife of HENRY RICHARDSON, Mr. Islington—a gift of a daughter.

RUSSELL.—On Feb. 11, 1930, to "CISSIE" (*née* Ailberty) and HAROLD L. RUSSELL—a son.

WHITE.—On Feb. 9, 1930, to YVONNE, wife of HATHERINGTON S. A. WHITE, 17, Ladbroke-grove, W.11—a son.

WILLIAM-POWLETT.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Marden Park, Surrey, to BARBARA, wife of LIEUT.-COM. NEWTON WILLIAM-POWLETT, D.S.C.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BAYNES : DAY.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, RONALD CHRISTOPHER BAYNES, younger son of Sir Christopher W. Baynes, Bt., and the late Lady Baynes, of 27, Lowndes-square, S.W.1, to CECILIA, only daughter of the late MAJOR CHARLES RUSSELL DAY, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and Mrs. Day, of Button Lanes, Norfolk.

COZENS-WALKER : MACKAY HERIOT.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at the English Church, Seville, Spain, by the Rev. G. Clark, GILBERT ALEXANDER COZENS-WALKER, son of the late Rev. Arthur Cozens-Walker and Mrs. Cozens-Walker, Oakwood, Western-avenue, N.W.11, to HYACINTH MARGARITA, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ERIC MACKAY HERIOT, Peña del Hierro, Seville, granddaughter of the late Major-General Mackay Heriot and Mrs. Mackay Heriot, 56, Cheniston-gardens, Kensington.

FLEWETT : MAYNARD.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at St. Mary Abbots Church, London, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cork (father of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. J. N. Osborne, JOHN GODFREY, youngest son of ARCHDEACON and Mrs. FLEWETT, to IVY MARGARET, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM JOHN MAYNARD of London.

KINNEAR : de MIERRE.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at the Parish Church, Hellingly, Sussex, ALISTAIR NORMAN, younger son of Mr. and the late Mrs. C. M. KINNEAR, of Liverpool, to ELIZABETH JOYCE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DE MIERRE, Hellingly.

MACGREGOR : LONG.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at St. Jude's Church, S. Kensington, ROBERT SEATON MACGREGOR, son of Mr. Robert MacGregor and the late Mrs. MacGregor, to WINIFRED, only daughter of the late Rev. Winstall Lowe and Mrs. Long, of N.W. Australia.

MEAD : SMITH.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at St. Mary's, Hendon, GEORGE PRESTON, only son of the late Dr. R. W. MEAD and Mrs. Mead, of Whitby, Yorks, to MAY BLANDFORD, elder daughter of the late RICHARD SMITH and Mrs. Smith, of Blackburn, Lancs.

PETRIE : CRAWFORD.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at St. James's, Spanish-place, JOHN NICOL, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PETRIE, of Pitairlie, Elgin, to HELÈNE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HUNTER CRAWFORD, of Liverpool.

SMITH : ALLPASS.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Christ Church, Sutton, Surrey, JOHN WESLEY PEACOCK, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Picard, Wilmslow, Cheshire, to JOAN WINIFRED ALLPASS, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Allpass, Sutton, Surrey.

RICHARDSON : SNOWBALL.—On Feb. 10, 1920, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by Canon Brook-Jackson, DAVID RICHARDSON, of Lindisfarne House, Rowlands Gill, Co. of Durham, son of Mr. Charles Richardson and the late Mrs. Richardson, of 95, Parkhane, Croydon, to MURIEL MARY, only daughter of the late J. SNOWBALL, of Station Horse House, Northumberland, and of Mrs. Snowball, 5, Holland-street, W.8.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Eastbourne, EMILY, wife of FREDERICK H. ADAMS, of Thames Ditton, Surrey. Cremation, Woking, 12 noon, Saturday, Feb. 15. No mourning or flowers, by her request.

ARMSTRONG.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at the Church of Scotland, Inverness Hospital, Edinburgh, the Rev. HUGH ARMSTRONG, M.A., B.D., Minister of the parish of Winchburgh, West Lothian.

BEAUMONT.—On Feb. 11, 1930, suddenly, at 14, Royal-crescent, Holland Park, MARION CHARLOTTE BEAUMONT, widow of William Coppard Beaumont, in her 87th year. Requiem Mass at St. Francis's Church, Notting Hill, at 10 a.m. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery at 11.30 to-morrow (Friday).

BIRKBECK.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Westacre, Henry Birkbeck, eldest son of Henry Birkbeck, of Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, aged 76. Funeral, Westacre Church, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

BLACKER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Haroldslea, Horley, Surrey, after a motor accident, ELIZA BLACKER, the dear friend of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cohen, formerly of Springfield, Wood Wickham, Kent.

BOCQUET.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Montana-Vermala, Switzerland, DOROTHY (DOTTIE), granddaughter of the late Sir Seymour Haden, wife of W. M. B. BOCQUET. Burial Lausanne Cemetery. (American papers, please copy.)

BOND.—On Feb. 11, 1930, passed away suddenly, at 25, Fallowcourt-avenue, N.12, FRANCES JANE KINGTON BOND. Funeral to-morrow (Friday). Service in the East Finchley Congregational Church at 1 o'clock. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation ?

BURGOYNE.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at 33, Eaton-terrace, IRENE VICTORIA EASON, widow of SIR ALAN BURGOYNE.

CHRISTIE.—On Feb. 8, 1930, after a brief illness, at his residence, "Sefton Place," Warning-camp, Arundel, Sussex, ANDREW CHARLES CHRISTIE, also of 5, Royal-crescent, Brighton, and Chairman of Christie's Wharf, Limited, London, S.E.7, aged 54 years. Interment in Lyminster Cemetery, near Arundel, to-day (Thursday), at 3 o'clock.

COATES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1930, at 90, Cromwell-road, Hove, LT.-COL. WILLIAM COATES, L.M.S. (retired), late of Lahore, Punjab India, aged 78. By his request, no flowers or mourning. Funeral strictly private. (Indian papers, please copy.)

COCKELL.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 21, Byfeld-gardens, Barnes, MARTHA, for 50 years the beloved wife of the late GEORGE MOYLE COCKELL, of the Admiralty Registry, in her 86th year. Service at Barnes Parish Church, 12.30 to-morrow (Friday).

DE CANDOLE.—On Feb. 9, 1930, at Antibes, France, RACHEL, dearly loved wife of H. L. C. V. DE CANDOLE, Dean of Bristol.

DONALDSON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Nethern, Bath, BLANCHE LOUISA DONALDSON, widow of Alexander Donaldson, of Edinburgh, and younger daughter of the late T. G. Bray, of Adelaide, South Australia, in her 82nd year. Interment at Grove-road Cemetery, Harrogate, to-morrow (Friday), at 3.30.

DUGGAN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Mrs. MINNIE LOIS DUGGAN, widow of E. H. Duggan, of Toronto, Canada.

DYCE.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Edinburgh, ALICE MARGARET WILHELMINA, youngest daughter of the late JOHN NEIL DYCE, Advocate, Sheriff Substitute, Lanark. Funeral service at St. Paul's, York-place, Edinburgh, at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Friday), and thereafter private to Lanark.

ETHERINGTON.—On Feb. 5, 1930, ELEANOR MADELINE ETHERINGTON of 52, Rue Maraîchère, Brussels.

FLETCHER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at The Boyce, Wrigglesdon-hill, Woking, PHYLLIS ANNIE, widow of COLONEL PHILIP FLETCHER, late of Atherton, Lancs. Funeral at Brookwood, 2.30 to-morrow (Friday). No flowers.

FRENKEL.—On Feb. 10, 1930, suddenly, LEONARD ADOLF FRENKEL. Cortege leaves 8, Stradella-road, Herne Hill, S.E., at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Friday). Service at Norwood Cemetery, 11.30 a.m.

GIBBS.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at her home, The Shrubbery, South Park, Reigate, ELLEN SARAH, second daughter and last survivor of the family of the late GEORGE GIBBS, of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, and of the Stock Exchange, aged 86 years. Funeral at Highgate Old Cemetery on Monday at 11 a.m. No flowers, by request.

GREGORY WHITE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, JOHN GREGORY WHITE, M.D., formerly of Bournemouth, aged 92.

HUGHES.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Emsworth, Mrs. SARA FRANCIS HUGHES (*née* Wills) passed peacefully away, aged 85. Funeral at Walmington Cemetery, Emsworth, 3 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

INMAN.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at 1, The Close, Hatfield, GEORGE TALFOURD INMAN, J.P., High Sheriff for Oxfordshire 1906, aged 78. Funeral Hatfield Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

DEATHS (continued)

LAURENCE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 4, Walpole-avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey, EDITH LYDIA, widow of CL. E. T. LAURENCE. Interment, after cremation, at Teddington Cemetery, 3.15 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

LAWSON.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Blackford, Perthshire, LILLIAS JANE SHARP, wife of the late JOHN LAWSON, J.P., and eldest daughter of the late Robert Sharp-Baron Bailie of Blackford.

LOVETT-THOMAS.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Cheltenham, LEWIS HENRY LOVETT-THOMAS, D.I.G., Indian Police, son of the late Rev. Lewis Frederick Thomas, Rector of Holy Trinity, Bath, passed peacefully away in his 84th year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at Cheltenham Cemetery at 2.30 p.m.

McRAE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, ISOBEL ALICE, wife of the late COLONEL JOHN GRAHAM MCRAE, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 79 years.

MATTHEWS.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 9, Cecil-court, S.W.10, EMILY MATTHEWS, for over 50 years the faithful and beloved servant and friend of the family of the late Robert William Keate, Governor of British West Africa, and of the late Mrs. Keate, Hampton Court Palace. Funeral at Brompton Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 12.30 p.m.

MONTGOMERY-CAMPBELL.—On Monday, Feb. 10, 1930, at Drury Lane Farm, Redmarley, A. W. MONTGOMERY-CAMPBELL, Esq., of Redmarley, Glos.

MOORE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 5, Priory-road, Kew, HUBERT WILLIAM MOORE, L.D.S.Eng., R.C.S. Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Friday), 9.30. (Australian papers, copy.)

NEILSON.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at a nursing home in London, HELEN VERA, wife of LT.-COLONEL JOHN FRASER NEILSON. Funeral at St. Alban's Church, Teddington, to-morrow (Friday), at 11 a.m., and afterwards at Teddington Cemetery. R.I.P.

NICHOLS.—On Feb. 11, 1930, passed peacefully away, Mrs. L. E. NICHOLS, of the Hyde Park-gate Hotel, Kensington, and Folkestone. Interment at Lympne at 1.45 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Carriages leave Folkestone Central Station at 1.20 p.m. (Charing Cross 11.5 a.m.). Flowers will be called for at Folkestone Central Station.

PAGET.—On Feb. 9, 1930, suddenly, ARTHUR RICHARD PAGET, Cantab, beloved husband of Ichi and elder son of the late G. E. Paget and Stella Paget.

PATRICCHIO.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Torquay, MARIETTA NATALIE, elder daughter of the late JOHN and ROBERTA PATRICCHIO.

PIERCE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, suddenly, HARRY PIERCE, of Chiltern House, Thornton Heath, aged 73. Funeral, Saturday, Feb. 15, St. Paul's Church, Thornton Heath, at 10.30 a.m. Interment, Shirley Churchyard.

PITT.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at Fairlawn, Ryde, I.W., KEAN MOTTRAM PITT, Priest, dearly-loved husband of Edith Alice Pitt, and son of the late William Pitt, of Monmouth Grammar School, aged 70. Service to-morrow (Friday), at Holy Trinity, Ryde, at 8.45 a.m., followed by cremation and burial later at Monmouth, R.I.P.

RADCLIFFE.—On Feb. 5, 1930, at Hyères, France, POLLEXFEN COLMORE COPPLESTON RADCLIFFE, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, of Dernford, Crownhill, Devon, elder son of the late Coppleston Lopes Radcliffe, of Derriford, aged 74. Funeral Tamerton Foliot, Devon, to-day (Thursday), 3.15 p.m.

RIDDETT.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Gatton Point House, Redhill, Surrey, the Rev. ALFRED PERRY RIDDETT, aged 85. Funeral service at Redhill Wesleyan Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30.

ROCHE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, suddenly, at Sheringham, Dr. E. B. ROCHE, aged 81 years. Service at the house for family to-morrow (Friday), 2 p.m. Interment New Cemetery, 2.30 p.m.

SAGE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, COL. CHARLES ARTHUR ROSS SAGE, I.S.C. (retired), aged 79 years.

SALE.—At Klerksdorp, Transvaal, the result of an accident, GEORGE GEOFFREY, eldest and only surviving son of the late G. S. SALE, sometime of New Zealand. (New Zealand papers, please copy.)

SMITH.—On Feb. 11, 1930, after a short illness, HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, of Bramerton, West Byfleet, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Funeral St. John's Church, West Byfleet, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m.

STIRLING.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Uphill, Guildford, WILLIAM ROBERT STIRLING, younger and only surviving son of Jane E. Stirling and the late Richard Stirling, and brother of Frances Tredcroft, aged 33. Funeral at Christ Church, Guildford, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30.

STRONG.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1930, suddenly, at "Hilbre," Southwood Lawn-road, Highgate, ALBERT AMBROSE STRONG, LL.B., Solicitor, senior partner of Strong and Co., dearly beloved husband of Helen Mary Strong. Interment 11.30, Saturday, Feb. 15, at Highgate (E.) Cemetery. No flowers or mourning, by special request.

TARRY.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 2, Farm-walk, N.W.11, the residence of her daughter, Ethel Kelly, after long suffering borne with courage and cheerfulness, BLANCHE ADELAIDE TARRY, widow of Henry Brome Tarry, late Chief Engineer, Lucas and Aird, and daughter of Robert Chamberlin, of Catton, Norwich, aged 77. Funeral Bushey Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at "Bramley," Goring-road, Steyning, Sussex, AUGUSTA CHARLOTTE, the wife of WILLIAM FRANCIS TAYLOR, of Moseley and Moor Green, Worcestershire, Lord of the Manor of King's Norton, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral service at Steyning Church to-morrow (Friday) 3 o'clock. Interment King's Norton Parish Church Saturday, 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Holmesdale, Wallace-avenue, Worthing, MARY MAGDALENE NEWMAN, widow of DR. WILLIAM THOMPSON, and daughter of the late REV. JOHN NEWMAN HARRISON, aged 81 years. Funeral at Reigate Parish Church, to-morrow (Friday), at 12.30. No flowers, by request.

TILT.—On Feb. 10, 1930, suddenly (of heart failure), WILLIAM GARLAND TILT, beloved husband of Wilhelmina Tilt, of The Hawthorns, Chipstead, Surrey. Funeral at Chipstead Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2 o'clock.

WALKER.—On Feb. 11, 1930, ROBERT JAMES MILO WALKER, fourth Baronet, of Sand Hutton, York, aged 39. Funeral at Sand Hutton to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. Arrangements have been made to meet the 10 o'clock train from King's Cross at York and convey passengers to Sand Hutton.

WALKOM.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at a nursing home, HELEN CONSTANCE, widow of WILLIAM WALKOM, of East Sheen, aged 83. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at East Sheen Cemetery, at 3 p.m.

WARDLE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at Exeter, CAPTAIN THOMAS LIVESEY WARDLE, J.P., late of Ousecliffe, York, aged 79.

WEBB.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at 46, Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, MICHAEL RUSSELL WEBB, eldest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Rowland Wyer, of Summerfield, Peebles, and dearly loved father of Mildred Archer and Rosamond Morgan, in his 81st year. Funeral service at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.15.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

LOYD.—To the dear memory of ALFRED W. K LOYD, Major, the Royal Sussex Regiment, who died on Feb. 13, 1919.

Grosvenor-square, W.1.

BOOTH.—In loving memory of BERTHA BOOTH.—KIT and ARTHUR.

BOUCHER.—In very loving memory of dear "RUSTY." RUSSELL ARMSTRONG BOUCHER, Lieut.-Commander R.N. who died on Feb. 13, 1929, aged 33, after a long illness most nobly and patiently borne.

Eternal rest grant him, O Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon him.

BOWMAN.—To the beloved memory of FRANCIS GUINIVERE. "BOBBY." BOWMAN, who died in Jerusalem Feb. 13, 1923. Never forgotten. Darling.

CHURCHILL.—In heart-broken remembrance of FLORA, beloved only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. CHURCHILL, of Worfield House, Malvern, who died at Lausanne on Feb. 13, 1929, in her 18th year, as the result of an operation.

She rests at Vevey.

DENT (SELINA HANNAH).—In ever-loving memory of our darling mother, who passed peacefully away on Feb. 13, 1927. "Accepted in the Beloved." "Her children shall arise up and call her Blessed."

HUNT.—In honoured and loving memory of my dear father, REUBEN HUNT, of Earls Colne, Essex, who passed away on Feb. 13, 1927.—M. W.

LEAROYD.—In loving memory of Mrs. PERCY LEAROYD, who died Feb. 13, 1924.

MARE.—In ever-loving and unfading memory of our dear MARJORIE, who passed away Feb. 13, 1925, in her 21st year.

SYNGE-HUTCHINSON.—In loving memory of my dear Father, COOTE SYNGE-HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-General, late 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), and Hon. Colonel late 19th Hussars (Queen Alexandra's Own), who died Feb. 13, 1902.

"A very gallant gentleman."

THOMPSON.—In loving memory, ROBERT THOMPSON, M.D., of "Ivy Dean," Margate, beloved husband of the late Phyllis Broughton, who died Feb. 13, 1924.

"He made his own and others' lives worth while."

van CUTSEM.—In loving memory of our dear brother, HARRY, who passed away at 3, Seamore-place, on Feb. 13, 1917. R.I.P.

WATERHOUSE.—In ever-affectionate remembrance of my husband, ALFRED FRANCIS WATERHOUSE, who died Feb. 13, 1921.

WEIGHTMAN.—In ever-loving memory of ARTHUR JOHN WEIGHTMAN, who died Feb. 13, 1925.—A. C. W.

WOOD.—In unfading memory of the love and devotion of my beloved sister, ISABEL WOOD, who died on Feb. 13, 1929.—L. W.

WRAY.—In ever-loving memory of CHARLES WRAY, F.R.C.S.(Eng.), who passed away Feb. 13, 1922.

There is no death; what seems so is transition,
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian
Whose portal we call death.

DRUCE & CO., BAKER-STREET, W.1. FUNERALS, CREMATIONS, EMBALMING. PRIVATE MORTUARY. DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE. Day Telephone: WELBECK 8254. Night Telephone: EPSOM 239.

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BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Post Free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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PERSONAL

S.P.—Friday then; if you are agreed.—F. L.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For Index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. GODFREY and FAMILY, of Brooke House, Ash, Canterbury, wish to THANK those who sent LETTERS of SYMPATHY and FLOWERS on the occasion of their recent bereavement. They hope to acknowledge all letters in due course.

MR. and Mrs. J. L. RANDALL wish to express heartfelt GRATITUDE for the many kind letters of sympathy they have received, and hope to answer them all in due course.

MISSING from the ELSHAM HALL LIBRARY, WALKEN'S NATIONAL SPORTS, 1821. SMOLLETT'S RODERICK RANDOM, 1748, VOLUMES 1 and 3 of FIELDINGS' AMELIA, 1752, THOMPSON, or CORBETT, BOOK PLATE. Possibly picked up by mistake in guest's luggage.—F. E. Astley-Corbett.

SUBSTANTIAL REWARD for RETURN of BROWN LEATHER SUIT CASE containing lady's clothes; dropped off car on Tuesday in either Uxbridge-road, between Green Man, Hillington, and Jewish School for Boys, Hayes, or en route Western-avenue to Shepherd's Bush.—Write Box M.1593. The Times, E.C.4.

ALEXANDRA DAY. LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 24.—President, H.R.H. Princess Victoria; Chairman Ex. Com., The Duchess of Portland; Chairman Ad. Com., The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor.—All communications to Miss C. May Beerman, C.B.E., at Headquarters, 33, The Grove, The Boltons, S.W.10.

CAN YOU SOLVE the CROSSWORD PUZZLE on page seven ?

OLD BILTONIAN SOCIETY.—The Society is publishing a SECOND EDITION of the SCHOOL REGISTER. Any old boys who have not received the circular please communicate with the Rev. Granville Earle, Bilton Grange, Rugby. Information with regard to deceased old boys or masters will be particularly welcomed.

KATHARINE LADY BERKELEY'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, GLOS.—Will all O.B.s not in receipt of circular letter communicate immediately with Headmaster?

THE PEDESTRIANS' ASSOCIATION.—Wanted immediately, Men, Women, and Money, to build up a strong organization throughout the country. OBJECT—to protect and foster the safety and interests of everyone in his capacity as pedestrian, and in friendly co-operation with all users of the road. President: The Viscount Cecil. Vice-Presidents.—Lord Knutsford and others of all parties. JOIN UP!—Write to Hon. Secretary, T. C. Foley, 134, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

THE UPPER THAMES SAILING CLUB desire the services of a gentleman with thorough knowledge of sailing rules to act as Officer of the Day at Bourne End during the season.—Letters to the Hon. Secretary, Greys, Gerrards Cross.

STATISTICS WANTED.—Advertiser desirous of getting in touch with someone who could collect statistics relating to various trades.—Write for information as to exact requirements to Box F.288, The Times, E.C.4.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.—Have magnificently simple, independent patriotic backer. Pro Bono Patria.—Write for interview, Box V.1973, The Times, E.C.4.

100 DOCKLAND GRANDMOTHERS and 300 Grandchildren are provided with tea every week at the Victoria Dock Road Mission, Forster Hall, Plaistow, E.16. Will you help us to maintain this afternoon of good cheer for deserving aged East End poor by acting as host for one week. The cost is £5.—Gifts gratefully acknowledged by J. R. Reeves, Supt.

CHELSEA.—A very large, comfortable, sunny BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET; private house; all conveniences. Continental cooking; meals optional; moderate terms.—Write Box F.190, The Times, E.C.4.

TO LONELY WOMEN.—Widow living alone offers FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, use of bath room and kitchen; everything for use (no cooking or service); cosy house in Hove, three minutes from lawns and sea; permanency; references.—For terms write Box M.1579, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE.—KIPLING, "On Doctors" (1908); uncut.—Write Box G.240, The Times, E.C.4.

GALES OF SEA, but warm hospitality on land, thanks to BRITISH RAIL and SOUTHERN GIFTS, gratefully received by Sir Ernest W. Glover, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial-road, E.14.

ACCOMMODATION in Country house, 26 miles London.—See Nursing Homes, page 22.

"MY BOY IS ENTIRELY CONTENTED with his lot and is enjoying life in South Africa to the full."—From the father of a settler training in South Africa under the scheme of the 1920 Memorial Settlers' Association. 100, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

EXQUISITE LINGERIE, hand-made, finest materials; moderate prices; many testimonials; samples sent.—Please write Box Y.339, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Work for the really Poor.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

AUTHORS' WORKS put into play form ready for stage production by well-known London playwright; stories dramatized, revised for cinema plots and talkies; expert advice.—Sykes, 101, Whitechapel-road, E.1.

N.S.P.C.C. Means joy instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin. Please help.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

BABY LINEN.—Exquisite handwork; low prices; samples sent.—Write Box Y.340, The Times, E.C.4.

CHRISTENING.—Don't resent my advice; go at once, for I too have suffered.—Write Box Y.341, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED URGENTLY, a big HOUSE near LONDON, with four acres, suitable as Home for 85 girls. Will anyone give or sell at a low price such a house to THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES ?—Office, 164, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C.2.

SUCCESSFUL TUITION ALL EXAMINATIONS.—DAVIES and LAING. See Educational Column.

A MANNEQUIN CAREER; ladies trained for exclusive fashion houses.—London Mannequin School, 299, Oxford-street, W.1. Mayfair 2477.

HOME COMFORTS.—Vacant now, large very well furnished BED-SITTING ROOM in gentleman's private house, overlooking lawn; hot and cold water; telephone; very quiet; attractive; exceptionally quiet; suit married couple or two friends; partial board; references exchanged.—Write Box F.260, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCELLENT FISHING on 15 well-known lochs in the North of Scotland, with use of shooting lodges; 5gns. per week inclusive for May only.—Apply Pentland Hotel, Thurso.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases Libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial booksellers' books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

SEA TROUT FISHING.—See advertisement under Country Houses, page 23.

HOVE, 63, Denmark-villas.—Splendid upper MAISONNETTE. Unfurnished, £100 inclusive; suit couple no occupation.—Owner, Marshall, 4, Old Change, London, City 1649.

STAMMERERS consult Mr. A. C. Schnelle, 119, Bedford Court-mansions, W.C.1. Established 1900.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of Her Majesty's Forces.

YOUNG LADY desires PURCHASE good, slightly worn CLOTHES; small figure.—Write Box V.1992, The Times, E.C.4.

ROLLS-ROYCE Landaulette for SALE. — 19, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

ANN.—EMERGENCY COOK; lunches, dinners, teas, weddings, receptions; wine expert; table decorations; fees from one guinea.—Write Box M.1550, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN Lady (diplômée) gives Private Lessons in German; grammar, conversation; 5s. 6d. hour, successful teacher.—Write Box G.25, The Times, E.C.4.

£1,350 for 12-year Lease semi-detached HOUSE, Chepstow-villas; eight rooms, two bath, independent boiler, garage; rent £450 inclusive; small garage; no premium; no agents.—Write Box P.347, The Times, E.C.4.

BECHSTEIN BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO for Private SALE; exceptional beautiful tone, Ivory Keys.—Write Box 7616, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY wants little GIRL (4-5) as COMPANION for Others; SHARE GOVERNESS. Country home. Own farm produce, pony, dogs.—Governor Manor, Totnes, Devon.

CHAUFFEUR-COURIER; age 27; Public School; nine years' clean licence; first-class mechanic; good French; Continental experience; disengaged now.—Write Box P.1341, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, HOUSE, HYDE PARK or BAYSWATER; two large, one small reception, five bed rooms; non-basement preferred. Lease or purchase. Rental, including taxes, £200 to £250.—Write Box 03720, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PLAYER-PIANO, WREBURNE, £39 (1923, cost £110).—Write Box M.1559, The Times, E.C.4.

SALMON FISHING on LOWER WYE. One and a half mile of excellent TWO RODS fishing. RODS VACANT for Saturdays and Sundays throughout the season. Tackle supplied.—Write Box P.843, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD WORLD COTTAGE. Lease three or six years; must be seen to be appreciated; two-three reception (oak beams, open fireplace), five bed rooms and man's; electric light; central heating; garage; garden, meadow; orchard. London 40 minutes.—Reasonable sum for lease. Frigklaire, &c.—Write Box M.1567, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTMAN SQUARE.—Beautiful FLAT, in Mansions overlooking gardens; five bed rooms, two receptions, two baths; Constant Hot Water; Central Heating. Rent £500 exclusive.—Write Box 7621, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LAYETTE, new, complete; fine hand work; exquisite robes, entirely of flannels; cloak £7 10s.; cost £24; approval.—Write Box G.403, The Times, E.C.4.

CHRYSLER Saloon: London 5s. hour, country 6d. mile.—Yelf, 12, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7. Frobisher 3326.

GENTLEMAN PLANTER, Ceylon, offers opportunity to boy leaving Public School to LEARN TEA PLANTING and PLANTING; lovely climate; elevation 4,000ft.; fee in advance £100; board and lodging with planter's family; every home comfort; £15 per month; references exchanged.—Write Box 0594, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WELL-KNOWN LITERARY MAN and WIFE, living in charming Hampstead house, with quiet surroundings, want a CONGENIAL COMPANION to share same. Terms £300 per annum, everything found.—Write Box 8078, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COUPLE, occasionally in London, REQUIRE small Unfurnished PIED-A-TERRE; moderate.—Write Box 8075, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—SMALL Q

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O., and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT, ALGIERS, MALTA.

By steamers 11,000 to 21,000 tons; weekly services to Egypt, from London direct or via Marseilles. Algiers fortnightly from and to London. Malta fortnightly from London and Marseilles. For further information apply P. & O. House (as below).

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	—	Feb. 14
*‡Rantpura ..	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 14
Ranpura ..	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 21
Ranchi ..	16,600	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
*‡Morea ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Ranpura ..	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
‡Viceroy of India	19,700	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
Maloja ..	21,000	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
*Kasar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Kanpura ..	16,600	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
*Macedonia ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
Naldera ..	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
‡Comorin ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	—	—
‡Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Feb. 21	Feb. 14
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 27
‡Nubia ..	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 14
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 27
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
‡Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports. Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	Mar. 1	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	—	—
Palmyra ..	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 14	Feb. 14
*Bellana (cargo) ..	11,167	—	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 24	—
Kaisar-i-Hind ..	9,000	Sudell	Feb. 28	—
Mantua ..	11,000	6	Mar. 6	—
Khiva ..	9,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
..	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
‡DUMANA ..	8,427	—	—	Feb. 14
‡DOMALA ..	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
‡MUNDRA ..	7,575	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 15
*MASULA ..	7,261	Apr. 12	Apr. 8	Apl. 19

‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MANTOLA ..	9,067	—	—	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDIA ..	9,066	—	—	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MODASA ..	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MADURA ..	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
..	..	..	..	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	..	..	..	..

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1. (City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cook): Pane, P. & O. Agent); Av. de Monte.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—

P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I. S.N.Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Son, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	17,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	17,000	June 6
..	12,500	July 4

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (T. B. Wray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Telephone: Avenue 9262); Thos. Cook and Son, Ltd., Berkeley-street, W.1 (Telephone: Regent 6000); Frank Tinsley and Co., Ltd., Travel Pacific Passenger Agency, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Telephone: Avenue 5280); General Manager's Office, Wray, Jones, Gosman and Co., 1, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From †Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA ..	Mar. 5	Mar. 19
TAHITI ..	—	—
AORANGI ..	April 2	April 16
MARAMA ..	—	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BALLARAT ..	13,000	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO ..	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†ITE RADINE ..	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only), 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to AUSTRALIA and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES ..	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA ..	20,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 9
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO ..	15,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

EAST LONDON PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date	Destination
City of Canterbury ..	8,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris ..	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice ..	8,368	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta ..	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong ..	7,844	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
..	..	Calls (a) Marseilles.	

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,570	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 12	Bay, East London,
City of Valencia ..	7,329	(Apr. 12)	Durban and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

D'ARTAGNAN .. Feb. 21 and Mar. 7 — MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, ANGERS
A. R. LAFERRIERE .. Feb. 14 — MAURITIUS.
PIERRE LOTI .. Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 — Gex, DUCHESNE
LAMARTINE .. Feb. 22 and Mar. 7 — CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. Feb. 14 and Feb. 22 — EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
.. Feb. 18 and Feb. 22 — MARIETTE PACHA

For passages and information apply to—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 32, PALL MALL, S.W.1, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF SCREW STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire ..	15,500	Feb. 21	Feb. 15
Yorkshire ..	15,500	Feb. 21	Feb. 15
Leicestershire ..	15,500	Feb. 21	Feb. 15
Shropshire ..	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
..	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 15
..	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 4068, 8087.

SEA & LAND HOLIDAYS.

FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COST APPLY FOR OUR 1930 HOLIDAY CRUISE PROGRAMME. Holidays abroad from £11. Early application advised.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

HEALTH, SUNSHINE, HAPPINESS

are cheap at the price of a cruise to the Mediterranean or West Indies.

Full particulars obtainable from

PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,

21/24, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Regent 8021.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic ..	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK

Baltic ..	via Queenstown.		
(2)*‡Doric ..	Sat., Feb. 15	Cedric ..	Sat., Mar. 1
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.	(2)*‡Arabic ..	Sat., Mar. 8	
(2) Not calling Boston.	* Via Halifax, N.S.		

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Doric ..	Sat., Feb. 22	Arabic ..	Sat., Mar. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic ..	Feb. 19	Arabic ..	Mon., Mar. 31

(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.

Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(1) Pennland ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 22
(1) Westernland ..	Feb. 21	Mar. 15

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland ..	Wed. ..	Sat., Feb. 22
(4) Westernland ..	.. ..	Sat., Mar. 15

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON TO NEW YORK

via Boulogne.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	..	Mar. 1	Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	..	Mar. 15	Apl. 12

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

Single Fare, £22. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 50s.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Feb. 22 | Mar. 22

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*ALAUNIA ..	..	..	FEB. 14
AQUITANIA ..	Feb. 19	AUSONIA ..	Feb. 21
* Calls Cobh.			

LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

*ANDANIA ..	..	..	FEB. 15
ANTONIA ..	Feb. 22	*SCYTHIA ..	Mar. 1

* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ALAUNIA ..	..	..	FEB. 14
AUSONIA ..	Feb. 21	*AURANIA ..	Feb. 28
* Calls Cobh.			

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—GLASGOW—HALIFAX, N.S.

ANDANIA ..	..	..	FEB. 15
SCYTHIA ..	Mar. 1	*LANCASTRIA ..	Mar. 8

* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 35 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 28-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"

BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
ILE DE FRANCE (c) ..	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"PARIS" (c) ..	Mar. 12	Mar. 4
..	Mar. 12	Mar. 18

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.

HAVRE to HOUSTON, TEXAS (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

The quickest and best route to ALGERIA and TUNISIA is overland via Marseilles.

LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.

FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27	‡BRITANNIA ..	Mar. 27
*CASTALIA ..	Mar. 15	MASSILIA ..	May 2

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First and Third Class Passengers.
‡ Leave Marseilles April 3.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

ANDANIA ..	Feb. 15	SCYTHIA ..	Mar. 1
CAMERONIA ..	Feb. 21	CALIFORNIA ..	Mar. 7

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 28 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

(HAPAG).

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO NEW YORK

commencing with the

S.S. HAMBURG

FROM SOUTHAMPTON FEB.15th.

Excellent accommodation in all Classes.

Regular weekly sailings will be maintained by the fast luxury steamers

S.S.'s "ALBERT BALLIN," "NEW YORK," "DEUTSCHLAND,"

FAMED for their STEADINESS, CUISINE, and COMFORT.

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MAGDALENA .. .. .. March 26
GALICIA, from Plymouth .. .. .. March 12
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Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.

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By Cruising S.S. "OCEANA."

Next Cruise leaves GENOA, Feb. 19th.

Visiting Naples, Sicily, Greece, Rhodes, Palestine, Egypt, the Adriatic and Venice.

Duration, 24 days. Fares from £36 15s.

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Famous Cuisine. From One class only £20 10s., £38. Tourist Cabin. with bath £25 10s.

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N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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Through Tickets to Australia, via Java.

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ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,

from SOUTHAMPTON, via

PERNAMBUCO, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS,		
BAHIA ..	S.S. "ORANJE"	27 FEB.
RIO DE JANEIRO ..	S.S. "GELRIA"	27 MAR.
SANTOS ..	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	27 MAR.
MONTEVIDEO ..	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	10 APR.
BUENOS AIRES ..		

For passage and full information apply to the Agents:—
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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Feb. 15
ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA ..	15,950	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Mar. 29

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST of SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROMA (calls Tocopilla) ..	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda) ..	14,075	Apl. 17

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

38 DAYS' CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN.

from Southampton, 15th March, visiting

MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.

Accommodation still available.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines, Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA ..	..	Mar. 8
MONTROSE ..	..	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) ..	..	Mar. 15
METAGAMA ..	..	Mar. 22
..	..	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

METAGAMA (B.G.) ..	..	Feb. 14
MINNEDOSA (B.G.) ..	..	Feb. 21
MONTCALM (B.G.) ..	..	Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	..	Mar. 7
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.		

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

METAGAMA ..	Feb. 15	MONTCALM ..	Mar. 1
MINNEDOSA ..	Feb. 22	DUCHESS OF YORK ..	Mar. 8

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 29
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. Mar. 5 | AORANGI .. Apr. 2

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 1, Market-square, Manchester; Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 23, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19	
Jervis Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5	
Largs Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2	

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*IONIC ..	12,350 tons from Southampton	28 Feb.
*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	28 Mar.
*TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	25 Apl.
*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	23 May
†CORINTHIC ..	12,367 tons from Southampton	20 June

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector" ..	11,196 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas" ..	10,038 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,521 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C., and all Main Booking Offices.

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ANCHISES ..	From Liverpool	22nd FEB.	
(2) S.S. THEMISTOCLES ..	" Liverpool	8th MAR.	
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS ..	" Liverpool	29th MAR.	

(1) First Class only. (2) First & Third Class Passengers.

For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*SAXON ..	..	Feb. 14
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	Feb. 20	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Feb. 21
GRANTULLY CASTLE ..	Feb. 27	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

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MOROCCO (Tangier)	SPAIN (Gibraltar) by	RIVIERA (Marseilles)

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AUSTRALIAN and CHINA PORTS via JAVA.

M.S. Sibajak ..	5,500	Feb. 21	
M.S. Indrapoera ..	13,500	Mar. 7	
M.S. Johan de Witt ..	16,780	Mar. 21	

WRITE FOR EASTER TOUR PROGRAMME.

Apply H.R. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

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By all Lines to all destinations.

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S.S. Hildebrand from Liverpool .. .. Mar. 18
S.S. Stephen from Liverpool .. .. April 9
Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.

Send for Booklet.

For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T., BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2., or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

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TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

£257 10s. First Class. £152 8s. Special Class.

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THE FAMOUS PRESIDENT LINERS.

ALL OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS.

For accommodation and full particulars apply to:—
J. L. DUFF and Co., General Agents,
22, BILLITER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3 (Tele., Mon. 0221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

PLEASURE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN from British Ports.

		Tons	Days	From
March 1	S.S. "Laconia" ..	20,000	25	50 Guineas
" 14	S.S. "Arandora Star" ..	15,000	27	54 Guineas
" 15	S.S. "Atlantis" ..	16,000	38	72 Guineas
" 25	M.Y. "

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Aircraft Apprentices (15-17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 27th February. Apprentices in H.M. Dockyards (15-17) and Artificer Apprentices in the Royal Navy (15-16), 1st March. Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases), 4th March. Male Assistant Superintendent of Traffic (Class II.) in the London Telephone Service and Male Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the Provinces, General Post Office (18-23, with extension for service in H.M. Forces), 4th March.

The dates specified above are the latest on which applications from can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

NAVY, ARMY, and AIR FORCE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS. Naval Cadets (Special Entry) (17½-18½); Paymaster-Cadets, R.N. (17-18); First Appointments in the Royal Marines (18-19); Woolwich and Sandhurst (18-19), and the Royal Air Force College (17½-19½), 24th June. Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1. No form received after the 20th April can be accepted.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POST:—

M.1081.—WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of CEYLON to organize and superintend the workshop of the Telegraph Department. Engagement for three years in the first instance. Salary £600 a year, rising by annual increments of £30 to £750 a year. Rent allowance if quarters are not available. Free passages, and, if married, for wife and children also, not exceeding four persons beside the candidate selected. Candidates, age 25 to 38, must be thoroughly qualified and experienced in the working of telegraph and telephone instruments and in workshop organization and management. Preference will be given to those with experience in the manufacture of automatic telephone, wireless, or railway electrical signalling apparatus.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/1081.

RADIOGRAPHER.—Candidates, preferably male, for the post of whole-time Radiographer at King's College Hospital, must hold the certificate of the Society of Radiographers. Applications, stating experience and qualifications, with the names of three referees, must be made to the House Governor, King's College Hospital, S.E.5, from whom further particulars may be obtained, on or before February 22nd.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRE the SERVICES of an ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Sudan Medical Service. Age 25-30. Single. Candidates should hold qualifying certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or that of the Joint Board, or Sanitary Inspectors' Examination of Scotland, and have had three to five years' qualified experience as Inspector. Combining ability, with a good address, and energetic, and resourceful man, able to produce results, and deal with buyers; apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Messrs. Hatchard Gentry & Co., 6, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.—Apply in the first instance to "Manufacturer," care of Daniel and Son, Solicitors, Church-side, Macclesfield.

AN unusual opportunity for commercial advancement is offered by a large multiple firm of grocers to a keen, bright, intelligent and well-educated young man of Public School type; applicants should be between 18 and 20 years of age, and will receive an intensive training in the various branches of the retail business to fit them to occupy executive positions. A small salary will be paid during the period of training and the ultimate scope is unlimited.—Write, with copies of references, to Box F.781, The Times, E.C.4.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER for leather merchant's office; conversational knowledge of French and German essential.—Write, stating age, experience, salary, and when at liberty, in strictest confidence, Box M.1504, The Times, E.C.4.

CORRESPONDENCE Clerk, male or female, accustomed to dictating letters from chief's notes; secondary education and first-class commercial experience essential; knowledge of typewriting an advantage.—Apply fully school record, experience, and salary required.—Apply by letter to The Hackney Furnishing Company, Ltd., Mare-street, E.8.

EXPORT Manager for Fancy Goods Trade required; must be thoroughly conversant shipping trade; capable booking orders with shippers; good position right man.—Write Z.Z.58, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

EXPERIENCED Leather Salesman with best connexions among the most important shoe factories in U.K. required; state qualifications, age, experience, and salary required; applications considered.—Write Box G.354, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNITURE Salesman wanted, between the ages of 25-40, with good experience of Exhibition work, for Ideal Home Exhibition.—Apply, with full particulars.—Write, stating qualifications, &c., to the Staff Manager, Catesbys, Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, London, W.

HOOVER Limited, require one man for sales work in the East Counties of Kent and Sussex; experience not necessary; character, appearance, and energy are the chief qualifications; guaranteed weekly remuneration, plus liberal commission, bonus, and training allowance; interviews arranged locally.—Write Hoover Limited, London.—Write Hoover, Limited, 123, Western-road, Hove.

HOTEL Manager required for first-class hotel with distinguished clientele, on South Coast near London.—Applicants should state fullest particulars of career to Box V.1999, The Times, E.C.4.

MAINTENANCE Engineer required by large omnibus undertaking in the Midlands; must have had previous experience in latest machine shop practice, as well as in maintenance and control of large fleets of vehicles; must also be prepared to submit statistics as to the working and expenses of vehicles under their control; the position is a responsible one and commands a good salary, and only applicants of about 30 years of age, with the highest qualifications, will be considered.—Applicants must send full particulars of their past experience and qualifications to Box 05080, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MORRIS Motors, Ltd., at Cowley, Oxford, require experienced Operators for Elliott-Fisher machines.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required.

OILS.—Wanted, representatives for London and districts.—Only those with thorough experience in all kinds of lubricating and motor oils need write to Box P.686, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with many attractive openings in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

ORGANIZERS required for a well-known charitable society; applicants must be men of good education, not over 40 years of age, used to control of men, able to address meetings, and generally to assist in organization work; salary £450 per annum.—Write, with full qualifications and copies of testimonials, to A. B., care of R. Anderson and Co., 14, King William-street, Strand, W.C.2.

PUBLIC School men required by rapidly expanding British organization in Sussex, Hampshire, and London areas to sell to motorists; car an advantage; sportsmen preferred, aged between 20 and 40; excellent prospects both for immediate earnings and advancement.—Apply to Eric C. Puttock, 1, Baker-street, Tuesday, 18th, at 10 a.m.

REQUIRED for small home-made cake connexion, resident lady Canvasser; must drive car.—Write Box M.1537, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, two first-class experienced Salesmen (London and provinces, surgical rubber goods, hot water bottles, sponges, play balls and novelties. Good class trade. Salary, commission, and expences. Must have already established connexion with leading stores, chemists, hospitals and ironmongers in similar lines, otherwise useless applying. State territory now covering, also fullest details as to experience in confidence, age and remuneration expected.—Write Rubber, care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

REPRESENTATIVE required; expert motorist; running repairs; live in; country, daily drive London. Also Clerk Correspondent, City office; fluent German, experienced dutiable imports; state age, qualifications, salary.—Michaelis, The Grange, Woldingham.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Danish firm specializing in mechanical stokers for steam boilers and general industrial plants requires energetic and really interested Representative; must continually visit prospective customers and possess the necessary technical knowledge to be able later entirely to negotiate and conclude orders personally.—Full particulars, giving present occupation and photograph required. Application to be marked "Commission Representative." Box 6531, and sent to Sylvester Hvd. Copenhagen, Denmark.

SECRETARY for company in course registration; public school man preferred; undeniable references; salary £500 per annum.—Write Box 09721, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

A MAN is required, by one of the leading Radio Manufacturers, who has administrative and technical ability; tact, common sense, speed, and energy are essential; for a man of long experience in radio, commercial ability, sales sense, and really good technical knowledge a big salary will be paid; the right man will be fitted in at a small one.—Write, with fullest particulars, to Box F.720, The Times, E.C.4.

AN established firm of Publishers require Two Gentlemen of good social standing and fine address, accustomed to interview principals of large manufacturing concerns; own car essential.—Write in first instance, giving full details of past work, to Box V.1996, The Times, E.C.4.

AN important firm of Silk Manufacturers require a thoroughly experienced and practical Manager for their Inspecting and Making-up Department employing upwards of 100 hands; excellent opportunity for a competent, energetic, and resourceful man, able to produce novelties, and deal with buyers; apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Messrs. Cooper Brothers.—Apply in the first instance to "Manufacturer," care of Daniel and Son, Solicitors, Church-side, Macclesfield.

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APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

TOBACCO Pipes and fancy goods Traveller required; sound connexion and experience essential.—H. Sturman and Co., 125, Moore Park-road, S.W.6.

WELL-CONNECTED persons, either sex, business or professional, required to act as Agents for well known manufacturers of portable radio; excellent remuneration.—Phone Victoria 4163 or write Box P.745, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Secretary for Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi, from 1st September, 1930. Should have experience of running a club, preferably in India; age not above 45; single man preferred; salary Rupees 750 per month, free quarters and messing.—Apply by 24th March to the Honorary Secretary, Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi.

ABANDON fear of the future!—"Your Future—How to Make it Secure" is the title of a wonderful book, illustrated in colour, that comes to you free, and post free. The book will show you the way out of the job that leads to nowhere; it will show you how to get out of the rut and secure a well-paid position. You will be able to save money and look forward to retirement from business at an age when you can still enjoy the benefits derived from your hard but well-paid job. There is nothing to pay for this remarkable book, which has literally helped thousands of men to well-paid jobs. Take the Russell Way to Better Pay. There is no obligation in sending a postcard asking for your copy.—The Russell Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right men to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904/0905.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S, 2/1, St. Albans.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men to specialize in sales promotion.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph Colyouths of 15 upwards in the shortest time for the wireless and cable services; latest equipment. In the last six Government examinations since April, 1929, 40 students out of a total of 42 obtained direct appointments or certificates of Proficiency at first attempt; board-residence arranged.—For prospectus apply "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARTICLED Pupil required by old-established Hampstead firm of Auctioneers and Estate Agents.—Write Box G.401, The Times, E.C.4.

ART.—A Commercial Art Studio has vacancies for one or two Articled Pupils who wish to learn commercial art work in all its branches.—Write 27, Seymour, Art Studios, 12 and 13, Henrietta-street, Strand, W.C.2.

CHARTERED Accountant can receive an Articled Pupil. Premium will be reduced to a really well-educated lad willing to work.—Write Box P.790, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box F.113, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

VACANCIES FOR TWO JUNIOR TECHNICAL OFFICERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for TWO VACANT POSTS of JUNIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER in the ADMIRALTY TECHNICAL POOL at an Admiralty Experimental Establishment. The duties will consist chiefly of design in connexion with acoustical and electrical apparatus, including the preparation of specifications, &c., or of research in connexion with electrical apparatus.

Candidates should possess either an honours degree or its equivalent in Engineering, together with Workshop experience, or an honours degree or its equivalent in Physics, together with research or experimental experience.

The Admiralty Technical Pool includes the following grades:—

Chief Technical Adviser (£800 by £50 to £1,000 per annum);

Principal Technical Officer (£650 by £25 to £750 per annum);

Senior Technical Officer (£500 by £25 to £600 per annum);

Technical Officer (£250 by £20 to £450 per annum);

Junior Technical Officer (£175 by £15 to £235 per annum).

In addition to the above scales Civil Service bonus is paid. Entry will be made at the bottom of the scale for Junior Technical Officer, the bonus on which at present is approximately £91. Promotion to the higher grades is governed entirely by merit and is dependent upon the existence of vacancies.

Applications should be made to the Secretary of the Admiralty (C.E. Branch), Whitehall, London, S.W.1, not later than 28th February, 1930. No application forms are required.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ABLE Male Shorthand-typist, bookkeeper, &c., offers services.—Write Box 0208, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADAPTABLE Young Man, 26, Public School education, at present holding responsible position of five years' duration, desires to change line of business for one offering wider scope for future development; eight years' valuable commercial experience; excellent organizer, capable salesman, and thoroughly reliable worker; appointments for Saturday, February 15, or after 9 o'clock p.m. week-days.—Write Box 0556, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ADVERTISER (31), single, holder of mining engineering diploma, nine years' practical experience, desires post with mining or oil company operating abroad; experience tropics; good references.—Write Box M.1570, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, 27, desires position with firm of repute; qualifications, initiative and ability, experience of salesmanship and organization; excellent credentials.—Write Box P.744, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman experienced in Cost Investigations and Organization at home and abroad desires suitable appointment.—"H.," 66, Vicarage Farm-road, Hounslow.

A young man (22) wishes to apply himself to any work prospects; excellent shorthand-typist; urgent.—Phone H., Hampstead 7284.

BRITON, 34, 16 years' experience Brazil (now in England), well educated, good appearance, excellent knowledge accountancy, buying and selling, and general merchant office routine, extensive knowledge general industry, seeks position in England or Europe; has held positions considerable responsibility, with control large staff, abroad; holds first-class London references; hard worker and plenty of initiative.—Write Box H., care of Harrell, 19, Rider-street, S.W.1.

BUILDING Surveyor Draughtsman seeks post as Estate Steward; can prepare specifications and estimates for repairs; 25 years' experience; excellent testimonials.—Write Box F.267, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE University Man (25), honours degree science, three years' factory experience, desires progressive post; energetic, good health; French and German; excellent testimonials.—Write Box M.1588, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Secretary and Certified Accountant, aged 34, with 17 years' wide experience, requires position; last 10 years commercial manager; salary £400.—Write Box F.265, The Times, E.C.4.

COMMERCIAL Manager large manufacturing concern seeks appointment of responsibility and trust with security; age 35; M.C., M.A. (Cantab); languages; extensive commercial, secretarial, administrative experience at home and abroad.—Write Box G.345, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER (31), mechanical; 10 years' experience; sound knowledge accountancy, secretarial, company work; excellent references.—Write Box 0581, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGLISHMAN (22), general office experience four years in two abroad, desires permanent progressive post; knows German and French, also shorthand, typing.—Write Box F.239, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT and Import Trade.—Gentleman with many years' experience desires post as representative to progressive firm; has small but sound connexion.—Box E.T.373, care of Denoons, 9, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

GERMAN, 14 years' experience Home, Continental and Far East, wishes obtain position with prospects in mercantile firm; salary secondary consideration.—Write Box 03712, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GERMAN (22), Public School education, desires own business through lack of capital, seeks employment; especially interested motor-cars, decorating, journalism.—Write Box 0513, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY, 24, high birth, seeks post any capacity, owing to financial difficulties; adaptable and trustworthy.—Write Box P.828, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN, experienced in all building repairs, seeks work as handyman; go anywhere.—Davis, 186, North Allington, Bridport, Dorset.

MAN of middle age, much experience at home and abroad, exceptionally well recommended, desires appointment as Secretary, Bookkeeper, Companion.—Write Box 0202, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MOTOR Company, private or commercial, requiring bright, well educated, and competent driving man (aged 21) as Motor Salesman, please write Box 0583, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

POST as Private Secretary desired by quiet, middle-aged Oxford graduate; travelled; fluent French, Spanish, Italian; useful at odd jobs, will; car, garden, &c.—Write Box F.232, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man (26), of good personality, requires opening with first-class motor firm; previous commercial experience; willing to pay premium.—Write Box P.833, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Boy, 19 years, intelligent, fine character and with personality seeks opening, pupil or otherwise, any interesting active business or manufacturing, London.—Write Box V.1979, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLICITY Manager to develop local, regional, or national sales; keen selling ability.—Write Box P.839, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC school man (23), trained in Manchester shipping house, desires post home or abroad in any capacity.—Write Box M.1575, The Times, E.C.4.

RESPONSIBLE position in social work required by clergyman (C. of E.), not exercising his orders, who for past three years has held present post of secretary to benevolent association; work must be permanent with scope for the ability of an all-round organizer; London or South essential; salary £300.—Write Box M.1575, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager.—Advertiser, 37, increased sales 400 per cent. last year, requires appointment.—Write Box M.1571, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND disengaged, capable woman with exceptional all-round business and manufacturing experience; good organizer; present remuneration £600.—Write Box 8059, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

UNIVERSITY man (28) desires post offering scope; experience and qualifications as follows: Schoolmaster, lecturing, responsible secretarial work, staff management, literary; personality, initiative, organizing ability.—Write Box M.1322, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG man, 21, seeks post with agricultural auctioneer; three years' practical experience.—Write Box M.1580, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Lady Secretary (shorthand, typing, accountancy) seeks secretarial or other appointment.—Write Box M.1402, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPETENT Lady Secretary seeks position; private, literary, or commercial; highest references.—Miss B., 58, Chandos-road, N.W.2.

EDUCATED Lady Secretary, college-trained, fluent French, Spanish, acquired abroad; experience, initiative, tact, ability.—Write Box 2417, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GRADUATE, first-class honours French, perfect German, Italian, Spanish, shorthand-typing, business experience, seeks post Secretary-Correspondent; willing travel.—Write Box M.1572, The Times, E.C.4.

HALF-DAY Post desired by well-educated and competent Secretary.—Telephone Prospect 4803 or write Box M.1521, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Secretary, well educated, experienced, requires morning part-time work or 10-5.—Write Box 0577, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY, young, capable, experienced in hotel managing, seeks post as Assistant Receptionist, preferably West End hotel; excellent references.—Write Box 0554, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary, quick, intelligent, shorthand, typing; five years' experience; excellent references; private house preferred.—"M.," 125, Broadesbury-road N.W.8.

LADY seeks post as Secretary; shorthand, typing, drive car; salary 50s.—No. 424, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY Private Secretary, linguist, German, English, French (shorthand, typing), excellent references, seeks post.—Write Box P.827, The Times, E.C.4.

A Private Secretary (or senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.)

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

OFFICER'S Daughter requires post as Secretary-Dispenser to doctor or Secretary to professional man; excellent accountant, banking experience; good testimonial.—Write Box 09683, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TYPIST-SECRETARY, supporting mother and sister, seeks post; 12 years' experience; good references, London or Kent.—Write Box M.1574, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

EXCELLENT Visiting Dressmaker, town, country, 7s. 6d. daily.—C. H., 45, Gordon-court, Ducane-road, W.12.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

FRENCH or Swiss Governess, Protestant, required; summer term, Sussex; two children, 10 and 8; experienced teacher.—Miss Talbot, 45, Lexham-gardens, W.8.

NURSERY Governess required for Mother's Help, experienced, required; accustomed to boys, able supervise homework.—Write Box 1338, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

NURSERY Governess wanted for Surrey, not over 35, for girl of 6 and to supervise boy of 10 going to daily school; to look after own room and nursery; two maids are kept; gentlewoman, musical, fond of country life; interview essential.—Write Box M.1590, The Times, E.C.4.

SWISS Nursery Governess, three boys, 7-12; speak French, German; part time; good salary; no housework. Others; Mothers' Helps, &c.; £24-£80.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

WANTED, in sporting country district, lady to help look after and teach two children, boy and girl, aged 5 and 6; comfortable home; state salary required.—Write Box P.841, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, musical, take charge of and chaperon young girl, dance class, walks, &c., teach needlework and care of linen; must be well up in duties; comfortable home, good bed room; four others kept; help given; two in family.—Write Box M.1565, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID, or experienced House-Parlourmaid wanted; three family; three maids kept.—Call or write, Hope, 25, Langland-gardens, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

PARLOURMAID wanted; two in family, three maids; good wages; regular outings; satisfactory reference necessary.—Write to Mrs. Colmer, 29, Eldon-road, Kensington, W.8.

PARLOURMAID, £50-£55, age 26-36, wanted for airy flat; two in family; personal London reference.—Apply to-day, or by letter to Mrs. Halsted, 21, Thorney-court, Palace Gate, Kensington.

PARLOURMAID wanted; two in family; three maids kept; good wages; regular outings; first class references; or any evening after 7.30 or write full particulars to Mrs. Carr, 46, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington W.8.

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid for consulting physician's house near Harley-street; £50-£60 per annum; please apply only with long references and experience; might suit gentlewoman.—Write Box M.1590, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid for country, near London; three maids kept.—Write Fawcus, Headley, Epsom, Surrey.

EXPERIENCED single-handed Parlourmaid wanted; age between 20 and 30; wages £48; modern house; indoor staff of four other maids kept; own bed room; five in family.—Apply Mrs. Derry, "Ashwood," Ashwood-road, Woking, Surrey.

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid and equal Housemaid of not two required beginning of March; cook housekeeper and footman kept; family now abroad; modern house, central heating; modern conveniences.—Apply by letter only Housekeeper, 18, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HEAD and Under Parlourmaid, 26 to 30; correspond or call 10 to 12 or after 6 o'clock.—Mrs. Sterling, 7, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.8.

WANTED, an experienced Parlourmaid for country situation, 1½ miles from 'bus; two in family; salary £55.—Write Box F.273, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID (Under); £40-£45; two in family; very pretty Surrey (Holyport); three family, eight servants. All permanent; parlourmaids suited free of charge.—Mrs. Hunt, 14a, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777.

PARLOURMAID wanted; experienced, age 25-35; family two; two children; two nurses; good wage and outings; separate bed room.—Write Fletcher, The Very House, Cobham, Surrey.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (25-30); non-basement house; one gentleman; two servants; separate bed room; £48; very comfortable, quiet post. No fees.—Apply Capt. Agnew, 11a, Lansdowne-road, Kensington, Western 6636 (four lines). Omnibuses stop at door.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required; good home and outings; own bed room.—Mrs. Joseph, 34, Teignmouth-road, Cricklewood, N.W.2. Phone, Willesden 2184.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID and Housemaid wanted about Feb. 27; three in family, three maids kept.—Mrs. Hall, Ashcroft, Wimbledon.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID for two ladies; cook-general kept; experienced; good references; age over 30.—Miss Morley, Colet Lodge, Ashtead, Epsom.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted, mid-Sussex, near a town; small country house; family four; servants three, with daily help; comfortable home; wireless.—Write fully, stating experience, age, and wage, to Box M.1520, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, £45-£52; new non-basement house; three maids kept; own bed room; personal reference essential.—14, Greenaway-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3 (near Frognal-lane).

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID for two ladies; three maids kept; must be experienced; good at silver; age 20 to 30; £50. References required.—Mrs. B., care of Norris, 139, Montague-street, Worthing.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted end of February; homemaid kept; two in family; quiet situation; age about 30.—Mrs. Tyndale, Meadowcroft, Chalfont St. Peter.

EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid; good wages; afternoon uniform found; cook and housemaid kept.—Lady Hall, Rolleby, St. Mary's-avenue, Anstead.

WANTED, lady House-Parlourmaid, to share duties with lady cook; gardener kept; extra help given.—Apply Mrs. Jonnifers, Reigate-hill, Surrey.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS (2) permanent and temporary required at once; many best places now waiting.—Call, write or 'phone Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373-6053.

PARIS.—House-Parlourmaid, 1st March; interview this morning; one lady; three servants; £50-£55.—Call early, Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

ASSISTANT Residential Housekeeper required; age about 30-35; must have large service-flat experience; no others need apply.—Write, giving full particulars and salary required, to Box M.1592, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, chef trained, C wanted for country (75 minutes from Town) and Scotland; £100 to £110; staff 15, four in kitchen; best references.—Write Lady Cayzer, Tylney Hall, Rotherwick, Hants.

REQUIRED shortly, Lady Housekeeper, not under 45, to assist elderly lady with domestic arrangements and take charge; quiet country post; attractive home; maids kept.—Write very fully, Box 8065, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WORKING Cook-Housekeeper required.—Write Mrs. Rouw, 68, Chalfont-road, Ealing, London.

WANTED, two ladies to run small country modern labour-saving house; four in family; no children.—Write Box F.600, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK required; must not be under 40; three in family; five maids; must have good references; wages £60; country, near London.—Mrs. Crosart Wells, Harperbury, St. Albans, Herts.

COOK, good single-handed, wanted, under 45; family two; four maids; good wages.—Apply 6-7, or write 47, Eton-avenue, Hampstead.

COOK and Parlourmaid; mother and daughter, sisters, or friends; daughter's help-cooking essential; small house; two in family.—Apply by letter, Copley, "Hillcrest," Radlett, Herts.

COOK required, single-handed, for modern house, W.1; two in family; four maids; own bed room; maids' sitting room; personal reference essential.—Write Box 8073, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

COOK, experienced, wanted; age 35-40; two in family; five maids (kitchenmaid); for Bournemouth; good references.—Write Box M.1564, The Times, E.C.4.

DAILY Cook wanted; must be experienced; 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; one in family; flat, Clarence Gate-gardens, near Baker-street; two in family, two children, nurse, parlourmaid, morning housemaid; kitchen, &c., cleaned daily; Sunday afternoon and evening off; one other servant; lives out.—Apply 3 good references essential.—Apply 47, York-terrace, Regent's Park, between 5 and 7.

EXCELLENT temporary Cook, West Hampstead; good salary and reference.—Write Box 2423, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

£45. Kitchenmaid (scullerymaid kept); non-basement house near Haslemere (Surrey); three in family; good outings; two family 11 servants.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to kitchenmaids.

BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, AND LAUNDRYMAIDS

GENERAL required; good daily help kept; wages £40-£50.—Mrs. Thomson, 38, Holly Park, Finchley, N.3.

GENERAL wanted; small house; no rough; small family two; wages up to 30s. weekly.—(Miss E.) Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (No fees.)

GARDENERS

GARDENER and wife, Cook-General, for Bournemouth; two in family; maid kept; five for sitting room and comfortable plain garden one acre; good wages for reliable couple.—Write Box P.855, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Gardener (two men under) for North Essex; under 40; cottage.—Write to Mrs. James Henderson, 56, Cadogan-square, London, S.W.1.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple wanted, share duties for convenient house; four in family; good cooking essential; own sitting room, and outings together; wages about £120.—W., Red House, Woodland-way, Purley.

MARRIED Couple required; Gardener-Handyman, Cook-General.—Newlands College, Weston Green, Thames Ditton.

MARRIED Couple required; experienced housemaid and handyman; willing to help in either house or garden.—Write Box P.805, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, young, no family, Cook-General and Gardener-Handyman; 2½ miles High Wycombe.—Write Box G.379, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple as Cook-General and Gardener-Handyman; no children; wages £100; two in family; 20 miles from London; Surrey; two miles from station.—Write Box F.269, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR GARDENER.—Wanted, Married Couple for Sc

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

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ABBEY COURT, 15-17, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead.
MANOR COURT, 37, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead.
These well-appointed Residential Hotels are within three minutes of Finchley-road Metropolitan Station, North London Railway, and omnibuses. Central heating. Gas fires in all bed rooms.

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RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER and electric radiators are installed in all bed rooms of THE ALWIN HOTEL, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7. Spacious and comfortable public rooms; lift; central heating; excellent and varied cuisine; lift. Terms inclusive from 42s. per week, affording outstanding value. Kensington 4672.

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COMFORT, billiards, smoker, charming grounds, putting green, tennis; separate bed rooms and good breakfast, from 29s., inclusive; sharing bed rooms, 5s. less; evening dinner and week-ends, 16s. extra; gentlemen only.—WOODBERRY LAKE HOTEL, 246, Green-lanes, Finsbury Park, N.4.

CONVENIENTLY SITUATED for those who are paying a long or a short visit to London, which is drier than other cities at this time of year; the theatres are within a short drive. The 140 bed rooms are furnished with extremely comfortable beds.
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An appetizing lunch is served each day in the Dining Room; electric lifts make all the rooms quickly accessible. Strictly inclusive charges are from 5 guineas a week; these cover four meals daily, as well as coffee after dinner.

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Hot and cold running water in every room. Gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.
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Bright, cheerful bed rooms (hot and cold water), charming suite of rooms (double and single), bath enclosed; comfortable reception rooms. Unique roof restaurant. Excellent cuisine and wines. Really licensed. Lift. Moderate inclusive terms.
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70 bed rooms. Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires and Telephones in all bed rooms. Central Heating. Spacious Lounge and Billiards Room; three Hard Tennis Courts; 9-hole Mashie Course; Lock-up Garages.
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LINDEN HALL HOTEL, 131-7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. 'Phone, Frobisher 0652.
KENSINGTON GATE HOTEL, 104-6, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0645.
LINDEN GARDENS HOTEL, 63-5-7-9, Linden-gardens, W.2. 'Phone, Park 5819. 2min. from Queen's-road and Notting-hill-gate Stn. Terms: Bed, Bath, and Breakfast from 8s. 6d. En pension from 3gns. weekly.

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Law Report, Feb. 12

SUMMARY

The defence was opened in the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims against the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of, which were published after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been a guest of the plaintiff, left this country for Belgium in that year. The defendants deny that the words have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest. They further plead that the words according to their natural and ordinary signification were true. (JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
DISPUTE OVER A DIAMOND BRACELET
BULLER AND CO., LIMITED v. T. J. BROOKS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

HIS LORDSHIP gave judgment to-day for the defendants in this action by Buller and Co., Limited, manufacturing jewellers, of 6, Charterhouse-street, London, against T. J. Brooks, Limited, of 79, Wardour-street, London, to decide the ownership of a diamond bracelet which, they alleged, was stolen from them and pledged with the defendants, who were pawnbrokers.

The defendants denied that the bracelet was the property of the plaintiffs, and alleged that a Captain Le Mesurier, by his agent Moore, bought the bracelet from the plaintiffs.

SIR REGINALD COVENTRY, in opening the case, said that last April a Captain Le Mesurier, who had had a wonderful career in the Army but who, about that time, seemed to have begun a life of adventure, and was now, he (counsel) thought, in Germany, was introduced by Services Shipping Company, Limited, of Regent-street, to Buller and Co., Limited.

Le Mesurier introduced to them a man named Moore, who ingratiated himself with the manager. A few days later Moore called at the plaintiffs' City office and said that Le Mesurier wanted a diamond bracelet on approval. There were no reasons to doubt his word, and Moore selected a bracelet and then went round the corner to the defendants' pawn shop and pledged it for £170. Its value was £345.

Moore was arrested shortly after and convicted of larceny by a trick. The plaintiffs contended that the defendants had no title to the bracelet since the thief could not confer a title which he did not possess.

To succeed, the defendants would have to prove that they accepted the goods *bona fide*.

On May 9 a detective sergeant went to the defendants' premises and the bracelet was handed to him. The defendants explained that they had been misled by the description of the goods, a diamond ring which had been pawned with the bracelet having been described as an emerald ring.

During the hearing a question arose whether the plaintiffs sold the bracelet to Moore as agent for Le Mesurier or whether they really sold it to Services Shipping Company, Limited, and his LORDSHIP reserved judgment.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT, in giving judgment, said that Services Shipping Company, Limited, who were customers of the plaintiffs, were in the habit of sending their buyers direct to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, in respect of articles chosen by those buyers, debited the Services Shipping Company at wholesale prices, and the latter debited their customers at the retail prices.

When Moore said that he wanted a diamond bracelet for the approval of Le Mesurier, the plaintiffs' manager telephoned the Services Shipping Company, who authorized him to supply Moore as agent of Le Mesurier. The bracelet selected by Moore was debited in the plaintiffs' books to Services Shipping Company at £365, and they invoiced it to Le Mesurier at £380. The Services Shipping Company had not paid the £365 to the plaintiffs because they disputed their liability.

On May 2 Services Shipping Company telegraphed to Le Mesurier in Berlin asking him to confirm the purchase by Moore in his name of the bracelet. Le Mesurier replied that it was "O.K." The letters and documents confirmed his (his Lordship's) view that there was a sale by the plaintiffs to Services Shipping Company and by the latter to Le Mesurier. The cables confirmed that Moore was agent of Le Mesurier, and supported the inference that Le Mesurier was in concert with Moore in the pledging.

He found that the property passed first from the plaintiffs to Services Shipping Company and then from the latter to Le Mesurier, and was pledged by his authority.

He was satisfied that the defendants acted in good faith and without notice of anything wrong.

"INTENDED TO PASS POSSESSION"

He did not think that there was larceny by a trick, because the sellers intended not only to pass the possession in the bracelet, but also the property, or at least a power of acquiring the property by approving the article, which, according to the decision in Folkes v. King (39 *The Times* L.R., 77; [1923] 1 K.B., 282), was not larceny by a trick.

This, he thought, was a case of obtaining goods by false pretences, that was, that there was no intention to pay for the article, and was similar to the case of the man who ordered and consumed food at a restaurant when he had no means or intention of paying for it.

If, however, what happened was larceny by a bailee—namely, by the fraudulent pledging while Le Mesurier or his agent merely held the goods on approval, then the case fell within section 9 of the Factors Act, 1889, because there was a disposition by the purchasers who had obtained the goods.

There was, however, a fundamental point fatal to any claim by the plaintiffs under section 24 (1) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893. The words "owner of the goods" in that section meant the owner from whom they were actually stolen and not some previous owner from whom the actual owner derived title. There having been here a sale of the property by the plaintiffs to Services Shipping Company, the bracelet, if stolen at all, was not stolen from the plaintiffs but from Services Shipping Company, and the property would revert not to the plaintiffs but to Services Shipping Company.

The plaintiffs, in his judgment, had no claim in law to the property and no title to appear in this action. There was some suggestion of an application to substitute Services Shipping Company as plaintiffs, but it was not effectively made, and could not, he thought, have been effectively made at that stage. There would be judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. C. O. Humphreys and Son: Messrs. Attenboroughs.

*** The judgment will be reported fully in *The Times* Law Reports.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
£1,000 DIVORCE DAMAGES
BRUNTON v. BRUNTON AND GODENIR

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

In this petition Mr. Charles Arthur John Robert Brunton, described as treasurer of the Empire Theatre, Leicester-square, of Highbury New Park, Islington, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Hilda Brunton, *née* Pritchard, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Albert Godenir, manager of a steel company in Victoria-street. The petitioner claimed damages.

The respondent did not file an answer. The co-respondent by his answer denied the charges, but the petition was not further contested.

The marriage took place on December 25, 1920, at St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir Town, West Hackney. There was one child, a son, aged eight years.

It was alleged that since March, 1928, the respondent and co-respondent had lived together at various addresses.

Mr. Clifford Mortimer appeared for the petitioner; Mr. T. Bucknill and Mr. William Latey for the respondent and co-respondent.

Counsel said that, subject to the approval of the Court, the parties had agreed that the amount of damages should be assessed at £1,000, and that the jury should be discharged.

Evidence having been given, MR. JUSTICE HILL granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the child, and costs, and assessed the damages at £1,000, to be paid into Court within 14 days.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Skelton and Rust; Messrs. F. T. Jones and Son.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MR. JONESCO'S LIBEL ACTION
JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury.*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leibar, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leibar, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Ita, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Mileanca, in the district of Dorohoiu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healy for the defendants. Mr. D'Arcy Edmondson watched on behalf of an interested party.

Mr. William Greenwood Curtis, managing clerk to Messrs. Speed and Co., solicitors, Sackville-street, W., continuing his evidence for the plaintiff, said that before the War he met Mr. Jonesco at the Café Monico, London, with a Mr. Charles Hawes, a company promoter, for whom Messrs. Speed and Co. acted as solicitors. Mr. Jonesco had certain concessions connected with oil and mineral properties in Rumania. He (the witness) could not commit himself regarding the year in which he met Jonesco.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—When you met him was he passing under the name of Jonesco?—I have never known him under any other name.

Mr. Alfred James Cliff, an engineer, said that he remembered the making of an agreement on an occasion before the War on which Mr. Hawes, Mr. Jonesco, and Mr. Sadoveanu (a friend of Mr. Jonesco) were present. He met Mr. Jonesco on several other occasions before the War. Once they visited a firm of motor-car manufacturers to buy fire-engines for use in connexion with the development of certain oil properties in Rumania.

EVIDENCE ON COMMISSION

SERJEANT SULLIVAN then read the evidence of witnesses which had been taken on commission in Rumania.

Jon St. Secleanu, a farmer, aged 71 years, of Sacelu, said that he had made a statement before the Court of Caslu that he had known that, on the farm of Dmitri Secleanu, a woman of the name of Joanna gave birth to a child about 1885. The child was baptized in the name of Barbu. Until the child was about 10 years old he remained with his mother at Secleanu's farm, after which they both disappeared.

Before Rumania entered the Great War, Captain Sadoveanu, a nephew of Secleanu, called on him (the witness) with three other people who, he said, were Englishmen, and proposed that he should sell them his oil spring. He (the witness) refused to sell and asked Captain Sadoveanu who the other men were. Sadoveanu said: "Why, don't you know? This is Barbu, who was born at Secleanu's farm."

Gheorghe Guran, 68 years old, a farmer, also of Sacelu, said that, in response to inquiries, he had stated that he had known a woman named Joanna who came from Transylvania and had a child in 1884 or 1885 to whom the name of Barbu was given. When he was eight or nine years old the child disappeared with his mother.

Dimitri Secleanu had treated the child well, and it was said that he was his son. He (the witness) remembered—but he could not remember its date—a visit of Captain Sadoveanu with three persons, one of whom Sadoveanu afterwards said was Barbu, the son of Joanna. At that time Barbu was about 20 years of age. "In any case," added the witness, "I did not recognize him as being Barbu, son of Joanna, because, as a child, he had left dressed a a peasant, and returned dressed as an inhabitant of the city." Barbu was named after an old man who was on the farm.

Dumetri G. Anoaica, aged 63, said that he had been a workman on Secleanu's farm, and he knew that a woman named Joanna, who was also there, gave birth to a child, who was baptized as Barbu.

Petre Vasilescu, aged 45, said that he had made a declaration before a justice that, in 1884 or 1885, a woman named Joanna, who worked on Secleanu's farm, gave birth to a boy to whom the name of Barbu was given.

Stefan Sadoveanu, a landowner, of Sacelu, said that he had met Mr. Jonesco in 1913 and 1914 through his (the witness's) brother, Captain Sadoveanu, "who had many connexions for certain oil concessions." Jonesco visited Sacelu in relation to those concessions. During the two weeks when Mr. Jonesco stayed at Sacelu he went all over the district, and everybody knew him.

In 1922 he (the witness) met Mr. Jonesco at Davos, in Switzerland. He had received a million lei to engage an advocate to have the present case cleared up in Rumania. Later, he asked for more money in the form of a loan.

"In 1928 I was telegraphically called by the Minister of the Interior and insistently asked by him to break off all relations with Barbu Jonesco," the witness went on. "I did not agree to this, and, on the contrary, I tried to bring the truth to light. I wished to hold an inquiry in the district of Sacelu, and, addressing myself to several old people in the district, I obtained confirmation of the fact that Barbu Jonesco had been at Sacelu.

"Because I inquired into this matter, steps were taken against me and against the old people who had confirmed this fact, and we were arrested."

Francisco Sebastian, a "private official," said that in 1914, at Prahova, he issued a passport under the name of "Barbu Jonesco." He did not remember on the basis of what documents that passport was issued. Search had revealed that the file had been destroyed, probably during the German occupation. The file might also have been taken away by some interested person.

Alexander Plopsoreanu, an official of the Financial Administration of the Capital, said that about 20 years ago he knew Barbu Jonesco in Sadoveanu's house at Sacelu. In 1913 or 1914 he saw Jonesco at Targu-Jiu, where he stayed a month or two. Jonesco had come from London with an Englishman about certain oil business. He could not say whose child Barbu Jonesco was.

That concluded the case for Mr. Jonesco.

THE DEFENCE OPENED

MR. BIRKETT, in opening the defence, said that it was inevitable that some matters in the case would remain mysterious and would never be satisfactorily cleared up. Certain main things, however, carried conviction. Whatever might be doubtful, the absence of a certificate of Mr. Jonesco's birth showing that, as he said, he was born in 1885 in the little village of Sacelu, was decisive against Mr. Jonesco. Mr. Jonesco had agreed that records were kept of births and that his birth had been registered. Not only did a man live and have his birth recorded, but in the ordinary way the births of his parents and brothers and sisters were all recorded also. In the present case there had not been an attempt to find those records. On that vital matter Mr Jonesco could not say that no birth certificate had ever been issued to him. He had stated in the witness-box that he had handed his birth certificate to the passport authorities in 1908. By his sworn answer to interrogatories, however, he had said specifically that the certificate had been deposited with the military authorities in 1912. Mr. Jonesco had admitted that he had never tried to get his certificate back from the passport authorities.

No document dated before a draft agreement in 1912, with which he (counsel) would deal, had been produced in support of Mr. Jonesco's case. In 1912, if his story were true, he was 27 years old. "There have been many remarkable cases in these Courts," said counsel, "but will you reflect on that strange situation? A man has been prominent in the public eye and has risen from poverty to wealth and power, but when the issue is: 'Are you the man you say you are?' the whole of the first 27 years of his life, so far as one piece of paper is concerned, is a complete and absolute blank. I submit that you have never heard of a case like that before."

As some sort of cover for the naked fact that Mr. Jonesco could not produce documents relating to the first 27 years of his life, he had spoken of the terrorism and oppression to which he and his friends would be subjected in Rumania. But there was no evidence of such a thing. His witnesses had been able to give their evidence on commission before the tribunal which sat to take that evidence, and Mr. Jonesco had been represented by a lawyer who was a senator and a man highly placed in the Government of Rumania.

No one had come forward to say that they knew Mr. Jonesco during the early part of his life—no schoolfellow or schoolmaster, no fellow-student at the university, no one who had worked with him at various places afterwards, although their number must be hundreds. Yet no one in Rumania could have had the smallest grudge against him until 1928, after Prince Carol's activities to recover the Rumanian Throne. On the other hand, he (Mr. Birkett) would call two witnesses who would say that they had been at school with Mr. Jonesco and were certain that he was Moritz Leibar.

Where was Moritz Leibar now, after the tremendous discussion that had taken place in Rumania and elsewhere? It was odd that there was no record of Barbu Jonesco in his early years and a complete record after 1914, while the record of Moritz Leibar ended in 1913, subject to two dates in 1916 which would be dealt with. The history was that of Moritz Leibar up to a point and then that of Barbu Jonesco.

THE MILITARY RECORDS

Where were the military records of Barbu Jonesco? Where were the records of his being called up in 1905, his excuse from service on educational grounds in 1906, his service in the Peasants' Revolution in 1907, and his service in the second Balkan War in 1913? No attempt seemed to have been made to obtain those records—all of which were available if Barbu Jonesco had existed then—although Mr. Jonesco was no dullard, but an alert, clever, resourceful, and ready man. The jury would compare the vagueness with which earlier events were dealt with with the detail in which Mr. Jonesco spoke of incidents after 1914, when he was on fairly safe ground.

In 1913 both Mr. Jonesco and Moritz Leibar were in Rumania. He (counsel) had questioned Mr. Jonesco to obtain from him places and names and dates connected with that visit, but he had failed to obtain any details. If a man volunteered to serve his country and joined the Army he remembered when he did so. Mr. Jonesco did not even know the date of the Treaty of Peace at the end of the Second Balkan War.

Not until January 28 last had the Mobilization Notice which Mr. Jonesco said that he had received from the Rumanian military authorities in April, 1928, been produced. Such notices were sent to Rumanian reserve officers every year, but Mr. Jonesco had never received one before. He had said that the notice was sent to him straight from Bucharest, but the usual course of such a notice would have been through the Rumanian Legation in London.

That notice was addressed to "Lieutenant Barbu Jonesco, of the 2nd Regiment of Artillery." Until that moment Mr. Jonesco had never heard that he had become a lieutenant. Was it that in the Rumanian Army a man obtained promotion by mere effluxion of time? Was it that the longer he lived and the longer he did nothing, the higher he went? Mr. Jonesco had not only been promoted. He had also been transferred to the artillery, but he had never had anything to do with guns.

The notice also referred to "St. George's Barracks, Bucharest." Evidence would be given that there was no such place. Suspicion attached to the document through the method of its production, and it was unsupported by a word of testimony other than that of Mr. Jonesco.

"SOME AMAZING COINCIDENCES"

The career of Barbu Jonesco and the career of Moritz Leibar had some amazing coincidences. Both had scars or marks on the left hand. Mr. Jonesco had said on one occasion that he had been at school at Jassy and two witnesses would say that Moritz Leibar was there.

Mr. Jonesco could not say when his father died or when his mother died and whether they had been laid to rest in the little churchyard of the village of Sacelu. He said that he had been in Sacelu in 1911, but had never inquired about those matters. If, however, he had never had a father and a mother at Sacelu, the extraordinary evidence which he had given would be explained.

The evidence that had been called that in 1912 Mr. Jonesco was using the name "Barbu Jonesco" did not carry them an inch along the road to his discovery. There were 1,000 reasons why Moritz Leibar should call himself by another name. Perhaps it did not suit him, in interruption of his career, to serve with the Rumanian Colours for three years. Perhaps he thought that Leibar, or Leibovici, was not a name which would greatly advantage him in the world in which he wished to move. The fact that he was passing as Barbu Jonesco in London in 1912 would not prevent him appearing in Rumania as Moritz Leibar in 1913.

Mr. Jonesco relied on the fact that in Moritz Leibar's Army record it was stated that in April, 1916, he was "sent to the Recruiting Circle, 'Dragos,' on completion of three months of desertion," and that on October 24, 1916, he was "sent for trial by Court-martial by the military commandant of Jassy," whereas he (Mr. Jonesco) was in London or serving in a steamship travelling between England and South Africa. But what the entries in Moritz Leibar's record referred to was that the record itself was sent to the Recruiting Circle and to the Court-martial for entry. The case built up on behalf of Mr. Jonesco on those records was at best ambiguous. When examined it had no foundation.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfields, Halse, and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Beaumont, Son, and Rigden.

CHANCERY DIVISION
CHARITABLE BEQUEST FOR HOSPITAL PATIENTS
IN RE ROADLEY: IVESON v. WAKEFIELD

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

This was a summons taken out by the surviving executor and trustee of the will of Mr. John Gravenor Roadley for the determination, *inter alia*, of the question whether one of the dispositions in the will was a valid charitable gift. The will and codicil were dated June 29, 1923, and July 22, 1924.

The testator died on March 30, 1927, aged 92 years, and was survived by his brother Richard Francis Roadley, who died on February 19, 1928, aged 84 years. The testator's brother, under the terms of the will, became entitled to his residuary personal estate.

Mr. Guest Mathews appeared for the applicant; Mr. Morton, K.C., and Mr. Gilbert Hurst for the legal personal representatives of the testator's brother; Mr. Vaisey, K.C., and Mr. G. D. Johnston for the treasurers of the John Coupland Hospital, Gainsborough, and the Lincoln County Hospital; Mr. Stafford Crossman for the Attorney-General; and Mr. Daynes, Mr. Evershed, and Mr. Harold Christie for other persons interested.

Among the bequests contained in the will the testator gave to his trustees a sum, which in the events that happened amounted to £3,000, "upon trust to invest the same and apply the yearly income thereof in payment of the expenses and maintenance of patients from the parishes of Scotton and Scotter to and at the John Coupland Hospital, Gainsborough, or the Lincoln County Hospital, or either of them," and the Court was asked to determine whether that gift was a good charitable bequest.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT, in the course of his judgment, said that the trust was a good charitable trust, because it was a trust for the relief of a form of helplessness which excited the compassion and sympathy of men and thus appealed to their benevolence, analogous to the purposes set out in the preamble to the statute of Elizabeth. Among the purposes recited in that statute was the relief of aged, impotent, and poor people. A trust to provide, out of the income of the trust fund, for the expenses and maintenance of patients in hospital was clearly a trust for the relief of impotent people and, therefore, in his judgment, a good charitable trust.

It was also possible to construe the gift as being one for the relief of poor patients of the two parishes at the two hospitals. It was possible to arrive at the conclusion that it was the intention of the testator that the income should be applied for the benefit of poor persons, first, from the amount of the bequest, and, secondly, from the fact that the particular institutions at which the patients were to be maintained were institutions where the patients were to be *prima facie* poor, though not destitute. There could be no question that the gift was a good charitable gift.

Solicitors.—Messrs. E. H. Davies and Co., for Messrs. Iveson and Son, Gainsborough; Mr. Alfred Powell, for Mr. R. A. C. Symes, Scunthorpe; Messrs. Oldman, Cornwall, and Wood Roberts, for Messrs. Ollard and Ollard, March; Messrs. Blundell, Baker, and Co., for Messrs. Carter, Bentley, and Gundill, Pontefract; Messrs. Stafford Clark and Armitage, for Messrs. Armitage, Speight, and Ashworth, Leeds; Treasury Solicitor.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
A LIFEBOAT BEQUEST
IN RE ALTSCHUL'S WILL TRUST: PUBLIC TRUSTEE v. ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

This was a summons which raised the question whether the gift in the will of the testator, Mr. David Herman Altschul, in favour of the Royal Lifeboat Institution was a good charitable bequest.

MR. WAITE, for the summons, said that the testator died on February 12, 1900, and by his will gave all his residuary real and personal estate, which had now become payable, on the death of an annuitant and of a tenant for life, to the Royal Lifeboat Institution to enable that society to purchase and maintain three lifeboats to be called The Sara, The Herman, and The Altschul. The value of the residuary estate was £3,000, and from the evidence it appeared that the cost of maintenance of a single lifeboat of the cheapest and smallest type would be £4,500.

MR. J. H. STAMP, for the Revenue Commissioners, said that he was unable to argue that the money did not go to the institution.

MR. ROBERT PEEL, for the Royal Lifeboat Institution, said that they were quite willing to accept the gift on the terms that the money should be applied toward the providing of a lifeboat which should bear the three names mentioned by the testator in addition to those of other benefactors.

MR. STAFFORD CROSSMAN appeared for the Attorney-General.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE held that the gift was valid, and said that he would direct the fund to be paid to the Royal Lifeboat Institution.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bulcraig and Davis; Messrs. Clayton, Sons, and Fargus; the Treasury Solicitor.

LAW NOTICES, FEB. 13

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Jonesco v. Beard (for consideration); Roumanian Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd. v. the King (hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Khan Bahadur Mehrban Khan v. Makhna, since deceased, and ors. Appeal.—Campbell v. Hogg and ors. (pt. hd.).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeals.—M. Aditya Prasad v. Lala Ram Ratan Lal and anr.; Maharaja Sir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur v. Ali Ahamad, and connected appeals (consolidated).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and GREER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Revenue Paper—Final List).—Diggins v. H.M. Inspector of Taxes) v. Forestal Land Timber and Railways Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (7); Commrs. of Inland Revenue v. Smith (9); Attorney-Gen. (v. Tube Investments, Ltd. (13).

Chancery Division

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Chapman v. Deltavis and Co. (pt. hd.) (15); Arch v. Arch (17).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Price v. Hilditch (pt. hd.) (22); Short v. Plumpton (23).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court (as to chambers).—Manchester District Registry.—Re Duckworth's Settlement and re the Trustee Act, 1925; Re Jane Anne Wood dec. and re the Trustee Act, 1925. In Court.—Manchester and Liverpool District Registries Motions.—Manchester District Registry.—Re Robert Lord, dec. and re Joseph Lord, dec. (Hensners v. Taylor and ors.); Re Charles Price, dec. (Barnwell and anr. v. Price and ors.). Not before 11.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Hood (Public Trustee v. Hood) (pt. hd.) (25); Re Potter (Public Trustee v. Potter) (26); Re C. Miskin and Sons, Ltd. Contract and re

Sporting News

RACING

HURST PARK MEETING

GO EASY WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Hurst Park February Meeting was begun yesterday afternoon in fine but cold weather. The going was really good and there was quite a large attendance of visitors.

The most important event of the afternoon was the Rochampton Hurdle, for which less than half of the entry had accepted, although why there should have been so large a withdrawal is most difficult to say, for the handicap seemed to have been well made. Of the seven horses left in the race only Clydesdale was a non-starter, and he did not run on account of the presence in the field of his stable companion Go Easy. This well-bred gelding, by Stratford out of Polar Belle, and so a full brother to Polar Bear, had never been started for two miles over hurdles, but he had shown considerable promise as a hurdler over a mile and a half. It was also generally reported that he had been very well galloped for this race and had shown himself at home to be some 10lb. better than Moontoy, who had run so well against Arctic Star at Newbury. He was well backed, as, indeed, was each of the six starters except Sarong, Roi de Saba actually starting favourite. Almost from the start of the race Go Easy was taken to the front, with Roi de Saba, Sarong, and Blackmoor the most prominent of the others. Go Easy was actually in front coming into the Straight, followed very closely by Roi de Saba. Up to this point the pace had not been very good, but it was then increased and almost at once Roi de Saba began to lose ground. I am afraid that he is none too courageous. Half-way up the Straight it seemed that Go Easy would be an easy winner, but he was very quickly joined by Sarong and Sandro. Even at the last hurdles Go Easy was still on the bit, while the other two were being hard ridden, but in the end Go Easy won by only half a length from Sarong, with Sandro only inches away third. It may be argued that Go Easy won with a good deal in hand, but I shall be surprised if future events show that this was the case. It is true that his rider did not have to ride him all out, but he is a rider who knows just how much a horse can do, and never asks him for any more. The winner gave the second a rather bad bump after crossing the last hurdle, but there was no objection. Blackmoor ran as if he hated racing, while The Brown Talisman never at any time promised to take any prominent part in the race.

None of the better known of the entry took any part in the Amateurs' Steeplechase, but those who did take a part provided a very good race. Royal Stingo was out of the race at the first fence, when he refused, but the other starters kept quite close company for well over two miles. Coming to the Straight for the last time John Hasty was in front, but he was soon joined and passed by Nannie II., who all the way up the Straight seemed to have the best chance. She was over the last fence in front, but was then challenged by John Hasty, who, admirably ridden, got up in almost the last stride to win. Black Sea was third. Sans Blague, who was well backed, ran well for rather more than two and a half miles, and then was beaten. He seems to have deteriorated sadly. The result of the Weir Selling Hurdle was in a way unsatisfactory, for it was decided in the Stewards' Room on an objection. All the way from the last hurdles the leading horse, Yale Blue, was boring Gafadoun; indeed he appeared to think that he was taking part in a polo match, for the riding-off (from that point of view) was admirable. The objection which followed was fully anticipated, and the result of the inquiry, which was that the race must be awarded to Gafadoun, was only in keeping with general expectations. The well-backed Soldan was then placed second and Physic Ball third. Marauder, who had been very well backed, fell at the second hurdle, brought down by a loose horse.

The unimportant Imber Selling Steeplechase was a chapter of accidents, for quite early in the race, at the fence opposite the Stands, Redshank, who has so often won over this course, came down. Others fell later, and at the first fence in the Straight Newtown Wonder fell and gave his rider and owner, Mr. G. Langlands, what appeared to be a very nasty fall. All up the Straight loose horses were interfering with those that were still on their feet with riders up. Two fences from the finish Pine Bluff was interfered with, and then at the last fence, when the race seemed to be almost at the mercy of Lo Sultan, who had always been prominent, he was almost carried out of the course by a loose horse. This enabled Pine Bluff to regain the ground that he had lost, and he went on to win from Le Sultan, with Manambar third. Pine Bluff may have been lucky to have won, but at the same time he would have been unlucky to have lost.

There was another exciting finish to the Walton Steeplechase, which might also have ended in the Stewards' Room if the second had been first and the first second. It was clear quite a long way from the finish that the winner would be Glanmore or General Advance, if both stood up to the end of the race. At the last fence Glanmore, who had been in front for some way, went across his fence and in doing so forced General Advance almost over the wing. Once on the Flat Glanmore kept far from a straight line to the winning-post, but any fear of an objection was removed when Stott, riding one of his best finishes, forced General Advance up close home and won by a head, with Coolcommon, who had always been running well, third. General Advance was very well backed, although he did not seem too well handicapped with Glanmore on their previous form together.

A most enjoyable and interesting afternoon's racing was concluded with the Hurlingham Hurdle, for which Moontoy was always favourite. As mentioned above, he had run well against Arctic Star at Newbury. The running earlier in the afternoon of Go Easy suggested that Arctic Star would have the same chance as Moontoy in this race with 12st 6lb. if the trial of the two horses, Go Easy and Moontoy, were correct. The problem, then, for some people became this: Would Arctic Star beat Michaelmas Day at level weights? If he would, then Moontoy would beat Western Flier, who, with 10st. 12lb., put Michaelmas Day in the race with 12st. 6lb. Many people doubted that fact, and I personally should take Michaelmas Day over the Hurst Park course to beat Arctic Star at level weights. As P. Donoghue was riding Western Flier and claimed the allowance, the balance seemed to be in favour of Western Flier, who at the start was well backed. Admirably ridden by Donoghue, Western Flier was always first or second and, gaining the supremacy over Moontoy on the flat, won quite decisively. Don Pat, who had always been in the front rank, was third and Muezzin fourth. O, a stable companion of Don Pat, ran very indifferently, and if this French-bred horse is to win over hurdles before the season is concluded he will have to be started either in very poor company or make a vast improvement in his jumping and form generally.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

PUTNEY SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—The last time that Keep Cool and Endwell met over this course Keep Cool gave Endwell 9lb. and beat him with ease. This afternoon Endwell is set to receive only 3lb. At the same time it must be remembered that Endwell, receiving only 6lb., was a long way in front of Keep Cool at Lingfield last week. Endwell, it would seem, has two ways of running. On his best form he could about win this race. On the running last week at Lingfield he seems to me just to have the beating of Smilin' Through. Letham might run well, while Magic Bard has a fair chance on his running at the last meeting at Kempton Park. However, he meets Endwell on 10lb. worse terms than on that occasion. In spite of his inconsistency the best selection may be ENDWELL.

TEDDINGTON SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—This small event should not require much winning. Perhaps PUTTACOTA, who was heavily backed when failing in a similar event at the last meeting at Kempton Park, may be good enough. In his absence I would leave the race to the market.

NEW CENTURY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Mister Moon was very unlucky at Gatwick last week, and in spite of his big weight, has a good chance if started here. It should, however, be remembered that when he and Gainsharp met at level weights at Newbury last month Gainsharp was up with him when he came down at the last fence. I do not think that in any case he would have won, but this afternoon Gainsharp is set to receive 17lb. from Mister Moon. Further, Gainsharp then gave Pamperer 5lb. and can now, owing to the conditions of the race, meet him at level weights. Gainsharp's trainer also has Rathnally in the race. Slater must have a nice chance on his Sandown Park form, while St. Germaine won her last race. Gladsmuir is another who has shown ability as a jumper. This might be an interesting race to watch. I like best the chance of GAINSHARP.

WEYBRIDGE HURDLE (2m.).—This is for horses which since 1928 have not won a hurdle race worth £180. Sobrino always runs well, but seldom wins. Valois has won his last two races with such ease that even with a penalty, if started, he would have a fine chance. His weight even now is only 11st. 13lb. and he has to give such an animal as Polish Patriot only a few pounds. Blunt ran fairly well last time out, while there was a little support for Cardinal's Ring in his last race at Lingfield. At Lingfield Cardinal's Ring was set to give Near East 11lb. This afternoon the handicapper has put them on the same mark. Cardinal's Ring's only win over hurdles was gained over this course just over a year ago. He or Valois may win. At the weights my preference is for VALOIS, who seems originally to have been kindly handicapped.

RANELAGH STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Sandy Hook ran badly at Lingfield, while Beggar's End is probably at last on the down grade. Easy Virtue fell at Sandown Park and failed at Lingfield last week. K.C.B. on their Kempton Park form of last November is not so well handicapped as Beggar's End. On previous form over this course May King seems to me to be better handicapped than Pishogue or The Moy. Glangesia has an outside chance on her Lingfield Park running with Kingsford. The Sheriff never wins. This appears to be an open race which may be won by GLANGESIA.

GRANGE NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE (2m. 2f.).—The invincible Gib does not run, so ARUNTIUS may win this unimportant race.

HAYDOCK PARK RESULTS

2.15 (2.15).—The **COUNTY HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

CORDUROY, br g, by Stratford—Saphirol (Mr. S. Wootton), 11st. 7lb. ..... S. Ingham 1
SEPT, b f, by Syndrian—Princess Agnes (Mr. L. Jones), 11st. ..... A. Waudby 2
SIMONDALE, ch g, by Simon Pure—Glentoch (Major W. Thompson), 11st. ..... E. Sully 3

Buckscme Lady (Mr. W. N. Bissill), 10st. 9lb.
Mr. W. Bissill 0
Hamilton Mr. H. D. Dernis), 11st. ..... T. Duggan 0
Yuarite (Mrs. R. Levy), 11st. ..... W. Parvin 0
Tresmel (Mr. J. McLean), 11st. ..... A. Tannock 0
Jewel Song (Mr. J. Smithie), 11st. ..... J. Mason 0
(Winner trained by Coulthwaite, at Hednesford)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 2 on Corduroy, 7 to 1 agst Sept, 12 to 1 Yuarite, 33 to 1 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 2s. 2d.; places, 5s. 2d., 3d., 3s., 5s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,614 units; total place pool, 7,780 units.
Won by half a length; 10 lengths separated second and third. Bucksome Lady was fourth and Jewel Song last.

2.45 (2.46).—The **PADDOCK SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

ODIN, br g, by Juggernaut—Danelagh (Mr. R. Warner), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... A. Piggott 1
VICTOR SOUR, b g, by Black Jester—Fosca (Major A. Hodgins), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... Mr. M. Murless 2
DIBLISH, b g, by Dibs—Lalisa (Mr. J. Hinks), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... Major Cavenagh 3

Test Match (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 12st. 2lb.
Owner 0
Little Warelet (Mrs. E. Strong), aged, 12st. 2lb.
F. Brookes 0
(Winner trained by Barthropp, at Tern Hill)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Odin, 9 to 4 Victor Noir, 7 to 2 Test Match, 10 to 1 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,271 units; total place pool, 2,442 units.
Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Test Match was fourth.
There was no bid for the winner.

3.15 (3.16).—The **HAYDOCK HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

BOB STONE, b g, by Golden Orb—Falling Star (Mr. R. E. Morel), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... J. Moloney 1
HAZEL ROD, ch g, by Honey Bee—Miss Hazel (Mr. W. L. Irving), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... J. Mason 2
PETER L, b g, by Melanesian—Three Aces (Mr. A. D. McAlpine), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Walsh 3

White Mountain (Major W. Newland-Hillas), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... K. Piggott 0
Garfly (Mr. H. Dennis), 6 yrs., 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Pellerin 0
Swift Agnes (Mr. A. Lowry), 5 yrs, 11st. 1lb.
J. Costello 0
Gourd (Lord Ellesmere), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... A. Waudby 0
Vol (Mr. J. T. Rogers), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Daring Boy (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 10st. 9lb.
S. Ingham 0
Water Tol (Mr. F. Taylor), 5 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... P. Cooney 0
Bell Rock (Mr. W. de Selincourt), 6 yrs, 10st. 3lb.
R. Lyall 0
Byron (Mr. G. Reed), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Stormbound (Mr. T. Aspinall), 4 yrs, 10st. 1lb. (car. 10st. 4lb.) ..... J. Regan, jun. 0
(Winner trained by Roberts, at Cheltenham)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Peter L, 11 to 2 Bob Stone, 6 to 1 each Gartly, White Mountain, and Swift Agnes, 7 to 1 Gourd, 10 to 1 Byron, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 18s. 6d.; places, 6s. 3d., 21s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,002 units; total place pool, 4,394 units.
Won by three lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Bell Rock was fourth and White Mountain last.

3.45 (3.46).—The **WEDNESDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

GHILLIE, b g, by Mountaineer—Jessamint (Mr. J. Porter), 6 yrs, 9st. 12lb. ..... R. Townsend 1
RETINA, b g, by Prospector—Focus (Mr. P. McCloskey), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Cooke 2
NURSEMAID, b f, by Etheric—Lady Peavemore (Mrs. Pierse-Duncombe), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb.
E. Brown 0
CHIMPANZEE, b g, by Lomond—Monaleen (Mr. G. A. Burton), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... J. Ward 0
Polish King (Mr. P. Sheehan), 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb.
Mr. W. Sheehan 0
Eagle's Corrie (Mrs. A. Bickley), aged, 11st. 3lb.
J. Mason 0
His Excellency (Mr. W. Lister), aged, 11st. 1lb. (car. 11st. 3lb.) ..... J. Kay 0
Barkham Square (Mr. A. W. Greenwood), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... A. Waudby 0
Duck Boy (Mr. N. Alvarez), aged, 10st. 12lb.
F. Brookes 0
Keep Smiling (Mr. R. Robson), 6 yrs, 10st. 3lb.
F. Croney 0
(Winner trained by McGuigan, at Ayr)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Retina, 4 to 1 Duck Boy, 5 to 1 Nursemaid, 6 to 1 each Barkham Square and Chimpanzee, 7 to 1 Polish King, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 188s. 3d.; places, 53s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 2,285 units; total place pool, 3,818 units.
Won by two lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Dead heat for third place. His Excellency was fifth and Duck Boy last.
The winner was bought in for 110 guineas.

4.15 (4.15).—The **FEBRUARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

CROCKANOIR, b g, by Goldcourt—Cruikereen (Mr. H. S. Henderson), aged, 11st. W. Parvin 1
FOG HORN, b g, by Polyphonic—Sea Fret (Mrs. Tillsard), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... G. Donegan 2
SOCRATES, ch g, by Lomond—Rosevear (Mr. A. D. McAlpine), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... J. Walsh 3

Drumhirk (Mr. H. Deterding), aged, 10st. 2lb.
Owner 0
(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Crockanoir, 9 to 4 Socrates, 4 to 1 Drumhirk, 9 to 2 agst Fog Horn.
TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 5s. Total win pool, 3,822 units.
Won by three lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third.

4.40 (4.41).—The **GOLBORNE STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

AVION, b g, by Farman—Forward Girl (Mrs. H. Gordon), aged, 12st. 5lb. ..... W. Parvin 1
SCORPIOS, ch g, by Sting, dam by Brontino—Jenny Blair (Miss E. M. C. Laidlaw), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... R. Pigott 2
ROMANTIC, ch m, by Somme Kiss—Pictoris (Mr. J. L. Dundale), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... A. Waudby 3

Eaton Emblem (Miss Sanday), aged, 11st. 7lb.
G. Donegan 0
Irish Eyes II. (Mr. S. McMorran), aged, 11st. 12lb.
Mr. G. Owen 0
(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 each agst Avion and Scorpios, 3 to 1 Romantic, 100 to 7 Eaton Emblem, 20 to 1 agst Irish Eyes II.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 9d.; places, 9s. 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 2,580 units; total place pool, 2,606 units.
Won by a head; 10 lengths separated second and third. Eaton Emblem was fourth.

HURST PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.45.—The **PUTNEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

		Yrs	st	lb
a	KEEP COOL (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... J. Nightingall	a	12	7
a	ENDWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	4
a	RATHONY (Major H. E. Lyons) ..... I. Anthony	a	12	1
	SNAPPER (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a	12	0
	G.R. (Mrs. H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	a	12	0
a	MANSER'S PRIDE (Mrs. Natalie Cole) ..... Woodland	a	11	10
a	MAGIC BARD (Mr. J. L. Hall) ..... J. Hall	a	11	9
	ARDOON'S PRIDE (Mrs. W. Muree) ..... Pendarves	a	11	9
a	VIRGO (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a	11	7
	WILD SCOT (Mr. P. Horne-Rizz) ..... Law	a	11	6
	LETHAM (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... Little	a	11	5
	INCITATUS (Mr. C. H. Weston) ..... Private		6	11	5
	CHOUT (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... Smallwood	a	11	0
	SMILIN' THROUGH (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	11	0
	AUKLOW (Mr. G. Beeby) ..... Beeby	a	10	13
	SKAMANDROS (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey) ..... Rayson		6	10	8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KEEP COOL, Owner; ENDWELL, Prendergast; RATHONY, D. Williams; MANSER'S PRIDE, G. Goswell; MAGIC BARD, G. Wilson; SMILIN' THROUGH, Owner; SKAMANDROS, A. Escott.

2.15.—The **TEDDINGTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	st	lb
MOIRA (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	12	1
aK.G. (Mr. F. W. G. Weedon) ..... E. Piggott	12	0
GREEN PIPER (Captain R. M. Thompson) ..... R. Thompson	12	0
CRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	12	0
WARNING (Mr. L. Oppenheim) ..... Barthropp	12	0
aDUTCH GOLD (Mr. O. Martin Smith) ..... C. Langlands	12	0
CONSTANT STREAM (Mr. H. Czarnikow) ..... Powell	11	13
aVIRGIL'S POTION (Mr. J. Aitken) ..... Aitken	11	11
BILL SYKES (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ..... Poole	11	10
aPUX (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	11	10
DARK EAGLE (Mr. F. Pollitzer) ..... C. Langlands	11	10
aLITTLEWANTED (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Kilhallee	11	10
FIERY FURNACE (Captain J. B. Powell) ..... Powell	11	8
aPUTTACOTA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	11	8
aANTOF (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ..... C. Piggott	11	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

K.G., T. Costello; CRAIGWELL, Prendergast; DUTCH GOLD, W. Davies; VIRGIL'S POTION, G. Goswell; BILL SYKES, Stott; PUX, A. Lanegar; DARK EAGLE, F. Brookes; LITTLEWANTED, G. Hardy; PUTTACOTA, S. Ingham; ANTON, K. Piggott.

2.45.—The **NEW CENTURY STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
MISTER MOON (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson) ..... Rimell	a	12	10
aHARTBURN (Lord Allendale) ..... R. Gordon	a	12	5
aAFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Dorn) ..... C. Langlands	a	12	5
CLYMPING (Mr. C. Goad) ..... Pendarves	a	12	5
ST. GERMAINE (Sir L. Goulding) ..... Woodland	a	12	5
EARLY SURPRISE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	a	12	0
aGLADSMUIR (Mr. W. A. Bankier) ..... I. Anthony	5	11	12
aSLATER (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	5	11	12
FIERY FOOT (Mr. P. T. Bartholomew) ..... Stanley	6	11	7
HARRY IV. (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Bowcher	a	11	7
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins) ..... G. Bennett	a	11	7
aPAMPERER (Mr. H. Czarnikow) ..... Powell	a	11	7
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) ..... R. Thompson	6	11	7
aDOVEDALE (Mrs. L. Rihll) ..... Hacker	6	11	7
LUCKY CHARLIE (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	6	11	7
RATHNALLY (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	6	11	7
GAINSHARP (Captain G. F. Bartlett) ..... F. Hartigan	6	11	7
ROMAN DOCTOR (Captain T. Wall) ..... Poole	6	11	7
ALDERGUN (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	5	11	0
LAMBARDA (Mr. F. Hackett) ..... Hackett	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HEARTBURN, J. Hamey; AFRIKANDER, —; CLYMPING, —; EARLY SURPRISE, W. Payne; GLADSMUIR, D. Williams; SLATER, F. Rees; SPECTROSCOPE, M. Doherty; PAMPERER, R. Perrott; DOVEDALE, T. James; LUCKY CHARLIE, E. Foster; RATHNALLY or GAINSHARP, K. Piggott; ROMAN DOCTOR, Mr. Slater; ALDERGUN, J. Morrissey. F. Brookes rides either Clymping or Afrikander.

3.15.—The **WEYBRIDGE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aVALOIS (10lb. ex.) (Mrs. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	6	12	13
aTALPA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	5	11	13
THE WOLF (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..... Dick	a	11	13
aSOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	11	13
aMORTUM'S SMILE (Mr. T. Leader) ..... T. R. Leader	a	11	13
aPOLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	a	11	5
PASSION'S PRIDE (Mr. A. Bickley) ..... Bickley	a	11	5
TOURBILLION (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	11	2
ECONOMY (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... Rimell	a	12	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VALOIS, Mr. F. Rees; SOBRINO, J. McGonigal; FORTUNE'S SMILE, T. Leader; VALOIS, P. Donoghue; POLISH PATRIOT, R. Gravett; PASSION'S WRATH, —; TOURBILLION, W. Payne; NORTHWARD, —; BLUNT, R. Thrale; CATHALAN, —; LEXINGTON LASS, C. Mallon; PURSUANT, J. Hamey; ASCULAPIUS, C. Rhodes. W. Stott rides either Northward or Cathalan.

3.45.—The **RANELAGH HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
SANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sauford) ..... T. E. Leader	a	12	7
BEGGAR'S END (Lord Queenborough) ..... In Ireland	a	12	6
EASY VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ..... H. A. Brown	a	12	3
TIBER (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Martin	a	12	1
MAY KING (Mrs. H. Mond) ..... R. Thompson	a	11	13
SANTARAY (Mr. W. Cobb) ..... J. Anthony	a	11	13
K.C.B. (Mr. V. Hugh Smith) ..... Withington	a	11	13
GLANGESIA (Mr. R. K. Mellon) ..... Law	a	11	9
THE MOY (Mr. G. Goodwin) ..... Woodland	a	11	6
PARIS FLIGHT (Mr. W. Harris) ..... C. Young	a	11	6
THE SHERIFF (Mr. W. Parsonage) ..... Rimell	a	11	6
PISHOGUE (Mr. Darcy Daly) ..... R. Harrison	a	11	5
SIR SHAUN (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	a	11	4
aANNANDALE (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	a	11	4
EARLY SURPRISE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	a	11	1
DARING BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	10	11
aMYTHOLOGIST (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	10	7
HAREWOOD (Mr. M. A. Meyer) ..... I. Anthony	a	10	7
JEHU (Mr. C. H. S. Dixon) ..... Beeby	a	10	7
FASSAROE (Mrs. F. Brian Bibby) ..... Withington	a	10	7
CHIRON (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... Jarvis		10	6
MISS GRIS (Major H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	a	10	5
SIGNAL ROCKET (Lord Glanely) ..... S. Bennet	5	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GLANGESIA, G. Turner; THE MOY, G. Goswell; ANNANDALE, F. Gurney; EARLY SURPRISE, W. Payne; MYTHOLOGIST, Owner; HAREWOOD, D. Morrisey; FASSAROE, A. Mackay.

4.15.—The **GRANGE NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles, two furlongs, and 92 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
ARUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	12	7
aSTRONG ONE (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... I. Anthony	a	12	3
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	a	12	3
MONK'S DREAM (Miss Williams-Bulkeley) ..... Gore	6	12	3
TIDE (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson) ..... Rimell	a	12	3
EAST GALWAY (Mr. J. S. Shepherd) ..... J. Anthony	a	12	3
aRATHCOOLE (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..... E. Leader	a	11	10
ZAHRAT (Mrs. L. G. Berwick) ..... Boswall-Preston	a	11	10
GIB (Mr. B. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	a	11	10
BOOMLET (Mr. E. E. Large) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	10
REDLYNCH (Mr. C. Wilson) ..... Pendarves	a	11	10
KINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	11	10
KAKUSHIN (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... F. Hartigan	a	11	10
aPOLYPHONIA (Mr. F. Usher) ..... Drake	a	11	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARUNTIUS, Owner; STRONG ONE, Owner; RATHCOOLE, Mr. Kirk; KINGSFORD, Mr. L. Whitfield; KAKUSHIN, Mr. G. Owen, jun.

HAYDOCK PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.15.—The **CLUB HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGLEESOME (Sir F. Freake) ..... T. Rimell	5	11	10
aWINTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbey) ..... C. Charman	5	11	3
aARGOS LAD (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	6	11	3
aCULZEAN (Mr. A. McCalman) ..... Mr. Mellon	5	11	3
ROSE COTTAGE (Mr. J. H. Ulyatt) ..... Reader	5	11	3
TELAVIV (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6	11	3
MARKINGTON (Major H. C. Robinson) ..... In Ireland	5	10	12
aHIGHLAND FLING (Mr. M. Allbrecht) ..... Richter	5	10	12
aBUCKFAST (Mr. W. T. Cobb) ..... Powell	5	10	12
MILLBROOK (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..... P. Dennis	5	10	12
aDONNA BRANCA (Mr. J. A. Dewhurst) ..... Bickley	5	10	12
SONNY FITZ (Mr. D. Forrester) ..... Barthropp	6	10	12
GRECIAN HOPE (Mr. C. Goad) ..... Fraser	5	10	12
VANOC (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr	6	10	12
HEREWARD (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ..... Hurt	5	10	12
MOON MAID (Mr. F. W. Longworth) ..... Bickley	a	10	12
BACHELOR'S VOW (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	a	10	12
YOUNG LAIRD (Lieutenant-Colonel J. McKie) ..... Barley	5	10	12
aPEEL HALL (Mr. G. O'Mara) ..... In Ireland	a	10	12
THE ALDERMAN II. (Brigadier-General E. Fe l) ..... J. Dodd	5	10	12
aCLINTON LASS (Mrs. C. B. Robinson) ..... Peacock	5	10	12
MARITIME (Mr. E. G. Sercean) ..... Sergeant	a	10	12
FOU HORN (Mrs. Tillsard) ..... Sanday	a	10	12
CRATLOE (Mrs. M. Williams) ..... Rimell	6	10	12
LAVATERE (Mr. F. Ransom) ..... Powell	4	10	2
WARNING (Mr. L. Oppenheim) ..... Barthropp	4	10	2
SILVER WILLOW (Mrs. Vimsun-Thomas) ..... Powell	4	10	2
BANKELL (Mr. T. Scudamore) ..... Remilson	4	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GLEESOME, G. Pellerin; WINTER ROYAL, G. Winder; ARGOS LAD, J. Costello; BUCKFAST, W. Parvin; PEEL HALL, —; THE ALDERMAN II., Mr. Dutton; CLINTON LASS, A. Waudby.

2.45.—The **THURSDAY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCORNAFULLA (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	a	12	7
FELIX II. (Mr. W. L. Irving) ..... Mulholland	a	12	2
SQUIRE MARTEN (Mr. H. Pritchard-Gordon) ..... Powell	a	12	1
FITZPICTON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	11
aTEST MATCH (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... G. Balding	a	11	11
UNCAS II. (Mr. A. Turner) ..... Moroney	a	11	10
BRIGHT BARRY (Mr. R. Barthropp) ..... Barthropp	a	11	9
PHANTOM CHARLEY (Mrs. M. A. Thompson) ..... T. Webb	a	11	8
SILVER LAD (Lady M. Heath) ..... F. Armstrong	a	11	4
aINDIAN PRINCE (Mr. S. Elliott) ..... Easterby	6	11	6
ST. CROIX (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... C. Chapman	a	11	6
ASSIGNER (Mr. J. Higgon) ..... Stubbs	a	11	1
HAYTON (Mr. H. Dixon) ..... Rose	a	11	0
aPASOL (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	a	10	13
MARZA (Mr. Maw) ..... Maw	5	10	11
SWANAGE (Mrs. Barthropp) ..... Barthropp	a	10	10
SOMEDAY (Captain R. M. Thompson) ..... R. Thompson	a	10	9
INSPIRED (Mr. A. W. Greenwood) ..... Renton	4	10	9
PEGLANT (Mr. C. W. Thrift) ..... Drake	a	10	5
aSMILIN' THROUGH (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	10	3
aSWEET HOME (Major A. Hodgins) ..... F. Mason	a	10	1
aCOMMANDANT DAN (Mr. J. C. Whiteman) ..... Drake	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FITZPICTON, —; INDIAN PRINCE, Mr. G. Elliott; SWEET HOME, F. Mason.

3.15.—The **GREAT CENTRAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
CARFAX (Mr. B. W. Ancil) ..... W. T. Ancil	a	12	7
CREEBRAE (Major J. A. Coats) ..... McGuigan	a	12	7
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	11	11
aCROCKANOIR (9lb. ex.) (Mr. H. S. Henderson) ..... Powell	a	11	11
aMELEASTON (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Beeby	a	11	10
aARDSEN (5lb. ex.) (817 K. Fraser) ..... Fraser	a	11	10
THE MOOSE (Mr. P. J. Honour) ..... Powell	a	11	8
SIR SHAUN (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	a	11	5
MELLERAY'S BELLE (Mr. W. Wilson) ..... Easterby	a	11	5
KILBRAIN (Mrs. F. V. Longworth) ..... Bickley	a	11	5
aFULL CRY (Major G. Behrens) ..... G. Armstrong

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE BEAT GUY'S HOSPITAL

Cambridge University beat Guy's Hospital at Honor Oak Park yesterday by one goal and two tries (11 points) to two tries (6 points), and on the run of the play this represented a fair comparison between the two teams.

The chief weakness of the Hospital team lay in their forwards, who were very slow in breaking up, although R. A. Hogbin was always in the van of the loose rushes. This made it difficult for R. J. Eustace and Windsor Lewis to open up the game. It certainly prevented Lewis from being the counting force that he should be, and, indeed, he was not seen to great advantage. The Guy's three-quarter backs therefore had generally to make their own openings, but when they did get away they did not run straight enough to make much ground, especially during the second half. The Cambridge forwards usually controlled the scrummages, and E. B. Pope was given ample opportunity to feed his three-quarter backs, which he did very smartly and cleverly. Once started, the Cambridge backs always looked dangerous, and L. H. Collison gave a very definite lesson of the value of being able to sell the dummy. He had the Guy's defence guessing every time.

Cambridge were very quickly off the mark and were three points to the good after four minutes. The ball came out of the scrummage like a flash and travelled right across the line to Carris, who cut through the defence like a hot knife through butter. He took the kick, but missed. Five minutes later Guy Morgan got going from a kick that came back to him from the scrummage. He started from just outside the Cambridge "25" and cut through very cleverly to score an equalizing try, which Hogbin failed to convert.

After that Cambridge kept getting the ball in the scrummages, and the ensuing movements showed up the holes in Guy's defence, but for all that the Hospital was the first to score. A. G. Johnson picked up what looked like rather a haphazard pass and made a fine run before passing inside to Windsor Lewis, who had no difficulty in scoring a try. That set Cambridge going in earnest, and twice Collison sold Guy Morgan the dummy before scoring a try each time. The second one was scored between the posts, and this Carris converted. Shortly afterwards the whistle blew for half-time, leaving Cambridge with a lead of five points.

There was no scoring in the second half, during a good part of which R. J. Godfray was off the field with an injured ankle. The impression was that Cambridge were content to sit on their lead. Certainly they kept up a persistent pressure, and once Carris was nearly in on the right, being pulled down by the flag with a number of Guy's men hanging on to him like terriers to a badger, but for the rest they did not drive their attacks home. Then shortly before no side Guy's made a last and sustained effort—a series of attacks—in which H. G. B. Atkins and J. E. Giesen and Windsor Lewis were conspicuous, but nothing happened, and Cambridge won as stated.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—H. E. Browning back; H. E. Carris, L. H. Collison, A. G. Cross, and T. G. Jenniens, three-quarter backs; R. J. Godfray and E. B. Pope, half-backs; P. D. McDonald, I. Morgan, A. R. Ramsey, G. E. Valentine, D. M. Marr, A. W. Walker, F. W. P. Brook, and C. L. A. Ashford, forwards.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—D. F. Ryan, back; H. G. B. Atkins, J. E. Giesen, W. Guy Morgan, and A. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; Windsor H. Lewis and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; J. R. Popplewell, D. Malone, R. A. Hogbin, G. F. Lashmore, J. S. Batchelor, K. P. Smith, L. J. S. Campbell, and S. Kunovsky, forwards.

Referee.—Dr. H. L. G. Hughes.

MATCH AT WOOLWICH

The Royal Naval College, Greenwich, beat the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich yesterday by seven goals and four tries (47 points) to a goal (5 points).

The game was controlled by the College throughout, and as the Academy tackling was weak their opponents' scoring chances were many. Their forwards were heavier and were able to push their opponents in every scrummage, so gaining the ball for their backs on most occasions. During the first half the three-quarter backs combined excellently and the scoring was the result of good passing movements.

Almost immediately from the kick-off Sub-Lieutenant Lane ran in to score under the posts from a pass by Sub-Lieutenant Cooper. Sub-Lieutenant Payne converting. The Academy forwards took play to the College "25" for a short spell, but the College returned to the attack, Lieutenant Magee scoring a try, which was again converted by Payne. Lieutenant Targett-Adams went over the line for out from a forward rush, but this time Payne had bad luck with an excellent kick, the ball hitting the far post and rebounding. Magee was again prominent, and, running with great determination, he again scored a try, this time under the posts. Payne again hit the post with his kick at goal. Just before half-time Lieutenant Cooper made a run from the half-way line to score under the posts, for Payne to again convert, thus giving the College a lead at half-time of 21 points to nothing.

On the resumption of play some plucky individual tackling held up the College's attacks, and eventually A. W. Murray intercepted a passing movement of his opponents' three-quarter backs to score the Academy's only try under the posts. This was converted by W. F. Lawson. Further tries for the College were added by Cooper (three), Lieutenant Hoyle, Sub-Lieutenant Webber, and Sub-Lieutenant Lane. Sub-Lieutenant Payne converted four of these tries, and had an excellent day, converting in all seven out of 11 tries.

The teams were:—

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—W. P. Lawson, back; A. F. Lavies, A. W. Murray, K. S. Wyllie, and W. F. Kendle, three-quarter backs; H. M. Ley and J. W. Mead, half-backs; P. G. Hobbs, H. J. Sayers, H. F. Walford, C. C. Russell, J. S. Becher, P. N. Moore, R. E. Gabbitt, and J. D. Adams, forwards.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.—Sub-Lieutenant A. S. Storey, back; Sub-Lieutenant H. J. Lane, Sub-Lieutenant G. T. Cooper, Lieutenant R. I. Hoyle, and Lieutenant B. S. Magee, three-quarter backs; Sub-Lieutenant J. Dykes and Sub-Lieutenant C. C. Martell, half-backs; Lieutenant R. P. Targett-Adams, Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Darwin, Lieutenant J. D. Crossman, Lieutenant G. A. Wilson, Lieutenant-Commander H. Laird, Sub-Lieutenant I. R. Karel, Sub-Lieutenant J. E. Webber, and Sub-Lieutenant G. W. Payne, forwards.

COLCHESTER WIN

Blackheath Wednesday were beaten by Colchester on the Rectory Field at Blackheath yesterday by two goals and two tries (16 points) to one goal and three tries (14 points). There was little in it between the teams from start to finish, but the winners were rather smarter than their opponents in taking advantage of their chances. Blackheath had many chances, but most of them were neglected.

Colchester were better behind the scrummage, J. M. Newborn, F. Whalley, and N. F. Pertwee being the best of the outsides, while H. Crowther, P. Wey, J. B. Bland, and R. G. Matthews were the most prominent of the forwards. For Blackheath J. T. Kemp, W. E. W. Kendall, D. R. Skinner, and A. R. Chorlton were the best of the backs; while H. A. Brashier, G. Laing, R. N. Walpole, and R. P. G. Begbie did well among the forwards. Blackheath were the first to score, A. R. Chorlton going over for a try, which was not converted. The visitors became more aggressive, and J. R. Bland scored a try, but the kick at goal failed. F. Whalley obtained a good try for Colchester and H. Crowther kicked a goal, while C. J. Whitlock ran in with another try for the visitors, who led at the interval by 11 points to 3. Colchester went further ahead early in the second half, when P. Wey gained a try, from which Crowther kicked another goal. Afterwards, however, Blackheath had more of the game than their opponents, and tries were scored for the home side by G. Laing, R. H. Wannell, and W. E. W. Kendall, one being converted by J. T. Kemp.

The teams were:—

COLCHESTER.—J. M. Newborn, back; C. J. Whitlock, F. Whalley, J. L. Griffe, and S. A. Norcutt, three-quarter backs; N. F. Pertwee (captain), and D. R. Pertwee, half-backs; S. E. Wilson, J. B. Bland, C. Pretton, E. Tinsley, G. S. Seabrook, P. Wey, R. G. Matthews, and H. Crowther, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—W. I. Clarke, back; H. J. Hankins, J. C. B. Thompson, J. T. Kemp (captain), and A. R. Chorlton, three-quarter backs; D. R. Skinner and W. E. W. Kendall, half-backs; H. A. Brashier, R. S. Walpole, R. H. S. Longland, G. Laing, R. H. S. Wannell, J. E. Guest, R. P. G. Begbie, and G. Madigan, forwards.

Referee.—Dr. Grenville Jones.

MIDDLESEX BEAT R.A.F.

Middlesex, in their last game of the season at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, yesterday, beat the Royal Air Force by five goals and two tries (31 points) to a goal and a try (8 points). The Air Force started in such great style as to encourage the belief that they would cause their opponents a good deal of trouble, and in five minutes were five points to the good. Two or three times they had been nearly over, and then, with the Middlesex defence all at sea, Pott made an opening for Elsmie to run clear and gain a try from which

(Continued at foot of next column)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ROYAL AIR FORCE WIN AT CHISWICK

The Royal Air Force beat the Civil Service at Chiswick yesterday by one goal to none, a bitterly cold wind blowing diagonally from corner flag to corner flag explaining to a great extent why a lot of clever and attractive football ended in so little. The result, however, was not unfair, for the Air Force nearly always looked rather the better combination of players and, in more favourable conditions, must have benefited from the fact.

The Civil Service had the wind at their right shoulders during the first half, and needed it, for the opposing backs and half-backs were feeding their forwards accurately and along the ground, and the forwards, after a feeble start, began to run the defence about by the kind of football that nearly always leads up to a goal. For a while, Macdonald, the former Queen's Park player, ably assisted by H. H. Gower at back, prevented the Air Force left wing from completing any of their efforts. These were numerous, for Robinson, the centre-half, and James, the left-back, fed that wing most assiduously. The Air Force defence also did well to hold such a clever dribbler as Kelly, even if they could not intercept some beautifully placed passes that ought to have had better results. Eventually, after 22 minutes' play, mostly in the Civil Service half of the field, the defence at last made a mistake in gauging the flight of a centre from the right, and this gave Acquaroff his chance to score the first and only goal of the match. It was not a particularly hard shot, but the range and the line had the goalkeeper well beaten.

Apart from this one successful effort, the forwards of neither side finished well. Much of the ball control and passing was exceedingly good, but, in the neighbourhood of goal, there was far too much jockeying for position when a quick shot through a moving defence might have found the net. The most dangerous of the Civil Service attacks occurred when their captain, Caesar, dashed up to take a first-time shot at goal, and, in the ensuing scramble, Ruston also went near, and a little later, when McCree sent across a nicely-timed centre. These quick centres of McCree's became a feature of the first half and of the second as well, but, although the inside men were keen and quick enough on the ball, they were nearly always unsteaded by a sound defence, if not actually robbed of the ball.

Curiously enough, the Civil Service forwards played more effective football in the teeth of the wind than they did in the first half, but the combination of wind and determined tackling and the steadiness of the Air Force goalkeeper always beat them. Steele got in the first likely shot from the left-wing and, after a series of Air Force attacks had been beaten off, Hawkins very nearly completed a splendid bit of play by McCree. Hawkins, who usually plays on the wing, was not happy at inside-right, but this shot of his had to be well saved by Chaston. Soon afterwards McCree, assisted by a mistake in defence, had only the goalkeeper to beat, but found that individual not only an obstacle but a magnet for the ball. The more effective of the Air Force attacks ended in longish shots by Kelly and Acquaroff and by shots at shorter range by Flying Officer Sleighthome. On one occasion the last-named missed a great chance when a perfectly placed long pass gave him a clear run up almost to the goal-mouth. Towards the end of the game, the wind, quite as much as the Air Force defence, drove back a number of promising attacks by the Civil Service forwards, and to that extent the latter side were unlucky.

One should not, of course, have been too surprised at the excellence of much of the football, for both sides were full of experienced club and representative players. The positioning and passing and shooting of Macdonald at right half-back always were good to see and McCree often looked the finished wing forward in front of him. Caesar also played scund football in the pivotal position. Vernon and Kelly were the most polished of the Air Force forwards who, however, too often slowed up to nothing in front of goal. Robinson, at centre-half, still is a very useful, if overleisurely, player, and the kicking of James hardly could have been bettered on such a day. The volleying of both pairs of backs, as a matter of fact, was surprisingly good.

The teams were:—

CIVIL SERVICE.—H. Flint (A.G.D.), goal; H. H. Gower (Ministry of Pensions) and L. F. Goldsmith (G.P.O.), backs; J. Macdonald (Agriculture, Scotland), W. C. Caesar (Savings Bank) (captain), and H. L. Webdale (L.E.D.), half-backs; J. McGee (Ministry of Health), T. W. Hawkins (G.P.O.), A. R. Eagle (Paddington P.O.), J. A. Ruston (P.O. Stores), and H. G. Steele (G.P.O.), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Aircraftman Chaston (Uxbridge), goal; Corporal Pond (Henlow) and Leading Aircraftman James (Netheravon), backs; Sergeant Trout (North Weald), Corporal Robinson (Henlow), and Aircraftman Armstrong (Bartchurch), half-backs; Flying Officer Sleighthoime (Mount Batten) Aircraftman Kelly (Henlow), Leading Aircraftman Vernon (Halton), Sergeant Acquaroff (Worthy-down), and Aircraftman Seabright (Tangmere), forwards.

SCOTTISH v. IRISH TEAMS

The following is the Scottish Eleven to oppose Ireland at Celtic Park, Glasgow, on Saturday, February 22:—

Middleton (Cowdenbeath), goal; Gray (Glasgow Rangers) and W. Wiseman (Queen's Park), backs; Gibson (Aston Villa), Meiklejohn (Glasgow Rangers), and Craig (Glasgow Rangers), half-backs; Jackson (Huddersfield Town), Stevenson (Motherwell), Gallacher (Newcastle United), James (The Arsenal), and Morton (Glasgow Rangers), forwards.

Reserves.—Cheyne (Aberdeen) and Johnson (Dundee).

** The Scottish team includes fewer players from English clubs than had been expected. There are only four—Gibson, Jackson, Gallacher, and James. All four have played for Scotland before, as have all the other members of the team, except Middleton, the goalkeeper.

The Irish team is as follows:—

Scott (Liverpool), goal; Russell (Bradford City) and Hamilton (Glasgow Rangers), backs; McDonald (Glasgow Rangers), Corporal Jones (Linfield and The Army), and Sloan (Linfield), half-backs; Chambers (Bury), Rowley (Southampton), Bambrick (Linfield), McCambridge (Ballymena), and McCaw (Linfield), forwards.

** Five changes have been made from the team which beat Wales at Belfast on February 1. Of the defence only two of the half-backs, Jones and Sloan, are left, and McCaw takes the place of Mahord (Belfast Celtic) at outside left. Two of the players, McCaw and McDonald, are new Internationals.

ARDINGLY BEATEN

Ardingly College were beaten by the Casuals by two goals to none. The Casuals had a strong side. A strong wind prevented good football. Hossage scored both goals in the second half. The School was below strength through injuries. Lockton and Morris were the best players for the Casuals, and Manwarring for Ardingly.

Middlesex beat Surrey in a match in the Southern Counties Amateur Championship at Wealdstone yesterday by two goals to one.

The Casuals beat Ardingly College at Ardingly yesterday by two goals to none.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

HOSPITALS' CUP.—Second Round.

RICHMOND.—London v. Charing Cross (2.40).

LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. R. Thompson, back; J. V. O'Sullivan, M. Snipper, G. V. Stephenson, and J. F. Brock, three-quarter backs; E. G. Stanley and J. H. Fisher, half-backs; A. E. Kendall, E. Braithwaite, J. P. Reidy, J. K. Monro, T. F. B. Noble, L. J. Rae, A. J. P. Costaze, and A. K. Mervyn forwards.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.—H. Arthur, back; K. G. Joachim, P. B. Bialberg, R. A. Kickling, and J. A. James, three-quarter backs; R. E. Lawder and W. T. Ellis, half-backs; I. D. Monger, T. W. Day, J. Gottlieb, F. Macgillivray, J. H. Moynihan, B. St. J. Steadman, M. L. Smith, and A. Bennett, forwards.

OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Dominion Students.

SWANSEA.—West Wales v. Glamorgan Police.

NEWPORT.—Glamorgan v. Monmouth.

ASSOCIATION

CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Southern Amateur League.

Constantine placed a goal. The good start of the R.A.F. was not maintained, and by the interval Middlesex were well in front.

In the Welsh Inter-University Rugby Championship Aberystwyth College beat the University College of North Wales at Bangor by two tries (six points) to a penalty goal (three points).

The County Championship match between Hampshire and Surrey, which should have been played on December 18 but was postponed, has been rearranged for February 19, at Southampton.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
St Mary's Hospital "A"	10	*Bedford School	9
Lincoln College, Oxford	19	*Broomgrove School	7
Heaton Mooe	19	*Ellesmere College	16
*Wrekin College	35	Harper Adams	10
*Rydal School	3	Hanson University	0
Tiffin School	23	Radnorian College	0
Wellington School, Somerset	40	*King's College, Taunton	0
*St. Edward's, Oxford	18	Merton College	3
*Lancaster Royal Grammar School	19	Hutton Grammar School	3

* Home team.

In a replayed match in the first round for the Rugby League Cup Swinton beat Wakefield Trinity by two goals and a try (7 points) to a goal (2 points).

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

THE OXFORD CREW

The Oxford crew had another fine afternoon yesterday for their practice, which after the hard work of Tuesday was restricted to the home water. There was a fair amount of wind, but the river is now well within its banks.

Dr. P. C. Mallam undertook the coaching, and among those on the towing path were Dr. G. C. Bourne and Mr. E. D. Horsfall. The eight was manned in the same order as on Tuesday, and on leaving the raft the crew paddled up to Randall's Bridge, where they swung round and then went through to Iffley at a stroke that seldom exceeded 22 to the minute. On the homeward journey they came up in short pieces of paddling. Some tubbing then followed, Dr. Mallam taking out Edwards and Clive, Hutton and Low, and Johnston and Waterhouse in the pair, while Poole did some sculling practice. On getting afloat a second time they made another journey up-stream to Randall's, and then went down to the Isis. They had two easies on the way, and, coming up, did a good piece of paddling in Iffley Reach. Without easing they went on past the Willows, and finished up with a hard piece of rowing to the Boat House.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	St.	lb.
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	2½
2. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	2
3. N. R. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	8
4. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College	12	5
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	12	11
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	3
7. D. K. Tiano (Eton and University College	12	3½
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College (stroke)	11	0
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	9	0

CAMBRIDGE'S LONG OUTING

The Cambridge crew had a longer outing than usual yesterday afternoon, being out in the eight for nearly two hours, during which time they covered a distance of about 10 miles.

They did not go below locks, but returned to Baitsbite Locks after reaching Railway Bridge for the first time. They arrived in the Long Reach just after the last heat of the getting-on races had finished, and paddled through to the locks in one piece at a rate of about 21 to the minute. Making their way back to Ditton in short stages, they rowed up Long Reach to Railway Bridge, and covered the distance in 2min. 34sec. After a short easy the boat was swung round, when they paddled back to Little Bridge once more in short stages. Heading the boat once more upstream, they paddled back to Ditton in one piece at a rather higher rate of striking, and then prepared to row the distance from Ditton Corner to Pike and Eel. Brocklebank got away at 25, and averaged about 24 over the remainder of the course, which was covered in 4min. 37sec. The crew passed Railway Bridge 2sec. faster than on the previous occasion, and they had a fresh northerly breeze to assist them. The work was supervised by Mr. Holcroft, who was accompanied by Mr. P. Haig-Thomas.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	St	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	7
2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	3
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	11
4. J. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	10
5. M. H. Wurriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	13
6. J. R. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	1
7. R. H. B. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret)	12	10
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	7
R. E. Swarbrick (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

GETTING ON RACES AT CAMBRIDGE

The Getting On races were decided at Cambridge yesterday, when four heats were decided.

The results were:—

Heat A.—St. Catharine's III. beat First Trinity VI. Won easily. Time, 7min. 25sec.

Heat B.—Trinity Hall V. beat Downing III. Won easily. Time, 7min. 54sec.

Heat C.—Christ's IV. beat Queens' IV. Won easily. Time, 7min. 51sec.

Heat D.—Jesus V. beat Caius V. Time, 7min. 56sec.

ATHLETICS

COLLEGE CUP AT OXFORD

Eight colleges took part in the Inter-College Cup competition at Oxford yesterday, when the results were:—

LOW HURDLES.—Division I.—First Heat.—C. C. Marks (Trinity), 1; H. C. Koch (New College), 2. Won by 5 yards. Time, 29 1-5sec. Second Heat.—F. L. Hovde (Brasenose), 1; C. M. Scrutton (Trinity), 2. Won by 2 yards. Time, 30sec. Division II.—First Heat.—J. G. Barnes (Oriel), 1; R. Hobbins (St. John's), 2. Won by 10 yards. Time, 29 4-5sec. Second Heat.—P. T. Miller (Oriel), 1; K. L. Cooper (Hertford), 2. Won by a foot. Time, 29 4-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—Division I.—First Heat.—H. L. Gonin (Balliol), 1; H. Towsend (Brasenose), 2; S. W. Stevenson (New College), 3. Won by four yards. Time, 52 2-5sec. Second Heat.—W. C. Wentworth (New College), 1; L. T. Stevenson (Balliol), 2; I. G. Gunn (Brasenose), 3. Won by a foot. Time, 54sec.

HUNDRED YARDS.—Division I.—First Heat.—F. L. Horde (Brasenose), 1; E. A. Hinds Howell (Trinity), 2; W. C. Wentworth (New College), 3. Won by 6in. Time, 11sec. Second Heat.—H. L. Gonin (Balliol), w.o. Time, 11sec. Division II.—First Heat.—F. H. Crittenden (Oriel), 1; J. Richardson (St. John's), 2; K. L. Cooper (Hertford), 3. Won by inches. Time, 11sec. Second Heat.—T. W. Scott (Hertford), 1; P. T. Clothier (Oriel), 2; G. Hadman (St. John's), 3. Won by 6in. Time 11 2-5sec.

HIGH HURDLES.—Division I.—First Heat.—C. C. Marks (Trinity), 1; H. C. Koch (New College), 2. Won by five yards. Time, 17sec. Second Heat.—G. C. R. Clay (New College), 1; C. Kalmeyer (Balliol), 2. Won by eight yards. Time, 17 3-5sec. Division II.—First Heat.—J. T. Miller (Oriel), 1; R. B. Radley (St. John's), 2. Won by 10 yards. Time, 18 2-5sec. Second Heat.—R. Hobbins (St. John's), 1; F. N. Bucher (Oriel), 2. Won by eight yards. Time, 19 3-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—Division I.—Final Heat.—H. S. Townend (Brasenose), 1; W. C. Wentworth (New College), 2; J. C. Gunn (Brasenose), 3. Won by six yards. Time, 2min. 1 3-5sec. Division II.—Final Heat.—T. W. Scott (Hertford), 1; C. D. O. Gowan (Hertford), 2; J. C. Donald (Oriel), 3. Won by 6in. Time, 2min. 10sec.

LONG JUMP.—Division I.—Final Heat.—A. H. W. P. Norton (New College), 21ft. 1in., 1; A. E. Smith (Balliol), 20ft. 2in., 2; H. R. Waller (New College), 19ft. 4in., 3. Division II.—Final Heat.—J. G. Barnes (Oriel), 20ft. 6¾in., 1; K. L. Cooper (Hertford), 19ft. 5½in., 2; C. H. Verrinder (St. John's), 19ft., 3.

THREE MILES.—Division I.—Final Heat.—J. M. Pumphrey (New College), 1; N. B. Sunelle (New College), 2; G. T. Honnibal (Brasenose), 3. Won by 80 yards. Time, 15min. 38sec. Division II.—Final Heat.—A. L. Haslop (Oriel), 1; G. G. Davies (Oriel), 2; A. M. Etherington (Hertford), 3. Won by 100 yards. Time, 16min. 10 2-5sec.

THE ACHILLES CLUB

The Achilles Club will send a team of 10 athletes from Oxford and Cambridge Universities to Athens in April to participate in the celebrations in connexion with the centenary of Greek Independence. The Stade Français is also to send a team.

SOUTHERN AMATEUR ATHLETIC LEAGUE

The Southern Amateur Athletic League has decided to form three divisions to accommodate 18 clubs who wish to take part in the 1930 competition. Polytechnic Harriers, who won last season's competition by two points, South London Harriers, the runners-up, Belgrave Harriers, Herne Hill Harriers, Surrey A.C., and Highgate Harriers, all joint originators of the League, will form the First Division, and the other sections will probably be constituted as follows:—

Second Division.—Woodford Green A.C., Queen's Park Harriers, Finchley Harriers, Fitzroy Lodge A.C., Cambridge Harriers, and Ilford A.C.

Third Division.—Mitcham A.C., Ashcombe A.C., Enfield A.C., Mary Ward A.C., Southgate and Wood Green A.C., and Essex Beagles.

The winners of the Division II. competition will gain promotion, displacing the last club in Division I., but two clubs will be relegated from Division II., and two promoted from Division III. Each of the six contests will be allocated to an important sports meeting. Polytechnic Harriers have already decided to include the 880 yards (four at 220 yards) relay in the programme for their "Marathon" meeting at Stamford Bridge, and the Civil Service A.A. have promised to promote the one mile team race. The other events are:—One Mile (four at 440 yards) Relay, Two Miles (four at 880 yards) Relay, Three Miles Team Race, and Medley Relay.

The First Division have also instituted a series of inter-club competitions in field events:—Long Jump, High Jump, Hurdles, Putting-the-Shot, Throwing-the-Discus, and Throwing-the-Javelin.

A Cambridge University "B" team visited Bradfield College yesterday, for a cross country match over a 4½ miles course, which, R. C. Goode of Cambridge, covered in 23min. 40sec., to finish first and lead his side to victory with a total of 47 points to 62.

THE SWISS SKI CHAMPIONSHIP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

FEBRUARY 10

The Swiss Ski Championship was concluded yesterday at Engelberg with the following result:—Walter Bussmann (Luzern), 1; Davis Zogg (Arosa), 2; Hans Schmid (Adelboden), 3.

For the British Cup presented by the Ski Club of Great Britain the downhill race was won by Davis Zogg, who won the downhill race last year, Arlberg-Kandahar.

The Swiss included for the first time a ladies' downhill race. There were 34 entries, and Miss Doreen Elliott won. Miss Rosa Romiger (St. Moritz) was second. The snow conditions were excellent throughout the meeting.

ICE HOCKEY

THE CANADAS WIN AT HOVE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, FEB. 12

The Canadian ice hockey team, The Canadas, beat the British ice hockey team at the new Ice Rink at Hove this evening by 11 goals to one. It was rather a one-sided game, as the Canadians were far better in combination, in speed, and in shooting power. Still, the British team played well individually at times, and in goal W. G. Speechley, the Cambridge captain, saved in wonderful style and cannot be held to blame for the large score made against his side.

There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering of spectators present, who were greatly thrilled by the speed and excitement of the game. The Canadians, who won the challenge round for the World's Championship at Berlin on Monday night, had just arrived in London this morning. They showed much better form than they did in their visit to London before going to the Continent. They seemed to be much faster on the ice and to understand one another's play better. The secret of their success was the fine way in which their three forwards in attack always came up in a straight line, and their passing from one to the other was always well judged and placed. Further, when they had carried the puck past the goal they often gave little short passes back into the centre, where someone was always lying well placed to shoot. When their goal was under attack the forwards were always quickly back to pack the goal, so that the British attack had little chance of success there.

On the British side there was something of a lack of understanding among the various players. Often one man was allowed to go up in attack without support, and when their goal was under pressure the forwards seldom got back to assist in the defence. Speechley was therefore frequently under hot fire. The British players are somewhat at a disadvantage, since only two of them play right-handed, and that is rather a drawback in combined play. Still, W. J. Home, the captain, and B. M. Sexton made some fine dashes. Sexton is a beautiful skater and swerves finely, but is not always mindful of the other men on his side. Home is able to get up great speed quickly, and in that he was the only one on his side to rival the Canadians.

The Canadians scored almost immediately after the start. The puck was carried behind their goal and then taken up the ice like lightning, and Grant sent in a terrific shot which Speechley was unable to stop. After that Speechley was tested frequently, but saved finely. One of the Canadian defence, Radke, was hurt in a collision and was off for a short time. Home made some fine rushes, but his shots lacked the swing and power of the Canadians. Two more goals were scored by the Canadians in the first half, both by Grant, and in the second he got another after a long spell of even play. Just before the second part ended Adams scored the fifth from the right wing.

In the last period the English defence, except Speechley, was quite outplayed, and six goals were scored. After the Canadians had got three of them Sexton scored from a scramble right in front of the Canadian goal. The Canadian goals were scored by Adams (3), Grant (1), and Armstrong (2).

The teams were:—

CANADAS.—T. Simpson, goal; J. P. Griffin and F. A. Radke, defence; D. Hutchinson, W. Park, H. R. Armstrong (captain), R. C. Clayton, G. W. Grant, and W. A. Adams, forwards.

GREAT BRITAIN.—W. G. Speechley, goal; R. D. Mulholland and B. M. Sexton, defence; W. J. Home (captain), J. C. P. Magwood, N. Melland, L. Bruce, and P. Pair, forwards.

FENCING

LADIES' FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

The second-round pools II. and III. in the Ladies' Foil Championship were fought at Bertrand's Fencing Academy last night, when some very keen and spirited foil play was seen on the part of competitors who sought to reach the semi-final pools, which will be decided to-night.

Four fencers from each pool qualified, and in pool II. one lady at least who was expected to get through failed to do herself justice. This was Miss Solly, a left-handed fencer, who generally fences with decided verve, but yesterday appeared somewhat listless, while her attacks lacked decision. Miss Butler, who won the championship in 1928 and the Hulton Memorial Cup last year, gave a most convincing display in this pool. In her five assaults she was touched once only, by Miss Solly, and as her victims included Miss Pearce, Miss Guinness, and Miss Desprez, her performance was really noteworthy. Miss Guinness continued to display the good form she showed in the Baptiste-Bertrand Cup, and gained second place, with Miss Desprez, who proved the value of a straight point in line, third. Miss Pearce fenced poorly at the start of the pool, and did not show her proper form until the last fight of all, but this was the one which really mattered, for by defeating Miss Solly by four hits to two, she earned promotion and displaced her opponent, who, with Miss Bisset, failed to qualify.

In Pool III. Miss Arbuthnot gave a performance not far short of that given by Miss Butler, for against powerful opposition she won all her fights and was never taken to the seventh hit. Miss Davis, who lost the championship last year by a single hit only, opened nervously and lost two of her first three fights, but improved as the pool went on and secured third place, the second going to Miss Neligan. For the final place for promotion there was a tie between Miss Angus and Miss Etheridge, and on a count of hits being taken the latter, with 19 against 21, was successful. Miss Angus, Mrs. Hudson, and Miss Robertson failed to qualify.

RACKETS

LORD ABERDARE BEATEN

TUXEDO PARK (NEW YORK), Feb. 12.—Lord Aberdare was beaten by C. C. Pell in the final of the American Gold Racket Tournament here to-day. Pell won by 15—10, 15—6, 15—12. Lord Aberdare won the Canadian Amateur Championship at Montreal on January 26, and with H. W. Letham he won the American National Doubles Championship at Philadelphia on February 1. The British players will probably play at Boston before returning home.—*Reuter.*

LAWN TENNIS

NICE TOURNAMENT

NICE, Feb. 12.—Three American victories were gained in the Singles here to-day, when W. T. Tilden beat G. H. Perkins, W. Coen, junior, beat P. Jourde in three sets, and V. Gress did not lose a set against A. Zafiropoulo. A. J. Gerbault retired early in the second set, after having lost the first, to E. C. Peters. Miss S. Noel did well to beat Mlle. J. Martin by the odd set, and Miss J. C. Ridley drove too severely for Mlle. P. Marjollet. Fräulein C. Aussem reached the last eight by beating Mlle. J. Franke, and she should meet Miss Ridley in the semi-final round.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Second Round.—W. Coen beat P. Jourde (6—2, 6—2, 6—4). Third Round.—W. T. Tilden beat G. H. Perkins (6—2, 6—2, 6—0); H. L. Soni beat J. Arnao (6—2, 8—6, 5—7, 6—4); E. C. Peters beat A. J. Gerbault (6—3, 3—2, retired); E. Berthet beat E. Crawshay Williams (6—2, 6—1, 6—2); B. Hillyard beat T. Mogin (6—1, 6—1, 6—2); G. de Stefani beat J. A. McDowell (6—2, 6—0, 6—1); C. Kingsley Appleton Rogers beat F. d'Ainvelle (6—2, 6—0, 6—0); V. Gress beat A. Zafiropoulo (6—3, 6—4, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round.—Mme. Korostvickova w.o., Freifrau von Reznicek scratched; Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mlle. P. Marjollet (6—3, 6—2); Miss S. Noel beat Mlle. J. Martin (6—1, 4—6, 6—0). Third Round.—Fräulein C. Aussem beat Mlle. J. Franke (6—1, 6—4).—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

ASSOCIATION.—Christ Church 3 goals, Magdalen 1; Cup-tie: Jesus 0, New College 0.

HOCKEY.—St. Catherine's 6 goals, Pembroke 0; New College 7, Magdalen 2.

RUGBY.—Old Ruffians 15 points, Worcester "A" 0; Cup-tie: Balliol 22, St. Edmund Hall 0.

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY.—Emmanuel 5 points, Trinity Hall 3; Magdalene 16, R.A.F. (Duxford) 13; Pembroke "A" 10, Peterhouse "A" 10; Sidney Sussex II. 6, Downing II. 3; St. Catherine's II. 10, Caius II. 9; Queens' II. 27, Clare Unemployed 0; Trinity Trojans 15, Corpus Christi II. 3; St. John's III. 16, Trinity Hall III. 5; Christ's III. 22, Emmanuel III. 6.

ASSOCIATION.—Knock-out Competition.—Pembroke 6 goals, Trinity 1; Christ's 4, Queen's 1. Other Matches.—Emmanuel 1, Selwyn 1; King's 4, Clare 2; St. Catharine's II. 4, Caius II. 3.

HOCKEY.—Knock-out Competition: Division 3.—Selwyn 2 goals, Fitzwilliam House 1. Other Matches.—Pembroke 3, Sidney Sussex 1; Downing 6, R.A.F. (Henlow) 5; Queens' 2, Christ's 1; Emmanuel II. 2, Caius II. 1; Trinity Hall II. 2, Peterhouse II. 2; Trinity III. 5, Ridley Hall 1; Caius III. 8, C.U. Medical Society 7.

BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

Lord Derby has accepted the position of President of the Council for Great Britain for the British Empire Games, and Major-General J. E. B. Seely is Honorary Treasurer.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM v. McCONACHY

The match between Lindrum and McConachy was continued at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, yesterday, when McConachy was leading by 723. Lindrum had a little the better of the play in the afternoon, scoring 972 for an average of 88, while McConachy made 888 for an average of 81.

With the exception of a run of 86, Lindrum did little at his first five visits. He missed in turn a red winner, a screw cushion cannon, a run-through loser, a middle-pocket screw loser, and a cushion loser, all of them rather difficult strokes. McConachy made fair use of his chances, but while he was versatile in his methods, and made very fine strokes, he had many difficulties to overcome. McConachy played well at the top of the table in a break of 195, two-thirds of the points being made by this means before he had to make a stroke from the balk end of the table, and he added runs of 97 and 71 before Lindrum was able to make any more progress.

After Lindrum had made a run of 114 the red ball was left in the centre of the top cushion, and each of the players endeavoured to run through the white into the bottom pocket. Each missed the stroke, and when his opponent failed a second time Lindrum made a capital cushion loser, and this enabled him to make a break of 142, at the end of which the referee ruled that no cannon had been made. McConachy, however, maintained a good lead with a break of 212. He began with a run of 40 cann

Parliament

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

HOUSING AND POSTAL SERVICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

The Clacton-on-Sea Pier Bill was read a second time.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT
LORD MONKSWELL'S MOTION

LORD MONKSWELL asked the Government whether, in their endeavours to deal with unemployment and improve the industrial efficiency of this country, they had considered a report which appeared in the *Evening Standard* of December 28, 1929, in which it was stated that Sir Henry Thornton, president and chairman of the Canadian National Railways, said that "the present British system of managing railways, in his opinion, caused inefficiency, insubordination, and disloyalty, and that conditions among railways could not be much improved until this was altered." Lord Monkswell also called attention to some of the obstacles which stood in the way of reform, and moved for papers. He said that the railway managements in this country were an extremely strongly entrenched vested interest, which so far had been able to resist most of the attempts to introduce a new and better spirit into their administration. The system was entirely responsible, and he attributed no incapacity or want of rectitude to the individuals concerned in the management.

LORD NEWTON said that Lord Monkswell's quotation from Sir Henry Thornton's speech conveyed in some respects a very wrong impression. The expressions quoted referred only to one particular practice which Sir Henry Thornton strongly deprecated—namely, that panels of directors interfered with the technical management. He (Lord Newton) refused to admit that anything of that kind went on at all. He had travelled by railway in every country in Europe, and he had no hesitation in saying that the railway travelling public was far better treated in this country than anywhere in Europe. (Cheers.)

LORD BANBURY, speaking as a former railway director and chairman, said that Sir Henry Thornton was an American, and there was a good deal of difference between the management of the American and the English railways. In America the directors were figureheads, and the whole management of the railway was in the hands of the president, who resembled the chairman of an English railway and the general manager rolled into one. In this country the directors and the chairman took an active interest in the management of the company—not in the details and actual working, but in general supervision and in the general policy of the company. That was a better way of managing a railway than the American method.

LORD PONSONBY'S REPLY

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, said that in so far as there was any Governmental control of the railways, it was exercised judiciously, and there were occasions on which improvements could be suggested and advice could be given. Not only was the Royal Commission on Transport sitting, but an automatic train control committee had been sitting for the last two years and was about to issue its report. It had been examining appliances and inventions, and would make practical suggestions. The present Government had set up a committee to examine the question of main line electrification and the Standing Committee on Mineral Transport had under consideration the question of increasing the capacity of wagons up to 20 tons. In addition, in connexion with the schemes which the Lord Privy Seal had been drawing up, some of the railway companies had come forward with projects of further development and they would get financial support from the Exchequer for those schemes. In those ways touch was kept, not only by the Railway Rates Tribunal, but by the various committees between the Government and the railways. The railways had gone through a very serious time since the War, and the advent of very keen competition by motor traction had made a very serious difference to them. The figures, however, showed that there was not any cause for grave apprehension. The falling off in the number of passengers had been checked, but at the same time the passenger receipts had dropped. That was due to the very great increase in cheap tickets. During 1929, the number of train miles run was 427,000,000, compared with 416,000,000 in 1928. That showed an endeavour on the part of the railways to do all they could to serve the public interest and meet the competition of motor transport.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

Their Lordships rose at 23 minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water) Bill was read a second time.

CLAIMS AGAINST RUSSIA

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), in reply to questions by SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.), said:—No schedule of the counterclaims of the Soviet Government has been received during the current negotiations. In any statement of British claims those arising in respect of privately held bonds and other securities will be classified separately from British Government claims, and an opportunity will be afforded for all interested parties to express their views. All pecuniary claims of whatever nature against the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that have been notified to his Majesty's Government by British subjects since 1918 have been registered at the Russian Claims Department of the Board of Trade. The negotiations with the Soviet Ambassador have not yet advanced sufficiently far for these claims to be presented to his Excellency.

SIR B. PETO.—Will the right hon. gentleman take an opportunity of seeing that the register at the Board of Trade is up to date, and will he take into consultation, by asking questions, the British Union of Russian Bondholders, who are registering these claims from day to day?

Mr. HENDERSON.—We have been in consultation with this organization, but I will keep in mind the suggestion.

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.).—In view of the statement that there will be a differentiation between private and national claims, will the right hon. gentleman insist that the claims on the other side be put into these categories in the same way?

Mr. HENDERSON.—That is a matter I will have to look into.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL
NAMES OF MEMBERS

Replying to MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.), Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), announced the names of those who have consented to serve as members of the Economic Advisory Council. [The list of names will be found on page 12.]

He continued:—As regards the staff, the following appointments have so far been made:—Mr. Thomas Jones and Mr. A. F. Hemming (taken over from the already existing service), Mr. H. D. Henderson, Mr. H. V. Hodson, and Mr. Colin Clark. I ought to add that in addition we have a list of distinguished industrialists and economists who have consented to assist on specific points.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.) asked if the right hon. gentleman was satisfied that he had left out no one of note. (Laughter.)

Mr. MACDONALD.—If the hon. member has any specific person in mind I can assure him that there are a great many persons whose names have not been mentioned who are going to assist us when specific points arise.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA.—The only person I had in mind was Uncle Tom Cobley. (Laughter.)

Replying to Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.), Mr. MACDONALD said that it would be very improper if he indicated the people who had been approached, but he could assure the hon. member that the question of having the assistance of a woman to deal with the special problems arising out of the employment of women had not been overlooked.

THE CONFERENCE AND BATTLESHIPS

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether proposals had been made at the Naval Conference by any foreign delegation that would entail the scrapping of battleships of the Queen Elizabeth or Royal Sovereign classes?

Mr. MACDONALD said:—The answer is decidedly in the negative.

LORD PRIVY SEAL'S POSITION

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.) asked the Prime Minister if he would give the House of Commons an opportunity of considering the memorandum on unemployment submitted to him by the First Commissioner of Works, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland.

Mr. MACDONALD.—No, Sir.

Mr. BRACKEN.—Will the Prime Minister give the House an assurance that he will protect the Lord Privy Seal against the intrigues of a fashionable and futile Minister nominally attached to him?

No answer was given.

NEW BILLS

Mr. GRAHAM WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.), having been granted leave, brought in a Bill to secure to the public the right of access to mountains and moorlands.

COLONEL C. BROWN (Hexham, U.), having obtained leave, brought in a Bill to amend the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, as concerning agricultural workers engaged on long-term hirings.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
EFFECT OF RATES AND CHARGES

Mr. P. OLIVER (Manchester, Blackley, L.) moved:

That this House views with regret the excessive burdens placed upon the occupiers of new houses by the incidence of the present rating system and by street-paving charges, and the detrimental effect of such burdens upon future housing development, and urges the Government to consider proposals for the reduction of such burdens in connexion with any future legislation dealing with the question of housing.

He said that up to the present the rents of new houses had been greatly in excess of what the slum dweller was able to pay. In the case also of tenants of small new houses and of small owner-occupiers the cost of the home swallowed up a disproportionate amount of income. Rates were originally assessed on annual value, because that was regarded as a rough estimate of the occupier's capacity to pay, but that theory had broken down. An immense change had taken place in costs since the War. When people were transferred from a congested slum to a new municipal estate, their rates would be higher because their rents would be higher. They would, however, have no increase in income. He thought that the rating of land values would bring considerable relief. No one would benefit more from the rating of land values than the occupiers of newly developed estates. He thought the time for the introduction of such a measure was singularly opportune, but he hoped that if it was introduced it would be in substitution for and not in addition to the burdens which existed already. He thought that it would also be necessary to meet this particular case that they should have some system of differential rating.

Referring to road charges, he said the streets at present were constructed to specifications laid down by local authorities and paid for by the frontagers. He knew of one estate where nearly three years of rent from the houses was absorbed in road charges. There was another case of a subsidy corner house which cost £450 having to bear an added burden of £170 for road charges. Such heavy and excessive burdens were crushing development. He suggested that road making should become a communal charge. "Ribbon" development, which had been so widely deplored, was taking place to so great an extent because there were no road authorities at all for arterial roads. They were taxing people who undertook "block" development, which was desirable, and not taxing people who undertook "ribbon" development, which was undesirable.

Mr. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.) seconded. He said that since the Armistice this country had spent £1,000,000,000 on house building, but there were still the same number of people living in the slums. The reason for this failure was that the houses that had been built were so expensive that the people in the slums could not afford the rents. We must, therefore, build cheaper houses, but we ought also to remove the purely artificial barrier of the present rating system. The present was a good opportunity for the Labour Government to tackle this very large tax that was called rates; all kinds of graduations were required if the tax were to be made even tolerable. First they ought to define what was a minimum standard house, and say that every family house from the slum house up to the minimum standard house should be rated at, say, £8. Then, if a man paid 2s. in the slum, he would still pay only 2s. if he moved into a better area. The present system was a purely artificial barrier in the way of removing families from the slums into decent country houses.

Mr. SAWYER (Birmingham, Duddeston, Lab.) supported the motion.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) said that, according to figures given by the Minister of Health a few days ago, the houses completed during the last quarter of 1929 numbered 14,531, as compared with 26,858 completed in the corresponding quarter of 1928. This showed a decrease of 12,327, and whatever explanation might be given to the House it would give very little satisfaction to the people who needed the houses. If they looked at the houses authorized for future construction and definitely adopted by the local authorities the position was not much better. The houses authorized had also decreased in the last quarter of last year by over 5,000; the cost of the non-parlour house—the kind of house most in demand—had gone up by £32, and there were many more thousands of building operatives idle than there were in the concluding quarter of 1928. As to the remedies suggested in the resolution for this situation, he pointed out that so far as street-paving charges were concerned, they were taken into account by purchasers of houses and by building societies in advancing loans, and he believed local authorities were ready to accept payment of the charges by instalments. But if there were a hardship, to whom would the mover of the resolution transfer the street-paving charges? Surely not to the old inhabitants of the district in which the new houses were built; and if to the State had it been considered what an enormous burden, at the rate of about £25 a house, it would place on the taxpayers?

The hon. member for Blackley had spoken of the taxation of land values. Did he really expect the Minister of Health to introduce that subject in his new Housing Bill? He thought the right hon. gentleman was wise enough to leave that to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who might be foolish enough to deal with it. (Laughter.) Nobody interested in the subject would suggest that housing development was going to be accelerated by the rating of land values. It was not on that path, or on the path that the Government were at present treading, that they must travel in order to secure the increased housing accommodation which was so badly needed.

Mr. MARCUS (Dundee, Lab.) said he was an enthusiastic supporter of Sir Henry Keith's conception of a local income-tax. The present rating system was breaking down.

Mr. TRAIN (Glasgow, Cathcart, U.) said that if a communal charge were made for roads the community would develop a man's land which he ought to develop himself.

Mr. JAMES WELSH (Paisley, Lab.) wished that enthusiastic Liberal housing reformers would convert Liberals in Scotland, because the ideas of the latter were considerably below the official programme of the party. There was no bigger obstacle to the improvement of housing conditions in this country than the present rating incidence.

Mr. L. W. SMITH (Sheffield, Hallam, U.) said they would help to reduce unemployment very considerably if they could attract the private builder into the trade again and not leave it to direct labour under the municipalities. He hoped that no suggestion of covering the cost of streets out of public funds would ever be considered by the Ministry.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said that it was perfectly true that fewer State-aided houses had been built since the present Government came into office than before. But he was not responsible for that; Sir K. Wood and the late Government were responsible. (Ministerial cheers.) In their wisdom they decided to drop the subsidy on the Chamberlain houses. But in so far as State-aided houses were being built to-day the numbers were steadily increasing. The number completed in the last three months of 1928 was 12,661, compared with 14,507 in the last three months of 1929. So far as the resolution before the House was concerned it really amounted to a request for further public assistance or subsidy. He had never been against a subsidy, but he would rather have an honest and straightforward subsidy than a hidden one. At present the State was contributing something like half of the cost of the publicly assisted houses which were being built. The problem of street-paving charges was one which ought to be the subject of some inquiry. It was probably true that the local authorities were demanding roads which were in excess of requirements. (Cheers.) He had already promised the House that this matter would be gone into, and already discussions had taken place between officers of his Department and representatives of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers on the question of cost and the incidence of cost. He hoped that that inquiry would be pursued.

He had never defended the present rating system. It was hopelessly antiquated and out of touch with modern circumstances and requirements. It did not fulfil what they were told the income-tax more or less fulfilled to-day—an apportionment of charges in accordance with ability to pay. He could not accept the view, however, that the right way out was a local income-tax. (Cheers.) That was far too chancy a way of dealing with the problem. As to derating, he thought they had already derated far too many people who ought to bear local burdens. It was not going to help local authorities who to-day found themselves with restricted resources to pursue still further this suicidal and foolish policy introduced by the late Government.

SIR K. WOOD.—And continued by you.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that the problem of rating was not one which they could deal with as a side line when they were dealing with the housing problem. He agreed with much that had been said as to the hardship of the incidence of taxation and street-paving charges, but he asked the House not to pass the resolution because of its irrelevancy to the housing problem, and to bear with patience what little delay there might be in the bringing in of the promised Bill.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) urged that the remedy was to be found in the transference from the rates to the Exchequer of certain items of expenditure which readily lent themselves to centralization—items over which the local authorities had no control whatever, for they were mandatory obligations imposed by Act of Parliament. He thought that of the £150,000,000 spent by local authorities about one-third might properly and reasonably be transferred from the rates to the Exchequer.

Miss LEE (Lanarkshire, Northern, Lab.) insisted that the essence of the housing problem was the building of houses which could be let at rents which the working people could afford to pay. Until they had met the housing needs of the poorest section of the working-classes, men and women struggling in difficult circumstances to bring up young and relatively large families, they had not even begun to solve their problem. So far as future houses were concerned, she hoped the question would be tackled not merely along one line but along every conceivable line. She appealed to the Minister not simply to take a dutiful interest in this problem of providing cheap houses but to become excited about it and to recognize that it was one of the biggest tasks that had to be undertaken.

Mr. MACLAREN (Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Lab.) said that rates should be put on property according to what it would sell from year to year, the property being in this case the land alone.

The motion was agreed to.

POST OFFICE SERVICES
DEMAND FOR AN INQUIRY

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM (Lancaster, U.) called attention to the condition of the postal, telegraphic, and telephone services, and moved:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the condition of the postal, telegraphic, and telephone services calls for action in regard to the present working of these services with a view to rendering more efficient, extended, and satisfactory facilities to the public; and accordingly it is desirable that a committee of inquiry, consisting principally of business men, be constituted without delay for the purpose of reporting upon the administration (including finance) of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services, and also as to whether it would be for the public advantage that all or any of these services should be transferred from the Post Office to an ad hoc public corporation and under what conditions.

He said that the latest accounts of the Post Office showed a profit of over £9,000,000, but he saw no sign of public admiration. On the contrary there had been for a long time a growing *crescendo* of indignation against various points connected with postal services. Among the defects of the present system was one connected with registered letters. Since Christmas of 1917 what was known as the bulk system had been in force, and the office of destination only knew the number of such letters that it was going to receive, and not the office of origin in the case of each. The result was that if a letter were lost, the Post Office knew nothing about it until a member of the public complained. The Post Office said they saved £20,000 a year, but it was at the expense of the convenience of the public. Another point was concerned with the mailbags. He had not the latest statistics, but he gathered that for the last two or three days none had been missing. In 1927 the bulk system was re-introduced, and now, if a bag went astray, it might be hours before the office of destination knew anything about the loss until the bag was, perhaps, picked up in the street or returned to the office in a perambulator. (Laughter.)

In regard to the telegraphs, the accounts showed a loss of £728,000. The Hardman Lever Committee recommended that a competent engineer with administrative experience should be appointed to the telegraph system. So far as he knew, such an engineer had not been appointed, and the reason was that the Post Office could not get a man to serve at the salary they could offer, because all they could do was to offer Civil Service standards.

As to the telephones, it was pitiable to compare the balance-sheet of the National Telephone Company with the deplorable results of our national balance-sheet since the Post Office took over the system. The telephones of the Post Office made a profit of about £500,000. Anyone who compared that figure with the gigantic profits made by the Bell System in the United States would be astonished at the disparity. Our telephone costs, he understood, were about twice those of Continental countries. Our rural telephone service cried to Heaven for redress. It was an appalling fact that a great country like this should be only 10th among the telephone users of the world. There was one telephone to every six people in the United States, compared with one to every 25 people here.

There were two conclusions he would like to draw. In the first place telephones and telegraphs should be taken out of the hands of the Post Office and put under a separate administration. Secondly, he urged that there was very difficult for the Post Office to function under present conditions. It was not the fault of the Postmaster-General or his staff, but under the present Civil Service system it was impossible to run any concern on business lines. The salaries of Civil servants were not sufficient to tempt the best brains into the Service. There was also the question of outside control exercised over the Post Office by the Office of Works, the Treasury, and other Departments. He appealed to the House to treat this matter on non-party lines, so that they might secure the inquiry which was so necessary.

Mr. MOND (East Toxteth, U.), who seconded the resolution, said that the earning capacity of the Post Office, and the telephone system in particular, was enormous, and it was only because it was under a type of administration which made it impossible for it to be run successfully that the public failed to obtain from it the services and financial returns it was capable of yielding. As the Post Office was not an ordinary Civil Service department Civil Service methods should not be applied to it. It was one of the greatest commercial enterprises that existed in the country, and to make it successful it would require at least five years to build up a staff on a strictly competitive basis with ready promotion also on a competitive basis. But the Postmaster-General had no power to adopt a policy of that kind. The real question was the type of control under which the Post Office ought to be. It would and must always be "a national institution subject to the control of Parliament," in the words of the amendment which was to be moved to the motion, but the point was that it need not be subject to Treasury control. (Hear, hear.) The need was to treat the Post Office for what it was—one of the greatest business undertakings in the country—to bring its management in line with that of the management of every modern commercial undertaking, to get rid of the political influence which was bound to creep in if it was directly under the charge of a responsible Cabinet Minister and of Treasury control, and to put at its head a business man with a free hand with the knowledge that he would be undisturbed whatever the political changes might be and that he would be in charge of the concern for a sufficiently long period not only to plan great reforms but to see them through to the end. (Hear, hear.)

A LABOUR AMENDMENT

Mr. BOWEN (Crewe, Lab.) moved an amendment the effect of which would have been to make the motion read as follows—

That whilst this House will welcome any improvements in the postal, telegraphic, and telephone services it declares that the continuation of the present high standard of these services is dependent upon the maintenance of the Post Office as a national institution subject to the control of Parliament.

He said that a person who looked round the Post Office might not observe the efficiency of the Post Office for the simple reason that he did not look for it. The efficiency was there—a silent efficiency. Any possible loss which it had been stated might have happened to the taxpayer could be set off by the fact that during 17 years ending March 31, 1929, the surplus on the whole Post Office services amounted to over £74,000,000. This year the surplus was 9½ million pounds. The present agitation against the Post Office was very largely political. We had had to put up with a nationalized service with a bureaucratic Conservative spirit behind it, but the Post Office had succeeded in spite of all those handicaps.

Mr. WALLACE (Walthamstow, E., Lab.) seconded the amendment. He said there was no need to appoint a committee of business men to inquire into the comparatively trifling matters that had been mentioned in the debate. Indeed, judging by what was happening in the City, the coal industry, the cotton industry, and the iron and steel industry, the business man to-day did not stand in a position in which the public could trust him to inquire into the administration and efficiency of the Post Office. (Cheers.) If the Post Office was placed under private control the chief object would be the earning of profits and not the giving of services.

LORD WOLMER'S VIEWS

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) said that when he raised this question in the newspapers he was making no attack on the Postmaster-General. The right hon. gentleman had accused him of making misstatements and uttering half-truths, but with the exception of one small detail with regard to the Sheffield Exchange he had not shown a single one of the statistics which he (Lord Wolmer) publicly gave to be inaccurate or untrue. He raised this matter because he came away from a great department convinced that the men and women working in it would never get a fair chance as long as it was organized in the present way, and that the industry of the country would never get the service it required until reform took place.

The Select Committee on telephones in 1922 presented a unanimous report of which the first recommendation was that a more business-like rearrangement of the Post Office should take place. Were members really satisfied with the position in regard to telephones? It was unfair to say that either private enterprise or State enterprise had had a chance. The State took the telephone service over in 1912, and they had had 17 years of experience of the management by the Post Office of the telephones. The result of that 17 years was not good enough. He appealed to Labour members to get out of their heads the idea that this was primarily a question of private enterprise *versus* Socialism. What the Opposition asked for was an inquiry into the present organization of the Post Office to see whether that organization and the service could not be improved.

Mr. WALLACE.—You had five years in which to do it.

VISCOUNT WOLMER said that what he had suggested in this matter was that the Post Office should be handed over to a public utility company. They would never get the maximum of efficiency until they did that. Were Labour members going to attack them for not having done in this case what they did with regard to the Beam service? Hon. members must face facts. It would not wash to try to argue that the conditions in this country made it more difficult than in any other country to work and maintain the telephones economically. It was said that the working man in America could afford a telephone in a way that the working man in England could not, but the working man in Sweden was no better off than in England, yet the telephone was brought to him because it could be brought so much more cheaply. The same thing was true of Denmark and Switzerland. An exceedingly instructive example was that of Guernsey and Jersey. Up to 1923 the telephones in Jersey were controlled by the Post Office, whereas in Guernsey they were run independently. There was no difference in the conditions of the population of the two islands. In 1923 Guernsey had 13 inhabitants per telephone while Jersey had 31. That was to say, there were nearly 2½ times as many telephones per head of the population in Guernsey as in Jersey.

The average cost of the telephone in this country was £77; in America it was £47. That was really the acid test in regard to this question. The reason why our charges could not be reduced was that our costs were nearly double those of America in spite of the fact that wages in America were very much higher. That was due to lack of efficient management. The system was impossible. It was impossible to have a great industry like this under the nominal charge of a politician who, on the average, changed every two years; where none of his advisers had had any business experience before, and where they were paid such low salaries that it was impossible to get any leading technician or business administrator in from outside. This great industry should be taken away from the control of ephemeral politicians and treated as a public utility service like the great organization that had taken over the beam and cable service.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPLY
THE LOSS OF MAIL-BAGS

Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley), said the fact that there was great public dissatisfaction and criticism of the Post Office was not in itself proof that the Post Office was inefficient. To members who wished the Post Office to be handed over to some kind of profit-making company, he said that if the great staple industries—cotton, iron and steel, and coal—had had for the last 50 years to stand up to the day-to-day criticism which the Post Office had had to face they would not have stood that test as well as the Post Office had done. He would take the opportunity to make a few observations about the loss of mail-bags in the care of the Post Office. The number of mail-bags lost and tampered with in 1929 was 56; in 1928, 76; in 1927, 57; and that had been about the average. The number, therefore, had been rather diminishing during the period for part of which he had been in office. He had noticed that since the Labour Government came into office the loss of any one mail-bag occupied a greater space in the newspapers than the loss of all the mail-bags for the year. Although 56 mail-bags were lost last year, there were 40,000,000 carried in absolute security. The proportion of loss to the value of the goods carried was much less now than before the War and was undoubtedly less than in the railway companies and any other outside organization. Nevertheless, the public had a right to complain, because they had learnt to expect a higher standard from the Post Office. The new problem had arisen from the methods which bankers were using for sending their remittances. Before the War, when we had a gold currency, bankers sent their remittances in gold under their own protection, but now, with a paper currency, they put notes worth thousands of pounds into an ordinary envelope, registered it for 3d., and left the Post Office to do the rest. The losses were not due to the Post Office staff, but to the fact that this new development had attracted a professional thief. The Committee appointed under the last Government had made certain recommendations as to precautions and securities which he believed would prove effective. They necessitated the cooperation of the bankers, who were willing to undertake the precautions.

With regard to telephones, he had come to the same conclusion as his predecessor, that rates had such different meanings in different countries that very few useful results could be obtained by comparing them. The demand for telephones was a matter of habit and temperament, but apart from that it depended upon the population and income of the country. The whole system of telephone finance had been attacked. As a matter of fact, telephone finance was far sounder than the finance of most of the staple industries of the country. If the service had been in private hands a few years ago it would undoubtedly have suffered from over-capitalization. Telephones had suffered from the same temptation as those other industries, and the reason why it had not made the same mistake as other industries in the same position was because Postmasters-General had accepted the advice of their administrative advisers—those men who were said to have had no business ability—with the result that the service had expanded without being subjected to the booms and slumps of other industries. (Ministerial cheers.)

He did not say that the Post Office had no faults, but what he did say was that, so far as faults were revealed, the Post Office system enabled them to be corrected more rapidly than faults were corrected in private industries outside. He was convinced that if they took the opinion of foreign observers it would be found that they did not agree with many of the criticisms that had been made in the debate. When he was at the London meeting of the Postal Union Congress he could not help feeling proud of the supreme position in which the British Post Office was held. He was also glad to notice that when other States wanted an administrator to come in from outside to carry through the reform of their Post Office system they came to the British Post Office and not to the United States or any of those other countries for which Lord Wolmer had such an admiration. (Cheers.)

The original motion was rejected and the amendment carried by 187 votes to 51—majority, 136.

The Poor Law Bill was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Lord Cushendun, question on diplomatic relations with Russia, and Lord Hayter, question on the action of the Soviet against the Christian Churches.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Coal Mines Bill, Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee B, Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Musical Copyright Bill, Room 11, at 4. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30.

GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATION POLICY

SIR CHARLES P. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education, opened a new central school yesterday at Aylesham, between Dover and Canterbury. He said the Government hoped during the next few years to give every child a real chance of advanced education, and to try to secure better equipment for schools which were mainly for the children of the working classes. At present 400,000 children were being sent out yearly into the labour market, where there were 1,250,000 unemployed. He did not say that every child caused a grown-up to be put out of work, but if these children had been better educated, and more money spent on their education, the country would have saved a great deal on the "dole." So long as battleships were necessary there was no harm in spending every year not much more than half the cost of one battleship on keeping their children at school.

LADY SIMON AND SLAVERY

LADY SIMON, speaking at a luncheon given in her honour at the National Liberal Club yesterday, said there still remained a terrible amount of slavery in the backward areas of the world. As the result of the investigations of the League of Nations and the work of the Anti-Slavery Society it was established that there were at least five millions of men, women, and children who were mere property.

RURAL AMENITIES
SIR HILTON YOUNG'S BILL
PROVISIONS FOR THEIR PRESERVATION

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

A meeting of the group of members of the House of Commons interested in rural amenities was held last evening, Sir Martin Conway presiding. Among the topics discussed was the Bill, the second reading of which will be moved by Sir E. Hilton Young on Friday of next week, for the better preservation of rural amenities and objects of national interest.

The amenities group is strictly non-party, and the joint hon. secretaries are Mr. Percy Hurd and Mr. P. J. Noel Baker. For some little time they have been considering the lines on which the Bill should be drafted, and it is now understood that one of the most important provisions will be a clause amending the Town Planning Act of 1925 to permit of the inclusion in town-planning schemes of rural land with the object of preserving the rural character and amenities of such land. At present, land which is not in course of development and does not appear likely to be used for building purposes cannot be included in a town-planning scheme unless it forms the natural and necessary completion of an area which is being developed.

"RIBBON" DEVELOPMENT

The Bill will also deal with "ribbon" development, and will contain a clause to ensure that the most suitable sites are selected for building purposes, and that the rural character of the rest of the countryside shall be preserved, so far as is possible. Another interesting proposal which may be embodied in the Bill is that county councils or joint town planning committees shall be authorized to make a survey of the area under their control with the object of making clear what are the resources of the area in land devoted to or suitable for residential development, industrial development, agriculture, horticulture, forestry or parks, or possessing rural amenities or containing minerals. The survey will also give an indication of the social conditions of the area.

The Bill will probably seek to enact that no building possessing historic, antiquarian, artistic, or architectural interest or merit shall be allowed to be exported in whole or in part to any other country without the licence of the Commissioners of Works after consultation with the Ancient Monuments Board, and there will be penalties for a breach of this prohibition. An attempt will be made to restrain the continued exhibition of any advertisement prejudicial to rural amenities, and proceedings to this end may be taken in the county court by a county council or the authority responsible for the town planning scheme which prohibits such an advertisement. Powers will also be sought for the registration of trees to prevent their destruction unless it is considered that they are dangerous.

REFUSE DUMPS

Other clauses in the Bill will, it is understood, seek to preserve ancient bridges and to provide machinery for the acquisition of open spaces for the preservation of rural amenities, and for the preservation of village greens. The growing menace of refuse dumps will form the subject of one of the clauses, and it is suggested that the county or district council which permits a refuse dump shall charge a fee of £5 for the granting of this permission. These fees will go towards defraying the cost of supervising and inspecting these dumps. Further safeguards against the litter nuisance are also felt to be long overdue.

To-morrow afternoon, in Westminster Hall, with the consent and cooperation of Mr. Lansbury (the First Commissioner of Works) and the Serjeant-at-Arms, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, acting in conjunction with the amenities group in the House of Commons, has arranged for the placing on view of a series of illustrations of the defects which Sir E. Hilton Young's Bill and the Bill of Sir Alfred Knox dealing with the regulation of advertisements seek to remedy. These illustrations will be on view for a week. A similar series, for members only, will be shown in the tea room of the House of Commons. Much of the credit for the arrangement of these illustrations must be given to Mr. H. H. Peach, of Leicester.

THE PALESTINE POLICE FORCE

In a written reply to Mr. Marcus, Dr. Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said yesterday that the Palestine police force was composed at the end of 1928 as follows:—

Officers, 119; non-commissioned officers and men, 1,430—total, 1,549. By religion.—Officers—Christians, 62; Moslems, 41; Jews, 15; other religion, 1; non-commissioned officers and men—Christians, 369; Moslems, 840; Jews, 196; other religions, 5.

FUTURE OF EMPIRE AIR ROUTES
SIR D. BURNEY'S ADDRESS

In an address on "Empire Communications" at a dinner and meeting of the Royal Empire Society held last night at the Hotel Victoria COMMANDER SIR DENNISTOUN BURNEY discussed the various types of aircraft in relation to the economic development of the Empire.

SIR DENNISTOUN BURNEY said he thought that the excellent results obtained from their two experimental airships, R 100 and R 101, left no doubt as to the feasibility of constructing a rigid airship capable of a cruising speed of 90 miles an hour, with a commercial range of 3,500 miles, and with the ability to carry a pay load, exclusive of crew and fuel, of 30-50 tons at that speed and range. Recent developments in flying-boats suggested that that type of craft would shortly attain a commercial range of 1,250 miles at 120 miles an hour, and with a pay load of 10 tons; and with regard to the large land aeroplane, a machine with a commercial range of 900 miles, with a speed of 110 miles an hour and a pay load capacity of four tons, seemed a reasonable certainty.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the airship was becoming more efficient with every new construction, and there seemed little doubt that the next few years would see the solution of practically all the difficulties which now militated against its commercial operation.

The three types would not be competing types, but supplementary to each other. The great trunk lines of the Imperial Air system would be the big airship and flying boat routes, which would serve within the Empire a function similar to that served by the great trunk railways of the United States of America. A host of short distance or feeder aeroplane routes linking up every town and province with the main arteries would complete the system. The financial cost of inaugurating a scheme of this kind would of course be very great, but so would the economic benefits to this country and the Empire therefrom.

They might say that with the development of air transport this World Empire of ours would shrink to the size of a single continent in which no two parts of the Empire would be more than a week's distance from each other. This immense reduction in Empire distances would not of itself solve our Imperial economic problems, but it would greatly facilitate their solution; for it would lead to a far closer inter-State cooperation than existed at present, and make it possible for the Empire to become in actual fact a single economic and political entity.

To-day it was not possible for air companies to charge economic fares. Not a single air company was paying its way. Even the American companies had an indirect subsidy of £20,000,000; and the 5 per cent. dividends of Imperial Airways equalled only one-third of the subsidy received from the Government. Obviously, therefore, if the air communications of the Empire were to be developed, it could only be by means of a Government subsidy. The burden of cost should fall on the Empire as a whole, each member State contributing according to its capacity. It might be asked, would Great Britain, with her already excessive burden of taxation, be able to find the money to start the scheme? His answer was that the sum could be saved on the Estimates of the fighting Services.

In conclusion, he suggested that a scheme should be laid down to cover a period of 10 years, with the idea of establishing within that time a daily mail and passenger service between Great Britain and every Dominion. And he did not hesitate to advocate an annual expenditure by the British Government of £10,000,000. The impetus that such a scheme would give to the trade and industries of the Empire would more than repay them for the outlay; and, besides, the scheme itself, if properly organized and administered, would soon be able to pay its way as a commercial enterprise.

Mr. F. MONTAGUE, the Under-Secretary for Air, presided, and among others present were:—

Sir John Sandeman Allen (Chairman of Council) and Lady Sandeman Allen, Lady Burney, Colonel J. L. Ralston (Canadian Minister for National Defence), Mr. James Fenton (Minister for Trade and Customs, Australia), Colonel the Master of Sempill and Mrs. Forbes Sempill, Lady Bailey, Mrs. Montague, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan and Lady Vyvyan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Handley Page, Sir Francis and Lady Bryant, Squadron Leader Ryan and Mrs. Ryan, Colonel Y. C. Richmond (designer of the R 101), Mr. B. N. Wallis (chief designer of the R 100), and Squadron Leader R. S. Booth (captain of the R 100).

CHANGES IN REGENT'S PARK
MR. LANSBURY'S REPLY TO CRITICISM

Sir Rennell Rodd asked the First Commissioner of Works "whether the removal of shrubberies in Regent's Park and the disafforestation of islands which have served as bird sanctuaries is being carried out with the object of finding work for the unemployed; and, if so, whether he will attempt to find activities less detrimental to the landscape values which have been the characteristic charm of that park."

In a written reply, Mr. Lansbury states:—"Certain works have been put in hand this winter in all the Royal parks with a view to giving some extra employment. In Regent's Park the rank weeds are being grubbed up on one of the islands and decayed trees are being removed, flowering shrubs being planted instead. The other two islands were similarly treated a few years ago. It is hoped that what has been done will make the islands more attractive to the birds. One or two unpleasing shubberies mainly of privet and laurel, have also been removed. A considerable amount of planting of flowering shrubs and roses has been done in their stead. I cannot agree that any of this work is in any way detrimental to the park."

In other replies, Mr. Lansbury stated that the annual cost of maintaining Rotten Row and the other riding tracks in Hyde Park was estimated at £2,000. The putting green in Kensington Gardens was run under contract, the only work undertaken by the Department being occasional rolling and cutting of grass at a small cost, which was more than covered by the Department's share of the receipts from charges. He was advised that the Department had no power to impose a charge on those using the riding tracks, even if such a course were considered desirable.

EMPIRE TRADE
IMPORTS TO COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

The 13th report of the Imperial Economic Committee, which was summarized in *The Times* yesterday, gave a good deal of information concerning the growing share of the Empire in the trade of the world. The information was concerned more particularly with the Dominions. At the request of Major Glyn, M.P., the Colonial Office has prepared a return which contains particulars of the trade of the Colonies and Protectorates. It shows the imports of merchandise into the Colonies and Protectorates during 1927 and 1928, and its special value lies in the fact that it distinguishes imports from the United Kingdom, from British oversea Dominions and Protectorates, and from foreign countries. The full return is as follows, the figures representing thousands of pounds:—

Colony, &c.	1927				1928			
	From United Kingdom (1)	From rest of Empire (including India) (2)	From Foreign Countries (3)	Total	From United Kingdom (1)	From rest of Empire (including India) (2)	From Foreign Countries (3)	Total
Kenya Colony and Protectorate and Uganda Protectorate	3,801	1,887	2811	8,599	4,485	2,425	3,327	10,237
Northern Rhodesia	942	532	494

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BUST UNVEILED IN ROYAL EXCHANGE

LORD CREWE'S ADDRESS

A bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in the Royal Exchange yesterday afternoon by the Lord Mayor. The bust is the work of Mr. Andrew O'Connor, the American sculptor, and is a gift from him to the Lincoln Committee, by whom it has been presented to the Gresham Committee. The bust was carved by the sculptor in Paris in 1928 from a block of American limestone quarried near the birthplace of Lincoln and portrays Lincoln in middle age before the American Civil War.

Those present at the ceremony included the American Ambassador, Lord Crewe, and Lord Derby.

LORD CREWE, who had taken the place of Lord Reading, asked the Lord Mayor to unveil the bust, and after the combined flags of Great Britain and the United States had fallen he gave a short address.

"This is not a commonplace occasion," he said. "A gifted American artist, the creator of many fine works of statuary at home and in France, freely offers to a representative committee in London this effigy of his great countryman. The committee hands the bust over to the Gresham Committee, that it may rest in the very heart of the City—'In London's central roar'—as a lasting memorial of our homage to a most noble life, and to our friendship with the land that Abraham Lincoln loved. His forebears came from Norfolk. He was born in 1809, the year famous here for having given birth to Darwin, Gladstone, and Tennyson.

"Just 100 years ago he and his family migrated from Kentucky to Illinois by ox-wagon. The rails that he split are as famous as the plough of Cincinnatus, and there is no need to tell here the familiar tale of his labours as a lawyer, of his political and oratorical contests, or of his election as President in 1861; or of the strenuous years at Washington; or of the unadorned perfection of those speeches which show to what celestial heights our language can attain when the heart speaks. Then came the end. My boyhood's memory recalls the wave of sorrow and indignation which swept over many English homes, my own not the least; for my father, born in the same year as Lincoln, was one of the Englishmen who, from the first, had proclaimed the rightness of the Federal cause. Queen Victoria, you will remember, wrote to Mrs. Lincoln, speaking not only for Britain as she alone could, but as a woman, heartbroken herself, holding out a hand to a sister in trouble.

"One word more. The Lincoln presented here is not exactly the man we seem to know, the President worn with the agony of civil strife, never relaxing in courage or in honour, but with shoulders bent under the almost intolerable burden. This is Lincoln as he was in the first 50 years of his 56, a picture of bodily and mental power, grappling easily with any task, however hard. In this centre of living energy which is the City of London, those who pass and see him thus will be none the less inspired by the memory of what he was and what he did."

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPEECH

The LORD MAYOR said it had given him great pleasure to unveil in this central position in the capital of the British Empire this striking bust of Abraham Lincoln, whose fame as patriot, statesman, humanitarian, and orator had grown steadily with succeeding years and was now universally acclaimed. Like Shakespeare, Lincoln was regarded as one to whom all nations owed regard and paid tribute. In the history of civilization he stood out prominently as a man of high character, undaunted courage, and true patriotism. "We are proud," the Lord Mayor continued, "to recall his English ancestry, but prouder still to affirm that the unity which by his life and death he brought to the people of the United States has now extended to English-speaking people throughout the world.

"Great Britain and the United States stand together in every movement which tends to the preservation of peace and the advancement of the ideals for which Lincoln gave his life. I was not born at the time, but people describe the immense sensation which was created by the news of Lincoln's death 65 years ago. This was before the days of the telegraph and the Atlantic cable, and people in London did not know of that tragic event at Washington until 11 days had elapsed. The Corporation of London immediately assembled and passed a resolution of profound sympathy with the United States in the terrible calamity which had deprived them of their illustrious President. That prompt action of the Corporation was followed by every municipality and community in the kingdom."

The Lord Mayor thanked Lord Crewe and expressed the honour felt at the presence on an interesting occasion of the American Ambassador. He also congratulated the distinguished American sculptor, Mr. Andrew O'Connor, on the magnificent portrait bust he had produced. It was a great pleasure to them to accept the bust, not only as a symbol of those high attributes of patriotism and statesmanship personified in Lincoln, but as a work of art typical of the genius of an American sculptor. He gladly received the bust of one whom, as statesman, ruler, and liberator, civilization would hold in perpetual honour, and he would hand it into the charge of the Gresham Committee, to whom that building belonged.

Among those who had accepted invitations to be present were:—

Lord Wakefield, Lord Queenborough, Mr. Frank O. Salisbury, R.A., Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. Charles Aitken, Mr. Louis Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Bloor, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. Sheriff Bowater and Mrs. Bowater, Mr. A. Bowen, Mr. T. Clarke, Mr. G. C. Curnock, Mr. J. A. Douthwaite, Mr. W. Reid Dick, R.A., the Rev. Archibald Fleming, the Rev. J. H. Ellison, Mr. Digby C. H. D'Avigdor, Mr. Robert Hervey Cabell, Sir John Henry, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. Guy Innes, Mr. Alfred E. Johns, Mr. Arthur E. Magin, Mr. Ed. L. Keen, Mr. Cyril Gamon, Mr. L. A. de L. Meredith, Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Leonard Rees, Squadron-Leader R. C. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Powell, Mr. W. W. Lane-Clayton, Colonel Frank D. Watney, the Mayor of Westminster, the Mayor of Holborn, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Alderman Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Alderman and Sheriff Neal and Mrs. Neal, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. T. R. McKittrick, Dr. V. S. Hodson, and Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler.

PUBLICHOUSE BRAWL IN SOHO

ALLEGED SERIOUS ASSAULT ON TWO MEN

What Mr. E. B. Knight, for the prosecution, described as "a loathsome and cowardly assault" was detailed by him at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday, when six men were brought up on remand for being concerned in a brawl in the Admiral Duncan publichouse, Old Compton-street. One of the men, CHARLES FURLONG, was discharged, no evidence being offered against him. DAVID CHINSKY, 28, clerk, of Richard-street, Islington, who was not concerned in the assault, denied obstructing the police.

The remaining four were charged with causing £200 worth of damage to the publichouse and with assaulting Sidney Baxter and George Sewell. The men were JOHN THOMAS PHILLIPS, 29, of Stoke Newington; ARTHUR PHILLIPS, 27, of Bestwick-street, Goswell-road; JOHN DALY, 27, of Barnsbury; and WALTER RANCE, 26, of Islington.

Mr. Knight said that Baxter and Sewell were having refreshment in the publichouse when Furlong and the others entered, and a quarrel was provoked by the Phillips brothers. John Phillips said to Sewell, "So you are with the Italians now?" Sewell asked, "What do you mean?" and John Phillips replied, "Why can't you be with Dodger?" This began the trouble. John Phillips struck Sewell a blow in the face with a glass, causing injuries of a serious character, and Baxter in the face also with a glass, which resulted in serious injuries which would disfigure him for life. Violent confusion prevailed; chairs, glasses, and bottles were used for assault and defence and tables were overturned.

The reference to the Italians, said Mr. Knight, meant a gang known as the Sabini gang, which had been before the courts for acts of violence. "Why don't you be with Dodger?" meant "Dodger" Mullins's gang, but neither Sewell nor Baxter belonged to either.

Mr. DUMMETT remanded the prisoners for further hearing at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and after the police had strongly opposed bail refused to grant it.

MACCLESFIELD AFFORESTATION SCHEME

The Mayor of Macclesfield yesterday planted the first sapling of the town's afforestation scheme, which has been begun at Langley, and which, when completed, will cover the whole of the watersheds of the reservoirs. The scheme is to plant 400 acres with 800,000 beech, spruce, larch, and pine trees during the next five years, and this year 120,000 are to be planted. It is estimated that in 40 years' time for an outlay of £10,000 the value of the timber will be nearly £250,000.

LIVERPOOL ROLL OF HONOUR

A REMARKABLE BOOK

The Liverpool Roll of Honour, a remarkable book containing the names of 42,000 men of Liverpool and district who fell in the Great War, reached Liverpool yesterday from London and will be placed in the Cenotaph in the Cathedral. Ten years have been needed for the preparation of the volume, which consists of 800 vellum pages, is 22in. by 18in. in size, 7in. thick, and is magnificently illuminated.

The names include that of Lord Kitchener, who was a Freeman of the city, while general inclusion has been given to all men of Liverpool birth irrespective of the unit with which they served. The names are preceded by an illuminated double opening title page containing the following inscription signed by the King:—

"They whom this volume commemorates were numbered among those who at the call of King and Country left all that was dear to them, endured hardness, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their lives that others might live in freedom.

"Let others who come after see to it that their Name be not forgotten.—GEORGE R.I."

The book is bound in cream vellum, and is fitted with three solid gold clasps and decorated with gold tooling. In the centre of each cover are grouped the arms of Lancaster and Chester and those of the Cathedral.

Most of the ships in the Royal Navy and many of the mercantile marine are to be found inscribed in the pages, while nearly every regiment of the Army is included. One page recalls a tragedy of the War that could not be disclosed during the period of hostilities. On December 28, 1917, the Liverpool No. 1 Pilot Boat, Alfred H. Read, was torpedoed by the enemy off Liverpool Bar, and all the Mersey pilots, 20 in number, went down with her, together with other ratings. Another tragedy which added many names to the Liverpool Roll was the sinking of the Lusitania.

The book is the largest single Roll of Honour in the country. It was commissioned in 1920, and Mr. George Scruby spent 8½ years in the preparation of the pages. Mr. Scruby has wide heraldic knowledge, and his task gave him opportunities which he has used with rich effect. Every page is illuminated in colour and burnished gold, and the introductory designs to each service and regiment have been beautifully carried out. The numerous recipients of the Victoria Cross among the recorded names are given special treatment, and the account of the act of conspicuous bravery which earned each decoration is set out in scarlet. The end page of the Roll bears the words "Their Names shall remain for ever, and their glory shall not be blotted out."

Binding the sheets and the chasing of the clasps have required 18 months. The binding is the work of Mr. George Sutcliffe, and is in keeping with the high standard of the illuminated pages. The book is to be installed in a special case, with a glass cover, in the Cathedral. Every page of the Roll has been photographed, and the photographs have been bound in three volumes, which are open to the inspection of the public in Liverpool.

BUYERS OF BRITISH GOODS

NATIONAL ROLL STARTED

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, speaking yesterday at the inaugural meeting of the National Roll of Buyers of British Goods, at the Mansion House, said:—

"I believe you can do a tremendous amount of real propaganda to help this country and the unemployment problem by tackling this simple side of it which we are tackling to-day. I do give my blessing to 'buy British goods,' and I believe you can create the healthy atmosphere for what we are supporting. I am delighted to know that the movement was started by the working classes. My experience of life is that often many people who desire to do the right thing unconsciously do the wrong thing. People to-day are often tempted to ask the shopkeeper if he has any British-made goods in his shop."

The LORD MAYOR (Sir William Waterlow) said that the scheme was widely supported. He agreed with the Prince of Wales's remark: "We should create the habit of mind of buying British."

Mr. A. K. WILSON, Master Cutler, said that what was wanted was to create a public opinion which would put pressure on municipalities, railways, and other great undertakings, both public and commercial, to spend their money in this country rather than go abroad for the sake of a trifling economy which probably, in the long run, was not a saving at all.

Sir GILBERT VYLE and Sir WILLIAM RAY gave their support to the scheme.

CLIFF PROTECTION AT BRIGHTON

INQUIRY INTO £206,000 SCHEME TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, FEB. 12

The Brighton Corporation's application for a loan of £206,000 for cliff protection work between Brighton and Rottingdean will be the subject of a Government inquiry here to-morrow. It has been stated that unless erosion along these cliffs is checked the main Brighton-Eastbourne road will soon be endangered.

Full details of the protection scheme will be given at to-morrow's inquiry. It is proposed to build a series of groynes at the foot of the cliffs, and the shingle which will ultimately accumulate there may be used as the foundation for a new undercliff drive from Brighton to Saltdean. The unemployment Grants Committee have agreed to bear 66⅔ per cent. of the cost of the scheme, which if carried out will provide employment for hundreds of men from the distressed areas.

Opposition to the scheme comes mainly from residents at Rottingdean, who say that if it is carried out the beauty of their village and of the cliffs which adjoin it will be spoilt. The local unemployed also protest against the drafting of men from distressed areas to carry out the work.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE F.B.I.

SIR J. LITHGOW NOMINATED

At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries yesterday afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Lithgow was nominated as president-elect in succession to Mr. Lennox B. Lee, who has held office for the past year.

Sir Arthur Duckham and Sir Hugo Hirst were nominated as new vice-presidents, in addition to those already nominated.

These nominations will come up for confirmation by the general meeting of members of the F.B.I. towards the end of next month.

Sir James Lithgow, who was born in 1883, comes of a family which has been prominently associated with British shipbuilding from the days of the sailing ship. Indeed, the business which Sir James directs in conjunction with his brother is the largest private shipbuilding business in the world. Sir James was president of the Clyde Shipbuilding Association in 1912. He became president of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation in 1921-22, and then extended his sphere of activity to wider industrial questions, being elected vice-president and then president of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations. He was a delegate of British employers to the International Labour Conference at Geneva. In 1925 he was created a baronet, and he has been a member of the Central Electricity Board since its formation in 1927.

PENSION FOR WIDOW OF MAN WHO FOUGHT AT WATERLOO

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, speaking at Hackney on Tuesday, said that the widow of a man who fought at the battle of Waterloo would be among those to obtain a pension under the new Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act. Her husband was a lad of 18 when he fought at Waterloo, and he did not marry until he was over 60, his wife being a young girl. The Labour Party, continued Mr. Greenwood, were going to introduce a measure dealing with the problem of slums and overcrowding. They would never rest until they had obliterated the evil which existed to-day.

BRITISH MUSEUM "BOMB"

CLERK'S CONFESSION OF A HOAX

FRANK BIGGS, 21, a solicitor's clerk, of River Bank, Molesey, who reported the finding of a "bomb" at the British Museum, was at Bow-street Police Court yesterday ordered by Mr. Graham Campbell to pay a fine of £20 and £5 5s. costs on a summons charging him, under the Firearms Act, 1920, with being in possession of ammunition without a certificate.

The prosecution withdrew the original charge against him of being in possession of an explosive substance in such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object.

Mr. Eustace Fulton conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. Marston Garsia defended.

At the outset Biggs pleaded "Not Guilty" to the summons, but later withdrew his plea on the advice of his counsel.

Mr. Fulton said that the charge on which Biggs was arrested required the fiat of the Attorney-General. The facts had been submitted to him for his directions, and he had come to the conclusion that this was not such a serious offence as was at first supposed. It was really a case of a young man seeking by an impudent and fraudulent device to procure a newspaper to publish false news. The defendant apparently desired to pursue the profession of journalism. But, being singularly ill-equipped mentally to succeed in that exacting profession, he devised a scheme of fabricating or inventing news for the purpose of persuading a newspaper to accept contributions which it was obviously unlikely to accept from a person so ill-equipped to use his mind in any sensible or suitable fashion. He conceived the idea of pretending that there had been an outrage at the British Museum.

PRETENDED OUTRAGE

Biggs's scheme was to pretend that some person interested in politics in India, for the purpose of committing an outrage in connexion with politics, had put a bomb in the Indian Room of the British Museum. He put the scheme into operation by telephoning to the British Museum at 5 p.m. on February 1. Using a voice which, he said, he thought would appear to be like that of an Indian gentleman, he said, "I am Ali Khan. I have heard some Indian students saying they were about to place, or had placed, a bomb on a chair in the Indian Room." Mr. Ali Khan was an existing gentleman, but knew nothing whatever of this matter. The Indian Room closed at 4 p.m., and it was about an hour later that Biggs telephoned to the Museum. A search was made of the Indian Room, but nothing was found there.

The next thing that happened, according to Biggs's story, was that he went himself to the Museum. Finding that the Indian Room was closed he sat on a staircase, having armed himself with a form of bomb about as efficient as one would expect from a person of his low mentality. It consisted of a tobacco tin containing ingredients extracted from a number of fireworks, and having an ordinary firework fuse. Having placed the tin under a seat on the staircase, he proceeded to "find" it. He then ran downstairs to a policeman and told him that while he was sitting on a chair he tipped it forward and an object rolled away. The policeman returned with him and found an oblong object wrapped in a foreign newspaper, with a fuse sticking out. The end of the fuse was blackened, but according to the statement which Biggs had since made, he had himself lit the fuse just to blacken it, and then pinched it out. The parcel was immediately placed in a bucket of water, and was subsequently examined by a Home Office chemist, who found in it some putty, in which a cavity had been scooped out and filled with 2½oz. of potassium nitrate, aluminium, and charcoal. It was clear that the contents had been taken from some ordinary fireworks.

Just before 6.30 p.m. the same day the *Sunday Express* newspaper received a communication from someone who gave the name of Stanley, of the Trans-Atlantic Features News Agency. The caller offered the newspaper the story of how some treasures of the nation had been saved by the finding of a bomb at the British Museum. The *Sunday Express* were in some doubt about the matter, and communicaed with the police the same night.

CONFESSION TO POLICE

On February 3 Biggs called at Scotland Yard and stated that he was the person who found the bomb. He was questioned and maintained the whole of the fabricated statement which he had made at the British Museum. He was allowed to go. Next day, having consulted a solicitor in the meantime, he returned to Scotland Yard and told what appeared to be the true story of the affair, and made a statement in writing. He stated that after pretending to "find" the bomb he telephoned to Mr. Stanley, of the Trans-Atlantic Features Agency, and told him of his discovery. Mr. Stanley replied that if it was a genuine story he would give him £10 10s. for it. He afterwards dictated a story to Mr. Stanley. "In making the bomb," the statement concluded, "I had no intention to commit any outrage, nor do I consider any explosion could have occurred. My sole object in carrying out this hoax was to get one over on Stanley, whose firm I was hoping to join as a partner. . . . I thought the bomb story would make Stanley look a fool."

Mr. Garsia said that Biggs's real object was to be revenged on Mr. Stanley, because he thought he had a grievance against him. In fact, he had no grievance at all, and Mr. Stanley had treated him rather well. There was no intention on his part to defraud any newspaper. Biggs paid £50 as a deposit of £500 to secure a partnership in Trans-Atlantic Features. He was unable to raise the balance of the £500 and consequently forfeited his deposit, but Mr. Stanley returned him £25. It was then that he conceived the idea of the bomb, which he made with two or three shillings' worth of fireworks. He sold the story to Mr. Stanley, but had no intention of taking the £10 10s. from him. When he realized what an outcry was created he became frightened and told the truth. It had been a severe lesson to him and he now wished to express his deep contrition.

Inspector Augur, of Scotland Yard, told the magistrate that there was nothing known against the accused.

MINERS' NON-POLITICAL UNION

MR. SPENCER'S REPLY TO ATTACKS BY M.P.s

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, FEB. 12

Mr. George Spencer, agent of the Notts Miners' Industrial (Non-political) Union, issued a reply to-day to the allegations made against that organization in the House of Commons on Monday by two Nottinghamshire Labour M.P.s, Mr. C. Brown (Mansfield) and Mr. S. Cocks (Broxtowe). Mr. Brown stated that Notts miners had "loathing and contempt" for the "Spencer Union," which, he said, was an implement of tyranny in the hands of the coalowners; while Mr. Cocks declared that the "Spencer Union" was subsidized by the owners to do their work.

Mr. Spencer said:—"There is not an atom of truth in these allegations. Not a penny of the £10,000 contributed by the coalowners to the miners' pension scheme has gone into the general funds of our organization. We have separate banking accounts for the general and the pensions funds. It is a condition that they shall be kept separate. The coalowners' £10,000 is a contribution to help old men who, owing to the criminal folly of the 1926 strike, would otherwise have gone without a pension. The pensions are paid at the rate of 5s. weekly, and some of the recipients have never paid a penny towards our union. We took them over when the Notts Miners' Association discontinued paying pensions. We advance the whole 5s., and when the pension fund is periodically audited by chartered accountants the owners hand over the sum that we have advanced on their behalf. It is a joint scheme.

"The real objection of the Socialists is that the coalowners are doing it, through the non-political union instead of through their own. Ours is a registered trade union, and complies with all legal requirements."

Referring to allegations of victimization, Mr. Spencer said:—"These have been made before, but no proof is ever furnished. Mr. Brown and Mr. Cocks should be the last to talk of tyranny, for from the moment of the inauguration of the non-political union every effort has been made to browbeat and frighten the men against joining it. At the time our union was formed three-fifths of the Notts miners were not in any organization at all. To-day we have 18,000 paying members, a number far in excess of that of the Notts Miners' Association. Does anybody suppose that this vast army of men could be intimidated into joining our organization? The non-political union was formed to advocate cooperation between masters and men. Socialists call us traitors, but Ramsay MacDonald is now advocating the same thing. Our union is a success."

COAL MINES BILL

STRONG PROTEST BY THE F.B.I.

"ATTACK ON RIGHTS OF PROPERTY"

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries yesterday considered the compulsory amalgamation clauses introduced into the Coal Mines Bill by the Government on the demand of the Liberal Party. The Federation's criticisms of the marketing proposals were set out in a memorandum which appeared in *The Times* of January 20. In a statement adopted yesterday and issued for publication the Federation says:—

"The F.B.I. has had an opportunity of carefully considering the further proposals of H.M. Government in regard to the Coal Mines Bill, and desires to protest in the strongest possible manner against the principle of Government interference with the internal affairs of industry, upon which they are founded. The Federation has already expressed its intense dislike of the bureaucratic powers conferred under Part I. of the Bill in connexion with the production of marketing schemes. These objections are intensified by the proposals for compulsory amalgamation of undertakings in the industry, under which the Coal Reorganization Commission is to be given powers to compel amalgamations, whether the undertakings concerned agree or not.

"These proposals constitute an attack upon the fundamental rights of property. For the first time the control and direction of industrial undertakings are to be removed from the shareholders or proprietors who own them, and are submitted to the final arbitrament of a body of men who, however eminent, cannot possess the necessary knowledge of local or personal conditions which is essential if any amalgamation is to meet with success. No appeal from their proposals is allowed upon any question of principle, no weight need be given to any representation made to them; they are to work free of all responsibility to any one, least of all to the shareholders of whose property they are disposing, and their decisions are given the force of law.

"The proposals are apparently based on the belief that amalgamation is a panacea for all ills, and that, however contrived, it must automatically result in an increase in efficiency, whereas long experience in many industries and many countries has shown that amalgamation, even when carried out voluntarily under favourable conditions, is frequently unsuccessful, and that unsuccessful amalgamations are the cause, not only of heavy loss to the shareholder, but frequently of increased cost to the consumer. Successful amalgamation depends upon exceptional ability and long experience in an industry, combined with a careful selection of the particular units to be amalgamated, based upon an intimate knowledge of their characteristics and requirements. No three men, however gifted, can possess this intimate and detailed knowledge of the whole of an industry of the magnitude, variety, and complexity of the coal industry.

"Yet the Government's proposal expressly provides that where intimate knowledge and long experience have decided against amalgamation, it may be overridden without appeal by this Commission, the whole terms of whose appointment must bias them in favour of amalgamation at all costs. There seems every probability that the Government's proposals will saddle the country with a number of ill-assorted and unwieldy conglomerations whose inefficient operation and ultimate collapse will merely cause loss to the shareholder and unnecessary cost and inconvenience to the consumer of coal.

"The Federation desires to protest emphatically against once more allowing political exigencies to endanger the position of an industry which is fundamental to the whole fabric of British industrial existence. The result of Government interference with the industry in the past is no recommendation of this unprecedented form of intervention, which is based upon a principle against which the whole of British industry whole-heartedly protests."

THE WORKING DAY

Although the House of Commons has passed the hours of work clause in the Coal Mines Bill requiring rigid conformity to a 7½ hour working day, and has rejected the proposal for the permissive spread-over of working time so that a 90-hour fortnight would be legal, the economic advantages of this rearrangement of the working hours are so obvious that the hope of an arrangement has not been abandoned. It is well known to all acquainted with the industry that the possibility of reducing the hours of work without a reduction of wages will be increased if the working time can be concentrated in 11 shifts a fortnight instead of 12.

The opposition to the "spread-over" is by the miners' members of Parliament rather than by the industrial leaders, who, while thinking first of the hours of work, are also anxious about the wage rates. No change will be made in the Bill, however, unless the members for the mining areas can be persuaded that it is to the advantage of their constituents that the alternative distribution of working time should be permitted. What may be better described as representations than as discussions are now in progress, and on the result of them will depend the final form of the clause. One way of learning the opinion of the miners would be, of course, the calling of a delegate conference; but that is a step not at present contemplated. The views of the districts can be obtained in other ways.

A statement made yesterday by Mr. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, with reference to a rumour that the miners' members of Parliament were prepared to reconsider the question, shows that a change of view has not yet taken place, and he reaffirmed the official policy. He had heard nothing, he said, about a possibility of the miners' members agreeing to a 90-hour fortnight. "The Miners' Federation (he added) is committed to a 7½-hour day as a first instalment and the miners' M.P.s and the Federation have decided on no alternative. So far as we are concerned the 7½-hour day still stands, and we are waiting for legislative effect to be given to it." If there were indeed no question of an amendment of the clause, Mr. Cook could have spoken much more decisively.

BONES IN A TRUNK AT SOUTHAMPTON

DISCOVERY BY BOYS AT PLAY

A discovery which was made by some boys who were playing in a contractor's yard at Hampton Park, Southampton, is being investigated by the local police. The lads came across a rusty tin trunk, the lid of which was not fastened. In moving it about the lid opened, and they noticed inside what they thought was the body of a man. They gave information to their parents, and it was found that the trunk contained a number of bones, including the top part of a skull. The trunk had been purchased by a member of the firm at a sale in a house in Bursledon, Hampshire, some four years ago. It was purchased in a job lot, including a conjuring outfit and some electrical appliances, for the whole of which he paid half-a-crown.

The trunk was then removed to the yard at Southampton. On opening it he saw what he regarded as a mass of whiting. That apparently was the only time he had looked into the box, which for the past two years had lain on the rubbish heap. It has been suggested that within recent years workmen of the firm have been engaged in deep excavations in connexion with the reconstruction of the South-Western Hotel, Southampton, and it is thought possible that some of the bones were recovered from these works and placed in the box by the workmen without any of the officials being informed. The police, however, are investigating the possibilty of anyone being missing from the immediate neighbourhood about four years ago.

PLAY REFUSED A LICENCE

Members of Leeds Civic Playhouse received yesterday afternoon a telegram from the Lord Chamberlain banning the play, *Saint Mary Ellen*, by Mr. James R. Gregson, the Yorkshire author. The play was to have been produced next week and a licence was applied for a few days ago, but instead the following telegram was received:—"The Lord Chamberlain regrets that a licence cannot be issued for the production of *Saint Mary Ellen*. Letter follows." *Saint Mary Ellen* is a one-act play described by the author as "a modern morality play." It deals with old-fashioned and newer ideas of the Hereafter. Mrs. Gregson, wife of the author, was to have taken the name-part. When informed of the decision she said she was at a loss to say why the play was banned, unless the words "God" and "Heaven," which appeared frequently, were misconstrued as blasphemy.

ASSESSMENT OF RAILWAYS

TEXT OF RATING BILL

The text has been published of the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill introduced by the Minister of Health. It provides for the constitution of a Railway Assessment Authority, consisting of a chairman and nine other members, and of an Anglo-Scottish Railways Assessment Authority, to be known as the Joint Authority, consisting of a chairman and two other members.

The chairman of the Railway Assessment Authority, who is to be an experienced lawyer, is to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and of the other members three are to be appointed by the Minister of Transport at his discretion and one on the recommendation of each of the following bodies:—The London County Council, the County Councils Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee, the Urban District Councils Association, and the Rural District Councils Association. The chairman of the Railway Assessment Authority is to be the chairman of the Joint Authority, and of the other two members one will be the Assessor of Railways and Canals for Scotland and the other will be appointed by the Railway Assessment Authority. The chairman of the Railway Assessment Authority is to be paid such remuneration as the Minister may direct, and the members of the two authorities may be paid travelling expenses and reasonable allowances in respect of personal expenses.

The Railway Assessment Authority, for the first railway valuation roll, shall ascertain the average net receipts of the company for the accounting years 1928 and 1929, and in the case of each subsequent roll the average net receipts of the company for the first five of the six accounting years next preceding the year in which the roll is to come into force, and shall estimate by reference to the average net receipts the rent at which the railway hereditaments occupied by the company might reasonably be expected to let as a whole from year to year, if the tenant undertook to pay all usual tenant's rates and taxes and tithe rent-charge and to bear the costs of the repairs and insurance and other expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the hereditaments in a state to command that rent. The annual rent so estimated shall, for the purposes of the Act, be deemed to be the net annual value of the company's undertaking.

Where the railway is partly in England and partly in Scotland this has to be done by the Joint Authority, which has to determine receipts and expenditure in respect of railway working and other receipts and expenditure not attributable solely to hereditaments in England or Scotland and apportion the total amount of the average net receipts between England and Scotland.

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

PROGRESS OF THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

The American offer and the British statement of policy in connexion with the Naval Conference are recorded in *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day, together with an account of the discussion on submarines at the fourth plenary session. Antarctic exploration, the Soviet persecutions, the position of affairs in India, the week in Parliament, the sessions of the Church Assembly, and the political situation are among the other topics dealt with.

The Weekly Edition has its own crossword puzzle and bridge and chess articles. Court and personal news and articles, reviews of new books, a selection of letters to the Editor of *The Times*, and sporting and financial sections are included in the paper. The picture pages fully illustrate the news of the week, and a page is devoted, as usual, to pictures from readers in many parts of the world.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries, three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

THE KENT AEROPLANE ACCIDENT

EYE-WITNESSES' EVIDENCE OF THE CRASH

The inquest on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Allen Hodges, the honeymoon couple who were killed in the accident to the French air liner on Monday, was opened at Pagehurst Farm, Marden, yesterday, by Major Eric Clarke, the Cranbrook coroner. The pilot, two mechanics, and Mr H. Curson, the only other passenger, all of whom escaped with injuries, are in Maidstone Hospital.

Mr. Walter Frampton, barrister, represented the French Air Union, and with some officials of the company inspected the ruins of the aeroplane before the inquest began.

James Henry Cox, of Alexandra-road, Sheerness, identified the body of the dead woman as that of his daughter Edith by means of a wrist-watch and ring. He said she and Mr. Hodges, a schoolmaster in the Navy, were married a week ago. The body of Mr. Hodges was identified by his brother, William Joseph Hodges, an Admiralty pilot.

William Scrase, an electrician working at Marden, opposite the emergency landing ground, said that he saw the aeroplane immediately before the crash. It had got just a little distance over Marden when he saw that the rear right-hand tail wing was broken. He thought the aeroplane was going to land. It was flying about 50ft. to 100ft. above the ground. Then the nose climbed and the aeroplane went up about two aeroplanes' lengths and then nose dived. It struck the ground and after two or three seconds burst into flames. Apparently the petrol tanks burst.

By this time they were running towards it and they got there after a struggle, the ground being so sodden. He thought he saw one of the mechanics, a man in a leather coat and white dungarees, run around the aeroplane once, but it was flaring then. He did not see anyone else get out. He thought that the machine was going to make a good landing, though it seemed rather high to do that on the landing ground. The engine appeared to be running quite all right.

Mr. Frampton.—Is it your impression that the right-hand tail wing was broken?—I am definitely sure that it was broken.

I suggest that it was throbbing in the wind and you drew the conclusion at once that it was broken?—No, sir.

Mr. Frampton told the Coroner that expert evidence about that would be called.

Mr. Scrase.—I am definite that the wing was broken.

Mr. Frampton.—I would not be so definite about it if I were you.

Charles Albert Holme, of Aylesford, who was working with Scrase, said that he noticed something wrong with the right-hand tail wing of the liner. It seemed to be loose.

Charles Pearson, of Pagehurst Cottage, Chislehurst, said that he saw the aeroplane about 50ft. from the ground. It was making an unusual noise. It suddenly seemed to rise about as high as their oast house, and then the engine stopped and it came down flat like a stone. The next he saw was that the aeroplane caught fire. His son and himself got hold of the pilot and dragged him right back. The witness asked if there was anyone else in the aeroplane and went back to have a look, but could not see anything because of the heat and smoke. A man speaking English suddenly appeared and told him to get back as soon as possible in case of an explosion.

Replying to Mr. Frampton, Mr. Pearson agreed that when he saw the aeroplane it had stopped planing and was evidently trying to straighten out. After straightening out it suddenly nose dived.

Mr. Frampton offered Mr. Pearson the thanks of the French Air Union for what he had done.

Dr. A. H. B. Kirkman said that death in each case was due to shock and suffocation following burning. He thought that the experience of everybody who had had anything to do with such cases as these was that death was very, very quick and unconsciousness was practically instantaneous.

The CORONER adjourned the inquest to March 13 at 11 o'clock, when, he said, it was hoped that the pilot and mechanics would be sufficiently recovered to attend. The jury would also have the benefit of expert evidence, as Major Cooper, from the Air Ministry, would be present.

Mr. Frampton expressed the sympathy of the French Air Union with the relatives of the dead and with the injured.

News in Brief

Mr. S. T. Johnson, Assistant Director of the Norfolk Agricultural Station, has been appointed Head of the Agricultural Department of Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, Newton Abbot, Devon.

The 2nd Battalion The Black Watch arrived at Colchester from Fort George, Scotland, yesterday morning to be stationed in the garrison. The commanding officer is Brevet-Colonel L. P. Evans, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The directors of the South Metropolitan Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, have given notice of a further reduction in the lighting flat rate to 5d. per unit, which takes effect from the December quarterly meter readings, 1929.

At Smethwick yesterday Benjamin Smith, 45, was remanded on a charge of attempting to murder Gertrude Hadley, 49, who had been acting as his housekeeper. Mrs. Hadley was admitted to hospital yesterday suffering from wounds in her throat.

Extensive damage was done to the steamer Nigerian (3,540 tons), belonging to the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, in a collision during dense fog in the Mersey on Tuesday night with the Tintern Abbey (1,500 tons), belonging to the Abbey Line.

A staff postman, John William Burch, 36, attached to the South Western District Office, pleaded "Guilty" at Westminster Police Court yesterday to the theft of postal orders from letters, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

Alderman Alfred Dowling has been adopted by the South Bristol Liberal Association as prospective candidate in succession to Sir Beddoe Rees, who has retired. Alderman Dowling is an ex-Lord Mayor, and is chairman of the Bristol Airport Committee.

A survey of Eaton Socon Parish Church, which was burnt down on Saturday night, shows that only the tower walls and part of the chancel walls can be utilized in rebuilding. It is stated that the fire was due to a defective flue in the heating chamber; the damage is estimated at £30,000.

The miners of Dawdon Colliery, near Seaham Harbour, Durham, in consequence of an alleged grievance over the allocation of a free house, have decided to take a ballot on the question of whether to tender 14 days' notice to cease work, unless one of the men removes from a house to which they contend he is not entitled. The colliery employs more than 3,000 hands.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Pedestrians' Association want to build up a strong organization throughout the country to protect and foster the safety and interests of every one in his capacity as pedestrian. (p. 1)

The Sudan Government require the services of a Sanitary Inspector for the Sudan Medical Service. (p. 3)

An advertiser is desirous of getting into touch with someone who could collect statistics relating to various trades. (p. 1)

The Civil Service Commission announce various forthcoming examinations. (p. 3)

A number of books are advertised as missing from Elsham Hall Library. (p. 1)

ALLEGED THEFT OF FUR

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday JOHN ARNOLD CADNELL, 32, engineer, and PATRICIA CADNELL, 25, were committed for trial by Mr. DUMMETT on a charge of "Breaking and entering" the shop of Reville (1926), Limited, 297, Oxford-street, W., and stealing a fur coat, valued at £350. Evidence was given that a chauffeur, George Alfred Gilham, was passing the shop in an omnibus about 3 a.m. on February 5, when he saw the prisoners standing by the window. The man had a cane with a coat-hanger hook attached to the end in his hand and his arm through a hole in the window, trying to reach something. The woman was standing with her back to the man, trying to screen him. Gilham jumped off the omnibus and told a policeman, who hailed a passing taxicab and drove to the spot and arrested the couple near Harewood-place. Later, a piece of concrete was found in the window and the rod with the hook was picked

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

DREAMS OF QUICK RICHES

By CALLISTHENES

If all the energy spent in thoughts of getting rich by some quick and easy way were spent in thoughts about getting rich by the day's work, English industry would make a bound forward such as it has never known.

How futile and how familiar is the talk one hears in clubs, in restaurants, in offices, and homes about how Mr. Smith made £200 in a week by buying cheap and selling dear, how Mr. Brown wrote a play in an afternoon and became a country squire on the profits, how Mr. Robinson runs a tobacconist's shop or a poultry farm or a ladies' hair-dressing establishment in his spare time and makes a mint of money out of it.

The Stock Exchange as an El Dorado is a little under a cloud at the moment, and horse racing as a source of income for any one except bookmakers appeals mostly to economic dram-drinkers; but it is surprising how often you may still find men during business hours knitting their brows over City prices and race cards.

That man is to be pitied who has not learned by the time he is thirty that there is no method of getting rich quickly except by gambling, that gambling implies the risk of loss, due to something that is in *no* way under that man's control, and that few men retain the profits of gambling.

These dreams of quick riches seem to us an inept way of using spare time. There are so many other things much more worth while. But they are an even more pernicious and wasteful way of spending part of our all too brief working hours.

The damage done by these dreams that never lead to an ideal, schemes that never lead to action, is that they put a man out of tone with honest work. When he should be thinking out new ways of doing his own job better he is thinking how much money he would have made if he had sold his shares soon enough or if he had opened a picture theatre instead of an ironmonger's shop.

That business is fortunate all of whose members believe that their prosperity lies in the common effort to realise the common purpose to make the business a success. They concentrate their attention on the work in hand; they do not scatter it on impotent day dreams of more easy and lucrative activities. They believe in work, not in "luck." They believe in resolution, not in "opportunity." They believe in ability not in "influence." They believe that solid knowledge is better than "being in the know."

This is the true course for those who have set their mind upon wealth. It is still more the true course for those who want to get more out of life than merely wealth, who wish to have happiness, who wish to have strength of mind and character, who wish to be not parasites but helpers of their country.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Noel Coward's
"Beautiful Operette,"
Bitter Sweet
will not be seen in the provinces until the termination of its run at
HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE
As it is playing to capacity houses
CHARLES B. COCHRAN
advises visitors from the provinces and abroad to secure their seats well in advance.
IT'S A COCHRAN SHOW!

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY

"THE APOSTLES" AT QUEEN'S HALL

Opportunities for hearing Elgar's *The Apostles* in London are infrequent, so that the London Choral Society was justified in choosing it for performance at Queen's Hall last night. But they would have deserved better of the musical commonwealth if they had infused a little more vigour into its execution. For the cumulative effect of *tempi* just too slow is disaster to the vitality of the work as a whole. Mr. Arthur Fagge did not put enough confidence in the London Symphony Orchestra, but beat out quavers for them, with tentativeness and actual inaccuracy as a result. The chorus, however, sang very well.

The soloists were Miss Dorothy Silk, Miss Enid Cruickshank, and Mr. Frederick Woodhouse in the three chief roles, with Mr. Bruce Flegg as St. John, Mr. Walter Saull as St. Peter, and Mr. Kenneth Ellis as Judas. Both Mr. Flegg and Mr. Woodhouse took their recitative too limply. Miss Cruickshank's is a more vigorous part, and she was able to do something to add life and colour as a contrast to the prevailing insipidity. Elgar's scores are not usually apologetic, even though this oratorio suffers from a half-hearted realism. It must be confessed that the good intentions of the London Choral Society did not enable Elgar's rarely performed work to be truly heard at all. Good intentions are not enough.

LECTURES ON ITALIAN ART

An informal lecture will be given in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum to-day, at 5.30 p.m., by Professor A. K. Hind, O.B.E., F.S.A., on "Early Italian Engravings." Admission will be free, and no tickets will be required. To avoid disturbing the lecture, all persons attending it are urgently requested to be in their seats before 5.30 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. The next lecture in the series will be given on Thursday, February 20. The lecturer will be Mr. H. Clifford Smith, F.S.A., whose subject will be "Italian Furniture." Both these lectures have been arranged with special reference to the Exhibition of Italian Art at the Royal Academy.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

NEW COMEDY AT THE ALDWYCH

The most important theatrical event of next week is the production at the Aldwych Theatre on Tuesday of a new farce by Mr. Ben Travers, entitled *A Night Like This*. This will be the eighth successive farce in which Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Ralph Lynn have appeared at the Aldwych, and the sixth which Mr. Travers has written.

On Thursday of next week Mr. Julian Wylie will present a new musical comedy called *Here Comes the Bride*, by Messrs. B. P. Weston and Bert Lee, with music by Mr. Arthur Schwartz. This will be produced at the Piccadilly Theatre, where Mr. Julian Wylie is introducing a new policy of presenting good musical comedies. Mr. Arthur Schwartz, who has written the music, is a young composer new to London, and was discovered in America by Mr. Julian Wylie. The principals in the new play are Mr. Edmund Gwenn, Mr. Clifford Mollison, Mr. Richard Dolman, Miss Vera Bryer, Miss Maria Minetti, and Miss Jean Colin. The action of the piece takes place in South America and England. By an ingenious device the characters are shown travelling from one place to another.

The first performance of Mr. Cyril Campion's new play, *Watch Beverley*, will take place at the Q Theatre on Monday. The play will be produced by the author, with a cast including Mr. Bruce Belfrage, Mr. Ronald Sinclair, Miss Ethel Beale, Mr. Cyril Campion, Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Mercia Swinburne, and Mr. Arthur Margetson. After the run at Q Theatre the play will be produced in London.

THE HALF-TERM THEATRE

In an age when so much is done for children, it is astonishing that only now is any special provision being made for the entertainment of school children on their half-term holiday. A new venture, The Half-Term Theatre, is specially designed to do this, and on Monday week, February 24, at the Embassy Theatre, two performances will be given, at 3 and 7 o'clock, of one-act plays and acted folksongs. In arranging the programme great attention has been given to the varied tastes of boys and girls of all ages; it will consist of folksongs, dances, and two plays—*The Workhouse Ward*, by Lady Gregory, and *Shivering Shocks*, by Miss Clemence Dane.

The new subscription theatre scheme, under the name of "The 1930 Players," will begin the first season this month at the Century Theatre, Archer-street, W., with a new play by Miss Elizabeth Baker, entitled *Penelope Forgives*; performances will be given on February 21 and 22, with a *matinée* also on the second day. Miss Baker will be remembered as the author of *Chains* and, more recently, of *Bert's Girl*. The cast includes Mr. Richard Caldicott, Miss Margaret Swallow, Miss Clare Greet, Miss Helen Trevelyan, and Miss Mary Casson.

On Tuesday, February 25, at 3 p.m., at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, Marie Rambert, the wife of Mr. Ashley Dukes, will present, by permission of Sir Nigel Playfair, a special performance of the Marie Rambert Dancers in a programme of *ballets*, including *Capriol Suite*, set to music by Peter Warlock, with choreography by Mr. Frederick Ashton; *Our Lady's Juggler*, the music by Respighi, with choreography by Miss Susan Salaman; and *Leda and the Swan*, music by Gluck, and arranged by Mr. Frederick Ashton. The orchestra will be directed by Mr. Norman Franklin.

The next production by the Venturers' Society will take place on Sunday evening at the Strand Theatre, when they will appear in a play entitled *Camille in Roaring Camp*. The producer is Mr. Ben Welden, who will also have an important part. Miss Margaret Bannerman will play Marguerite Gauthier, the consumptive heroine of Dumas's drama *The Lady of the Camellias*. Mr. Leslie Mitchell, Miss Sara Allgood, Miss Vera Pierce, and Miss Gipsy Raine are also included in the large cast. The action of the piece takes place in a Californian mining camp during the gold rush of the early 1850.

"SAVONAROLA BROWN"

The music which will be a special feature of the Oxford Preservation Trust *matinée* at the Haymarket Theatre on February 25 will be provided by Mr. Temple Abady and Mr. Richard Addinsell. A revival of the famous song successes of the late Paul Rubens will be another feature in the programme. These will be presented in "Follies" form by Miss Ivy Tresmand, Miss Marjorie Gordon, Miss Barbara Pett-Frazer, Miss Rita Page, Mr. Robert Harris, Mr. Richard Goolden, Mr. George Howe, Mr. Patrick Waddington, and Mr. Reginald Smith. Besides his burlesque songs and music for *Savonarola Brown*, Mr. Temple Abady will sing with Mr. H. Wilson Wiley some of his own syncopated songs. A short *revue* with a male cast of three, entitled *Oxford Preserved*, has been written by Mr. Richard Addinsell and Miss Helen Simpson. Mr. A. P. Herbert will play the part of Dante in Mr. Max Beerbohm's *Savonarola Brown*, and with him will be Mr. Robert Harris as the Fool, Miss Viola Tree as Pippa, and Miss Iris Tree, Mr. Fisher White, and Mr. Emlyn Williams. Mr. John Hastings Turner has specially written a one-act "thriller" called *The Flaw*, in which Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Felix Aylmer will appear.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Devonshire Cream*, Playhouse; *The Sorcerer*, Savoy.
TO-MORROW.—*Silver Wings*, Dominion.
SATURDAY.—*Henry IV.*, Part II., A.D.C., Cambridge.
SUNDAY.—*Das Blaue vom Himmel*, Arts; *Camille in Roaring Camp*, Strand.
MONDAY.—*Watch Beverley*, Q.
TUESDAY.—*A Night Like This*, Aldwych.
FEBRUARY 20.—*Here Comes the Bride*, Piccadilly.
FEBRUARY 21.—*Penelope Forgives*, Century.
FEBRUARY 23.—Green Room Rag, Queen's.
FEBRUARY 25.—*Savonarola Brown*, Haymarket.

"THE LOVE PARADE"

FILM AT CARLTON THEATRE

Imagine a Ruritania invaded by a blend of modern and Restoration sophistication, ruled over by a Queen who is violently in love with a Count whose ideas come straight from the Paris with which foreigners are always so impressed, and you have some idea of the background against which *The Love Parade*, a Paramount picture, is produced.

Count Alfred Renard (M. Maurice Chevalier) has disgraced the Sylvanian diplomatic service, and so the Count must come before the Queen for judgment and punishment. The Count's affairs are flagrant enough to warrant the most extreme severity, but, if the Count has M. Chevalier's bland and well-bred insolence, his trick of suggesting by a raising of the eyebrows and a hesitant "Yes, your Majesty," a whole world of amusing and glamorous romance, and if the Queen (Miss Jeanette MacDonald) is a young woman tired of the dignities and isolation of royalty, it does not need a very acute mind to leap ahead to the Cathedral wedding of the Count and the Queen.

Cross-eyes, however, always meant bad luck to the Count, and on his wedding day the Count saw a sufficient number of them to explain the difficulties that quickly arose between a most manly man and a most womanly woman, but the quarrels, the running up and down of royal and imposing staircases, the determinations, the reproaches, and the final triumph of the Count, and the idea that the husband should be the master in his own palace, are of slight importance compared with the subtlety and intelligences of M. Lubitsch's production.

The songs M. Chevalier and Miss MacDonald sing are pleasant enough, but Mr. Lupino Lane and Miss Lillian Roth, in imploring each other to be common and do it again, score the real musical success of the evening.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY

FOUR NEW ACADEMICIANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, FEB. 12

Four vacancies in the Academician rank of the Royal Scottish Academy were filled to-day at a General Assembly in Edinburgh. The vacancies were caused by the deaths of Sir Robert Lorimer and Mr. F. W. Adam, the transference to the honorary retired Academician class of Dr. A. M. Mackenzie, and the transference to the class of non-resident Academicians of Mr. Fiddes Watt.

The Academy elected two painters and two architects. The successful painters are Mr. Archibald Kay, Glasgow, and Mr. David Foggie, Edinburgh. Mr. Kay is a painter chiefly of Scottish landscapes, and several of his pictures are in national and civic collections. Mr. Foggie is a teacher of life drawing at Edinburgh College of Art.

The chosen architects are Mr. James Miller, Glasgow, and Mr. James B. Dunn, Edinburgh. Mr. Dunn is a prominent Edinburgh architect, who has designed many important public buildings throughout Scotland. Mr. Miller has to his credit numerous public buildings in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AUSTRIAN PAINTERS

At the Claridge Gallery, 52, Brook-street, two Austrian painters, Mr. Alfons Purtscher and the Countess Nora Wydenbruck (who is Mrs. Purtscher), combine in a very lively and attractive exhibition. Mr. Purtscher paints mainly—though not exclusively—horses with an imaginative passion which raises his evident knowledge of the species to the plane of romantic art. He can paint the portrait of a horse, but as a rule it is the typical rather than the individual animal that he paints, in the pride of its horsehood, and with movement and light as the leading factors in the design. He was wise to include in his exhibition a portfolio of drawings from the nude model, because they show explicitly the powers of draughtsmanship which have to be largely taken for granted in the paintings—though nobody could fail to recognize the fundamentally good draughtsman in "Strength," a picture of a nude man exercising two horses by the sea. Based as it is upon the rhythm of action and the response of powerfully moulded forms to sudden lights, Mr. Purtscher's work is remarkably consistent in style, the thick impasto of the paint seeming right for the whole conception. "The Joy of Movement," "Horses at Play," and "Greyhounds" are excellent pictures of this kind—real expressions of the intensity of animal life. "Kensington Gardens," with a slanting drench of light through the trees, has the strange appeal of the familiar seen with the heightened vision of a foreigner, and there are some flower paintings, joyous in colour.

Countess Wydenbruck is a very versatile artist, feeling intensely and expressing herself with vigour. Most of her paintings are of Irish landscapes, in which the moist richness of the vegetation is fully realized. "The Linden Bridge, Castle MacGarrett," with dark reflections in the water, is an impressive composition, and there are some paintings of luxuriant Irish gardens. But perhaps the painting which most fully expresses the personality of the artist is "Flowers and Fruit," which captures in that form the very spirit of the Austrian Baroque. "Still Life with Pineapple" and "Fruit in Glass Bowl" are two excellent drawings in Indian ink, very rich in the quality of black and white, and there are further evidences of versatility in a gros point tapestry of a monkey subject and monotype prints in colour from wood blocks. What impresses in the work of both artists is the nice adaptation of style and the means of execution to a romantic impulse. Everything is done with pace and energy.

MR. CHARLES CUNDALL

Mr. Charles Cundall, 48 of whose paintings are now on view at the galleries of Messrs. Colnaghi, 144, New Bond-street, is a very English artist in the sense that he likes painting "a number of things." Though it is not always very successful there is more regard for composition in his pictures than is evident at a glance, and he is not untouched by the influence of Impressionism, but the composition is of things in their characters rather than forms in the abstract, and the impression is full of detail. What Reynolds called "particularity" is the essence of his art. Mr. Cundall is fond of painting crowds, and he manages to preserve the effect of a crowd while giving individuality to the figures. He is less of a story-teller than Frith, but he has some natural affinity with that artist, and if we say that his "Victoria Station" is about half-way between Frith's "Paddington" and Monet's "St. Lazare" it will give a fair idea of his style of painting. He began rather grimily—generally painting against the light—but his colour has gained lately in warmth and cheerfulness, though he still looks at things mainly from the draughtsman's point of view. One of the best of his paintings in this exhibition is "Wolverhampton," in which, without any idealization, all that there is of beauty in an industrial landscape is faithfully observed, the implied movement of the train in opposition to the drift of the sky producing a satisfactory balance in the composition. "The Boat Race, 1929," is full of both light and movement, and the clearness of the paintings of Stockholm suggests Mr. Cundall's veracity in local atmosphere. "Midnight, Stockholm," is an effect we do not remember to have seen attempted before. Mr. Cundall is not an exciting artist, but he is a very faithful one, and he gets a good deal of pictorial beauty out of his fidelity.

DUTCH PRINTING

To its many services to the cause of good book production the First Edition Club, 17, Bedford-square, has now added an exhibition of 100 Dutch books, collected, at the invitation of the club, by Mr. S. H. de Roos, director of the Typographical Library of Amsterdam. Dutch printing and paper-making have an old and honourable tradition, and the effect of this exhibition is remarkably consistent, suggesting not so much a revival as a gradual clarification of typography for modern uses. Several original Dutch types are shown, the most suitable for general purposes being the Lutetia, designed by Mr. J. van Krimpen and cut and cast by Joh. Enschedé and Zonen. The books printed in this type bring out the fact that size is a factor in deciding the beauty of a type face, the large (18) and the small (25) sizes producing a more satisfying impression than the medium, which strikes one as looking a little thin for its size. Also designed by Mr. van Krimpen there is an Antigone Greek type (77), very graceful and legible. The Distel-type, of the Kunera private press of J. F. van Royen, has a faintly Gothic flavour, with an easy, calligraphic run which makes it eminently suitable for verse. The catalogue of the Netherlands section of the Paris decorative arts exhibition of 1925 (16) is printed in a very black and firm sans serif type, with woodcut decorations, by Mr. Fokko Mees. Speaking of decorations, one has the feeling that if at any point the average of book production in this country is ahead of the Dutch it is in the relation of illustration to typography, though there are a few examples here, such as No. 50, in which the balance of weight could hardly be bettered. But the whole exhibition suggests devotion to the ideal of reading with ease and pleasure, and it is only here and there that a piece of printing seems to attract attention to itself. The catalogue of the exhibition, a most pleasant piece of work, has been printed by Mr. Charles Nypels, of Maastricht, on hand-made paper, with the Erasmus-Medieval type, designed by Mr. S. H. de Roos and cut and cast in the type foundry "Amsterdam" at Amsterdam.

CHILD PORTRAITS

Though she shows other works in her exhibition at the Macrae Gallery, 16, Fulham-road, it is for her crayon portraits of children that Miss Dora Noyes best deserves notice. The form of portraiture is in itself attractive, and, though Miss Noyes is not free from the defect of drawing features and expression instead of by general contours, this is reduced to a minimum in her heads of children, and they are remarkably free from "prettification." Evidently Miss Noyes finds children good enough to draw as they are, and the results in such portraits as "Master Christopher Egerton," "Master Ormsby-Gore," "Master Percy Browne," and "The Gosling Twins" are excellent. Otherwise, though "The Kitchen Garden," in winter sunlight, is a delightful water-colour, and the brooding effect of "Old Sarum" is well conveyed in the drawing under that name, it is as a flower painter that Miss Noyes makes the best impression. She has the gift of making flowers appear as the children of light.

A new comedy by Miss Mabel Ellams Hope, entitled *Stephanie*, will be produced by the Three Arts Club at the R.A.D.A. Theatre on Sunday, February 23. The cast will include Mr. George Zucco, Miss Stephanie Rivers, and Mr. Geoffrey Parry. The next production by the Repertory Players will be a comedy by Mr. Niel Grant, entitled *Petticoat Influence*, which will be given at the Strand Theatre on March 2.

COURT THEATRE

"HAMLET"

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Bernardo	MAURICE JONES
Francisco	V. C. CLINTON-BADDELEY
Horatio	NEIL PORTER
Marcellus	NORMAN STUART
Claudius	JOHN LAURIE
Voltimand	S. GINGER DAVIS
Laertes	ERIC PORTMAN
Polonius	CHARLES MACDONA
Hamlet	S. ESME PERCY
Gertrude	MIRIAM LEWES
Ophelia	GABRIELLE CASARTELLI
Ghost	GEORGE MORE O'FERRALL
Rosencrantz	V. C. CLINTON-BADDELEY
Guildenstern	GEORGE E. BANCROFT

The interest of this revival is twofold. Mr. Peter Godfrey, who produces it for the Macdona Players, makes effective use of the subtleties of modern lighting. He combines a measure of scenic illusion, no more than the pervasive realism of the play demands, with an illocal, or rather a transiently localized, setting which enables the action to be virtually continuous. On a platform between two flights of stairs the ghost walks in the dead vast and middle of the night, or Ophelia comes reading her book in the sunlight; a tall pillar serves as an arras to hide Polonius, or as a throne from which the King watches the play, and the space in front, as the lights decree, becomes a room in the castle, a graveyard, or the closet of the Queen. Except for one interval, occurring when Hamlet has set out for England, the action is continuous. The play gains enormously in power, coherence, and cumulative effect from being seen, as it might be read, almost at a sitting.

The other point of special interest in this revival is Mr. Esmé Percy. Whether in Shavian comedy or Shakespearean tragedy, this actor, faulty in some ways, is never dull to watch. The basis of his art is intellectual rather than emotional, and his Hamlet suffers from the defects of his qualities, which are perhaps comedic rather than tragic. He seems to be doing nearly everything he should to leave on the mind a memorable picture of the knightly gentleman, scholar, and dreamer whom Shakespeare drew, and yet to fail of the effect at which he aims with apparent accuracy. He is, we feel, studying Hamlet with a careful curiosity, discovering most of what is there, but all the while too detached intellectually to be Hamlet. In this production the authentic Hamlet appears but once. The scene between Hamlet and the Queen is played with passionate intensity by Mr. Percy and quite beautifully handled by Miss Miriam Lewes.

Miss Gabrielle Casartelli is a pleasant Ophelia, but she lets the mad scene go for nothing. Mr. John Laurie, a smiling Claudius, adds a note of vigour to the acting, some of which is painfully weak.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

HOME COUNTIES.—Care should be exercised on the London-Stony Stratford road between Frogmore and Colney Street (widening), between St. Albans-Redbourne (half-width repairs), from Kensworth-Dunstable (widening), between Dunstable-Hockliffe and at Sheep Lane cross roads (reconstruction). Sewerage work is being undertaken on the Wokingham-Finchampstead road in London-road east of Wokingham Town and in Finchampstead-road, Wokingham. The Oxford-Northleach-Cheltenham road is being widened between Witney, Barrington, and Northleach, and at Burford cross roads, while pipe-laying is in progress on the Oxford-Banbury road between Summertown and the Oxford road junction. The Christchurch-Ringwood-Salisbury road is still closed at Ibsley (A.A. loopway signs), while the Southampton-Over-Salisbury road is being widened at Testwood and reconstructed at Plaitford. Warren Hill-road, Eastbourne, which connects the Beachy Head-Eastbourne to the Eastbourne-Seaford road, is being completely reconstructed and is not open to traffic (A.A. loopway signs). The Battle-Horsebridge road is being heavily reconstructed at Battle and has been closed from the junction with A.269 to Boreham-street; A.A. loopway signs directing traffic *via* Catsfield and Ninfield.

EASTERN AREA.—On the London-Colchester road cable laying and half-width repairs are being undertaken in High-street, Brentwood, and at the side of the road three miles north of Ingatestone, while kerbing is being carried out at Boreham and Kelvedon; also repair work at Ardleigh and Colchester. The London-Newmarket road is being repaired at Great Chesterford and at the River Bridge, Harwell. The Bury St. Edmunds-Littleport road is also being repaired at Mildenhall. On the Ely-Mepal-Chatteris road the bridge at Mepal is unsafe to traffic over five tons; alternative *via* Earith.

MIDLAND AREA.—Repairs are in progress on the following roads:—Birmingham-Banbury, at Tachbrook; Birmingham-Oxford, at Deep Valley; Birmingham-Burton-on-Trent, between Wall Turn and Lichfield; Leicester-Ashby de la Zouch, between Coalville and Ashby; Leicester-Coventry, between Leicester-Narborough; Wolverhampton-Bridgnorth, at Trescott; Worcester-Bridgnorth, at Hawford. On the Worcester-Hereford road, *via* Storridge and Frome Hill, a landslide has occurred just before reaching the village of Storridge; a watchman is on duty night and day.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—Care is necessary on the Newark-Ollerton-Worksop road owing to reconstruction of a new railway bridge between Wellow and Ollerton, also repair work between Carburton and Worksop. On the Stainford-Doncaster road (Great North) widening is in progress at Balderton, also at North Muskham, while pipe-laying is being carried out at Littleover on the Derby-Burton-on-Trent road. Pipelaying is also being undertaken on the Worksop-Doncaster road at Balby, while the Newark-Sexondale-Widmerpool road is being repaired south of Saxondale.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.—The Doncaster-Darlington road (Great North) is being widened between Darrington and Ferrybridge and through Wetherby, the main road through Doncaster has been closed for repairs (A.A. loopway signs). Widening is being undertaken on the York-Thirsk-Darlington road four miles north of Easingwold, also on the York-Scarborough road—through Malton, Harrogate-Otley road—1½ miles from Otley, on the Bradford-Wakefield road seven miles from Wakefield. The L.M.S. arch railway bridge between Gargrave and Hellifield on the Leeds-Otley-Settle-Clapham road is still being reconstructed, special care is advised.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
W. G. Kimpton and Son	The London Auction Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Four Shoreditch Properties
Alexander Robertson and Sons	Do. (2.30)	Two Suburban Properties
Sidney A. Naylor and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Various Suburban and Country Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY

Robinson, Fisher & Harding	Willis' Rooms, King-street, St. James's. (1.0)	Old English Silver, Sheffield Plate, Pictures, and Drawings
Prickett and Ellis	27, Duke's-avenue, Muswell Hill, N. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Christie, Manson, & Woods	8, King-street, St. James's. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture, Objects of Art
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Objects of Vertu
Knight, Frank, and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	Furniture, carpets, &c.
Foster	54, Pall-mall, S.W. (1.0)	Manuscripts
Phillip, Son, and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W.1. (1.0)	Ornaments, China, Decorative Furniture and Household Appointments
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Rare Books and Manuscripts
Rogers, Chapman & Thomas	125, Gloucester-road, and South Kensington, S.W.7. (1.30)	Antique and Modern Furniture
F. G. Bowden, Ltd.	60a, Aldersgate-st., E.C. (2.0)	Office Furniture, &c.
Plumridge and Co.	61, Chancery-lane, W.C.	Rare Stamps

HYDE PARK CARILLON

Electrical playing of the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park continues. One tune is played at each hour from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. The programmes are:—

To-day.—"Prelude" (Gebruers).
To-morrow.—"Les Cloches de Corneville."
Saturday.—Ten Bell Changes.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 17

The Estate Market

"MR. SAPSEA'S HOUSE"

SURREY FREEHOLDS

Mr. Sapsea was an auctioneer in Rochester, and, judging from what Charles Dickens revealed in the memorial manuscript of Mrs. Sapsea, Mr. Sapsea's particulars of property for sale, and his speeches in the rostrum, would have rivalled those of the late George Robins for sonorous irrelevancy. For many years there was a carved figure of an auctioneer with hammer in hand outside premises supposed to have been tenanted by the famous figure in "Edwin Drood." The freehold, one of the many ancient buildings in Rochester, is for sale next Tuesday by Messrs. G. Webb and Co. (Sittingbourne).

Little Tangley, Wonersh, is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Crowe, Bates and Weekes for the trustees of the late Mrs. Kinnersley Hooper. The house, with 87 acres, adjoins Wonersh Common, three miles from Guildford.

A small mansion on the South Devon coast not far from Exeter and 270 acres are offered by Messrs. Harrods, Limited (Brompton-road), for £12,000. A well-known house on the Kent and Surrey border was illustrated in the firm's list yesterday (page 26). It incorporates what was once an oast-house—that is, a building used for storing and drying hops. The 14th century house contains a great deal of oak, and it is to be let furnished.

"Virtually a gift; owner going abroad, not a derelict, but a beautiful modern residence; cost £20,000, offered at £4,500" are the headings of an announcement that a West Somerset freehold of 30 acres is for sale by Messrs. Ewart, Wells and Co. (Bolton-street). Other houses, shown in three columns yesterday by the same agents, are on the Sussex coast. One at The Meads, Eastbourne, is for disposal by executors, and another, near seven golf courses, may be bought with two acres for £3,150, or with 15 acres for £3,500. This also is a case of "owner going abroad."

Choice Surrey residences, with an average of 10 acres, await bids through Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square), who have one to let unfurnished with 1,250 acres of shooting. Essex offers include a Georgian house having a galleried hall, in gardens and pasture extending to 20 acres, near Brentwood.

Next Wednesday, at Hanover-square, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will sell No. 4, Central-buildings, a Westminster freehold near St. James's Park Station, with possession.

SALES BY AUCTION

F. D. IBBETT AND CO.

DUNTON GREEN.—1, 3, and 4, Riverdale-cottages, and one acre	£1,040
"The Retreat," freehold	300

BUCKLAND AND SONS

SLOUGH.—70, Wellesley-road, freehold ..	520

BUCKLAND AND SONS, WITH HERBERT AND SON

SLOUGH.—41, 43, and 45, Alpha-street, freehold	660
5 and 7, Victoria-street, freehold	1,360

HENRY MANLEY AND SONS

WYBUNBURY, CHESHIRE.—Cockshades Farm, 110 acres	5,000
Woodland, 27½ acres	300

CONCERTS, &c.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE CONCERTS.
PALLADIUM. NEXT SUNDAY, at 3.15. ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON.
CORTOT

Four Ballades	Chopin
Preludes, Book I.	Debussy
Etudes Symphoniques	Schumann

Reserved seats, 3s. 6d. to 12s., bookable in advance at Palladium and at N.S.L. Offices, 34, Red Lion-square, High Holborn, W.C.1.

GROTRIAN HALL.—TWO RECITALS by *BEVERIDGE WEBSTER.*
TUESDAY NEXT, 8.30.
BACH.—Partita in C minor.
SCHUBERT.—Sonata (Op. 78).
CHOPIN.—The 4 Ballads.
TUESDAY, FEB. 25th, 8.30.
WEBER.—Sonata in A flat (Op. 39).
DEBUSSY and CHOPIN.—THE 4 SCHERZOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANO. 12s., 9s. 6d. (res.), 3s. (unres.). THE MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

GOLDERS GREEN ICE RINK. Speedwell 7001.—Ice Hockey Match, Canada v. Oxford and Cambridge Univ., 8 p.m. to-day. Res. seats, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Standing 2s. 6d. (including skating after match).

ICE-DROME, HAMMERSMITH. The CANADIAN CHAMPION ICE HOCKEY TEAM just arrived from St. Moritz will give a demonstration of Ice Hockey this afternoon at 3.45. Adm., 2s. 6d., as usual.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE INDEPENDENT GALLERY,
7A, Grafton-street, Bond-street, W.1.
PAINTINGS by E. M. NELSON.
Exhibition open till February 28th. 10-5. Sats., 10-1.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-street, W.1.
Oil-paintings and Drawings by
ALFONS PURTSCHER and
COUNTESS NORA WYDENBRUCK.
Admission Free. Daily, 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

RUSSELL FLINT.—Now open. Exhibition of recent Venetian Water-Colours at BARBIZON HOUSE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.1. 10-6. Sat. till 1. Closing Saturday.

PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-street, W.1.—Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings and Lithographs, by W. P. ROBINS, R.E.
Daily, 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission Free.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st. Windmills in Sussex, Water-colour Drawings by A. FOORD HUGHES. Admission and Catalogue Free.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street.
1. Paintings by Elliott Seabrooke.
2. Water-Colours and Decorations by Mary Adshead.
THE NEW YEAR GROUP.
MODERN PAINTINGS.
THE FRENCH GALLERY,
158, New Bond-street, W.

CARDINAL AND HARFORD
(LONDON and PERSIA), Ltd.
Est. 1792.
COLLECTION of RARE PERSIAN CARPETS and RUGS of 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The largest and most unique collection in London. Inquiries and inspection invited. 108-110, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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Imperial and Foreign News

REICHSTAG AND YOUNG PLAN

FIRST READING VOTE TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 12

Debate on the Bill for the ratification of the Young Plan and its attendant agreements continued in the Reichstag to-day. The first reading is expected to be taken to-morrow. The House was at times almost empty, and the Ministerial seats were at one time quite empty, so that the sitting was suspended.

Two representatives, Dr. Hoetsch and Herr Klonne, of the 12 seceded Nationalists who now form a Parliamentary fraction with the 15 Christian National Peasants, offered uncompromising opposition to the Bill. The second-line speakers of the Government parties expressed support, and Dr. Wirth, Minister for the Occupied Territories, and Herr Moldenhauer, Minister of Finance, discussed the potential consequences of a breakdown of the Young Plan from the political and the economic angles respectively.

Dr. Hoetsch, who is generally regarded as the foreign political expert of his group, said that if the settlement were accepted the first task of German foreign policy would be to work for its revision. The Young Plan was a close-meshed net of international capitalism which was to be cast by the International Bank over a whole continent for two generations.

Dr. Wirth said that economic reason was still at its dawn: years had passed before the economic impossibility of the first reparation charge had been realized. The Reichstag vote could not answer the question whether the present settlement was economically practicable. He well understood Dr. Hoetsch's reference to international capitalism. But was not England also committed to America? The whole of Europe was committed to the New World through the worst of all wars. Referring to "sanctions," Dr. Wirth said that both the Reparations Commission and the possibility of sanction enforcement were abolished by the Agreement.

Dr. Moldenhauer said that if Germany were compelled to demand a moratorium that would be a measure of far-reaching effect, reacting not on her credit alone but on that of the whole world. The creditor Powers would then declare a moratorium for their payments to America, which must lead to a fundamental reconsideration of the whole matter. The Advisory Committee of the International Bank would be summoned, which was nothing else than a replica of the body of experts of the Paris Conference, and the committee's proposals would not be binding for Germany. The proposals, however, would be drawn up with the cooperation of German representatives, and would have such weight that no nation concerned would reject them. The new plan in every sense represented a step forward.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE AGREEMENTS

MR. SNOWDEN'S VIEW

The text of the Agreements concluded at The Hague Conference of January, 1930, was issued by H.M. Stationery Office yesterday as a Parliamentary Paper [Cmd. 3484], price 3s. Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was the principal British delegate, contributes an introduction.

Mr. Snowden describes the Conference as marking "a decisive stage in the financial reconstruction of Europe after the War." He briefly reviews all the Agreements. In regard to the draft Trust Agreement with the Bank for International Settlements, which sets out, among other matters, the detailed arrangements for the receipt and distribution of the annuities from Germany, Mr. Snowden writes:—"The method of distribution of the annuities is framed so as to secure that the allocation to France of five-sixths of the 'unconditional' part of the annuities should be adjusted out of any payments received in respect of the conditional annuities, so that the other Creditor-Powers should not be prejudiced. As regards mobilization, the British Government will have the right, if they so desire, to take up a 13 per cent. share in any international issue made with the approval of the Bank. On the other hand, each of the signatory Governments reserves the right to fix the amount of and the conditions on which an issue of reparation bonds may be made on its market, and the British Government will accordingly have this right as regards any issue on the London market."

Mr. Snowden refers to the many difficult questions, including the Hungarian Optants claims, in regard to which a settlement was reached, and he concludes:—"That agreement should have been reached on all these points, without exception, at The Hague indicates the spirit of mutual conciliation that prevailed at the Conference, and is the best augury for that future collaboration between the nations of Europe which is essential for the maintenance of our prosperity."

THE HEBRON MASSACRE

"BURYING THE BLOOD" OF VICTIMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, FEB. 12

A large party of Jews from Jerusalem went to the Hebron cemetery yesterday to bury the blood of 60 victims of the Hebron massacre. They collected all traces of blood by swilling the floors and stone walls and breaking off pieces of stained plaster from the walls and ceilings. All this they proceeded to bury at the grave of the victims, together with the blood-stained implements of murder—knives, bludgeons, and stones.

On the previous day members of the committee for re-establishing the Hebron Jewish population discovered Arabs already asserting squatter rights to land belonging to fugitive Jews, building houses and boundary walls and cultivating the soil. The Courts have ruled that Jewish fugitives are not liable for the rent of the houses which they have been forced to abandon in consequence of the massacre.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA FARM SCHEMES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH (W.A.), FEB. 12

Mr. Collier, the Premier, announced that as the investigations by Dr. Teakle, the Government expert indicated the presence of a very serious alkali problem in the area of Four Million Acres, lying to the south of Southern Cross and between Kondinin and Esperance, the Government had decided not to proceed with its 3,500 acres farm scheme until further investigations had been made by Dr. Teakle and Professor Prescott, of Adelaide. The Development and Migration Commission was in complete accord with this decision. Mr. Collier added that though some of the heavy land affected by excessive alkali would, perhaps, be unsafe and unsuitable for wheat growing, other heavy land was not detrimentally affected, and this, with the large area of lighter land, would still provide an immense area for settlement.

Our Correspondent at ADDIS ABABA says that conferences between Mr. R. M. MacGregor, Irrigation Adviser to the Sudan Government, Mr. Lardner, representing the White Corporation, and the Abyssinian Government with regard to the use of the waters of Lake Tana, in connexion with projects for irrigation in the Blue Nile region, are proceeding. No statement as to the progress made has been issued.

SENATE DEBATE ON MR. HUGHES

VESTED INTERESTS AND THE SUPREME COURT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 12

The debate in the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Charles Evan Hughes to succeed Mr. Taft as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court continued this afternoon and was again adjourned.

A week ago it was thought that the nomination would be confirmed almost without dissent, but the force and volume of the opposition have increased with great rapidity. For three days the floor and galleries of the Senate have been crowded as the question came up for debate. In the Senate itself, in the Press of the whole country, the debate is being followed with much excitement. This feeling has not been aroused mainly by the fact that Mr. Hughes is proposing to return to the Bench of the Supreme Court after leaving it to run unsuccessfully for political office.

The debate has become a focal point for the controversy over the steadily increasing power of the great private corporations in the United States and the efforts of the Government to regulate "the interests" on behalf of the whole community. It is recognized that this regulation is one of the most vital issues before the country. "Trust busting" controversies have stirred the United States before. The comparative calm of recent years of "prosperity" has been interrupted only by occasional explosions. Nomination to an office, which in this relation is agreed to be as important, if not more important, than the Presidency, of a man who throughout his life has been identified with the oil, the power, and the railway interests has caused this latest and perhaps most violent of explosions.

The Supreme Court is the final arbiter in any conflict between the "trusts" and those who seek to control them. Senator Borah described it yesterday as the "economic dictator of the United States." Mr. Hughes has become in the eyes of his critics the embodiment of the power of the great corporations in the political and economic life of the country. Hence the widespread character of the opposition. That a man of his known views should be nominated for the Supreme Court has been accepted by the Opposition as a challenge to governmental regulation of organized capital which cannot safely be disregarded. The debate is still going on. Mr. Hughes's nomination will probably be confirmed by a comfortable majority. But the Progressives, with a large measure of support from the Democrats, may yet succeed in extending the debate for one or even two more days.

TONGKING MUTINY

COMMUNIST AGITATORS AT WORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 12

Further details of the mutiny at Yen Bay, Tongking, have now been issued by the Ministry of Colonies, showing that the outbreak was more severe than at first appeared. Two French officers, a warrant-officer, two N.C.O.s, and five Annamite other ranks were killed; and two French officers, a warrant-officer, and two N.C.O.s and six Annamites were wounded.

The trouble began quite suddenly and unexpectedly at 2 a.m. on Monday, when some 200 Tongkingese Tirailleurs, accompanied by 60 native civilians, appeared at Yen Bay and immediately attacked the Annamite battalion in quarters there. After some desperate and confused fighting the mutineers were routed, about 60 of them breaking away into the bush towards Tu-To. Order was restored by 9.30 in the morning and troops were sent in pursuit; all avenues of retreat have been cut off, while aircraft are patrolling the area. Reinforcements from Hanoi have occupied the town, which remains calm.

The outbreak is directly attributed in official quarters here to the Communist propaganda inspired, maintained, and controlled by Moscow, which was begun there in 1925 and has grown increasingly serious in its consequences ever since. Agitators have been particularly active of late, directing their efforts chiefly towards the young student class, the peasants having, on the whole, proved unresponsive. They were successful in producing several disturbances which, although less serious than the latest outbreak, had nevertheless to be put down by force.

In his speech during the recent Chamber debate on the Colonial Estimates, M. Piétri, the Minister for the Colonies, admitted the existence of serious unrest in Indo-China, and stated that the Government while pursuing as far as possible a policy of conciliation, would not hesitate to employ any measures necessary for the preservation of authority and order.

DEFLATION IN AUSTRALIA

ARBITRATION JUDGE'S WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 12

Mr. Justice Beeby, of the Federal Arbitration Court, issued a warning to-day that in view of the fall in the price of wool and other commodities a general economic readjustment would have to be made in Australia. He said that lower wages were inevitable and that lower profits would probably follow.

Everything, he said, pointed to the fact that the present depression was not temporary. All other countries had faced readjustment, but Australia had not done much in that direction because primary products had yielded such a revenue as to enable the retention of high prices. No matter what Courts or Parliaments did, profits, prices, values, and wages would have to come down to a lower plane. He was not a pessimist, but the position was desperate and alarming.

PAPAL CELEBRATIONS IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 12

In celebration of the eighth anniversary of his coronation, the Pope, after celebrating Mass in his private chapel this morning, descended into the Sistine Chapel, which was crowded with members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See and with representatives of the Roman nobility and other guests.

The Pope, who was carried on his gestatorial chair accompanied by Papal dignitaries and princes of the Church, was wearing the surplice presented to him yesterday by the Italian Government. There were also present the King of Sweden and 23 Cardinals, including Cardinal Pacelli, the new Cardinal Secretary of State, and Cardinal Gasparri.

Mass was celebrated to the accompaniment of music by the Sistine choir. Afterwards the Pope received the Cardinals, who offered him their congratulations and good wishes. Immediately after the ceremony Cardinal Gasparri was formally presented by Viscount de Fontenay, the French Ambassador to the Holy See, with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

This evening Mgr. Borgongini Duca, the Papal Nuncio to the Quirinal, gave a reception to the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Quirinal and to distinguished officials of the State.

AN INDIAN CONGRESS REVOLT

BOYCOTT POLICY REJECTED IN ASSAM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12

The first organized revolt of members of the Congress Party against the Congress policy of leaving the Legislatures has taken place in Assam, where the Swaraj Party has been re-formed with the definite purpose of entering the Councils. In a manifesto the party states that the work of the Congress can be carried on more effectively if seats in the Councils and Legislatures are captured by members of the Congress. Although they are not leaving the Congress, the members repudiate the Lahore programme in this respect.

The probability is that this movement will spread, as advanced Indian politicians are recognizing widely that in leaving the Legislatures they are reducing their power to insignificance.

COASTAL SHIPPING BILL

PROTEST BY INDIAN SEAMEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12

A meeting called last night in Calcutta to support the Coastal Reservation Bill was disturbed by a large number of Indian seamen, who came to support Aftab Ali, their spokesman before the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour.

Aftab Ali denied the statement that seamen were better treated in Indian-owned ships and declared that he would not support any Bill that did not provide for nationalization of the coastal traffic. The present Bill merely transferred the ownership from British to Indian capitalists. Amid confusion, a resolution supporting the Bill was declared carried, but its opponents afterwards held a meeting at which a resolution adverse to the Bill was enthusiastically voted.

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE

SERVICES APPROACHING NORMAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 12

Passenger trains on the Great Indian Peninsula main line from the south-east are now running to time; those from the north-east are running on the average about one hour late. The volume of passenger traffic here is normal; that of goods traffic about three-quarters of the normal. Over 2,500 of the vacancies left by the strikes have been permanently filled. There are now about 4,000 absentees from duty in the Bombay Division, apart from the workshop staff.

The secretary of the Railwaymen's Federation has stated that if the Government is prepared to appoint a conciliation board the Federation will advise the G.I.P. Railway Union to call off the strike. The G.I.P. Union, however, has asked the Federation to support the present strike and to organize a general strike on all railways in the near future.

DRUG TRAFFIC IN INDIA

CENTRALIZATION OF CONTROL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 12

The Legislative Assembly to-day finally passed an elaborate measure concentrating power in the hands of the central Government for the control of the drug traffic, and providing the means for that control in accordance with the Dangerous Drugs Convention adopted by the League of Nations at Geneva in February, 1925.

Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, winding up the brief debate on the third reading, said the Government of India had set an example to the rest of the world by sacrificing revenue for the sake of humanity. With regard to opium, he announced that the Government of India had invited the provincial Governments to a conference at Simla in May to discuss measures to make the new legislation effective.

The Viceroy, on his return to-day from his visit to Lucknow, gave further interviews to party leaders in the Legislative Assembly with reference to the President's closure of the public galleries of the House owing to his dispute with the Government regarding control. There has been much discussion of the question, without result, during the Viceroy's absence.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF INDIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 12

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed a long note to the Government of India pointing out the increasing seriousness of the country's economic condition, with particular reference to Bombay. The Chamber particularly criticizes the Government's currency and financial policy.

The note concludes by demanding that the Government should "boldly declare that it will spare no effort to save the country's industries, on which the country's very life-blood depends," and that it will act with all the means and resources in its power to carry such a declaration into effect. "We demand spirited and active assistance, not mere passive or lip sympathy, in guarding the country's vital interests."

BROKERAGE SCANDALS CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO, FEB. 12

A conference of Provincial Attorneys-General on the situation created by the brokerage scandals opened here on Monday.

All the provinces, except the three maritime provinces, were represented by their Attorneys-General, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have sent notifications that they will act upon the recommendations of the conference.

Mr. W. H. Price, Attorney-General for Ontario, presided, and the proceedings were marked by complete harmony. The evidence of the chartered accountants who had investigated the books of various brokerage firms was heard. Yesterday representatives of the Standard Mining Exchange and the Toronto and Vancouver Stock Exchanges stated their views.

MR. SCULLIN AND LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, FEB. 12

If the referendum on Federal powers [to be held probably in July or August] is over in time Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, will go to Geneva to lead the Australian delegation at the League Assembly before he attends the Imperial Conference. This will be the first time that Australia has been represented at Geneva by the Prime Minister. Mr. Scullin would act only nominally, leaving most of the work to the other Minister.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA ABROAD

"REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES NOW"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 12

Stalin, replying to a group of students of the Communist University, who submitted 10 questions about the new rural policy in Russia and the bringing about of revolutionary outbreaks abroad, said that the present policy of converting the peasants into farm labourers hired by the State must increase Soviet military power, shorten the lull, and hasten open conflicts of the Soviet State with foreign capitalist States. It was not intended, he added, to wait until the "revolutionary situation" developed, but to urge the proletariat abroad to "decisive revolutionary battles now." (Stalin laid stress on the word "now.")

At the congress of the Osoaviakhim (Society for Promoting Aerial and Chemical Warfare), Unschlicht, Deputy Commissar for War and formerly Dzerzhinsky's chief assistant in the Cheka [now the Ogpu], submitted an official report on the society's activity. He explained that practically all its work was connected with the Red Army. It was good work, he said, but it must be increased, because their enemies were preparing feverishly to fall on the U.S.S.R.

Rykoff, President of the Council of People's Commissars, addressed the congress on the same theme, and urged the necessity for making the greatest efforts to prepare to meet their foreign enemies.

** Protests by the Convocations of Canterbury and York against the Soviet war on religion will be found on pages 13 and 14.

THE REGENT OF HUNGARY

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, FEB. 12

Count Bethlen, the Prime Minister, has introduced a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies "to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the election of Nicholas Horthy Nagybanya, Regent of Hungary."

The election of Admiral Horthy occurred on March 1, 1920, in the first National Assembly. The Bill enumerates all the virtues of the Regent, and places among the laws and Acts of the Kingdom of Hungary the expression of the gratitude and faithfulness of the nation towards him. The second paragraph of the Bill invites Parliament to authorize the naming of a number of public buildings and State institutions after the Regent. A new bridge to be built across the Danube in Budapest, as well as several institutions of public welfare will bear his name, among others the sanatorium for State officers, a radium laboratory for cancer research, and several schools and hospitals.

The Bill further contains the provision that the 5 pengö silver coins to be put into circulation shortly shall bear on one side Admiral Horthy's portrait, with the date of his election.

U.S. PARTY ISSUES

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MASSACHUSETTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 12

In the House of Representatives by-election in the Second District of Massachusetts, yesterday, the Democratic Party achieved a striking victory by carrying that Republican stronghold for their candidate, Mr. William J. Granfield, by a majority of 7,500 votes over his Republican opponent, Mr. Fred D. Griggs. The Second District has never until yesterday been anything else but Republican. Included in its limits are the cities of Springfield and Northampton, the latter being the home of Mr. Coolidge, the former President. Both cities are normally Republican, but Mr. Granfield carried every ward of Northampton and won Springfield by a majority of 3,700 votes.

The issues of the campaign were unemployment, the business depression and prohibition. The voters appeared to hold the Republicans accountable for the first two and perhaps for the third. Mr. Granfield ran as a "wet," whereas Mr. Griggs declared that he was personally "dry," but would vote for the repeal of the Volstead Act if it came up in Congress. The only other candidate, Mr. Whitfield Reid, who was on the ballot as a "bone dry" Independent, received fewer than 1,000 votes.

MORE NEW YORK HOTELS RAIDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 12

After conducting two more raids on New York hotels and restaurants last night, in one of which his agents arrested nine employees, and in the other 11, the New York Prohibition Administrator, Mr. Maurice Campbell, announced that henceforth Federal agents would arrest not only the proprietors and employees of hotels and restaurants where liquor was found, but also their patrons who were actually in possession of liquor.

At the same time he warned proprietors and managers of such places that they must stop providing accessories, "ginger ale, ice water, glasses, &c.," to patrons who brought in their own liquor, or proceedings would be begun in the Courts to padlock their premises.

COMMUNIST RIOTS AT MOTOR WORKS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, FEB. 12

Communist riots occurred to-day at the works at Rüsselsheim of the Opel Motor Company, which is controlled by the General Motors Company.

Following the dismissal of two Communist members of the workers' council, 200 Communist workers had gone on strike, and, incited by a few Communists from Frankfurt, they called a meeting of the workers which was attended by about 500 to 1,000 men, while the remaining 700 workers remained at their places in the workshops. As the Communists were unable to enforce the reinstatement of their discharged representatives by arbitration, they forced an entry into the works, but failed to induce the other workmen to come out on strike. Work was interrupted, but there was no serious damage. Order was eventually restored by a force of 150 police, who arrested several people, including two Communist members of the Prussian and Hessian Diets.

S. AFRICAN IMMIGRATION BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 12

The Immigration Restriction Bill passed its second reading in the House of Assembly to-day by an overwhelming majority, only 11 voting against it. It will not be sent to a Select Committee. The Committee stage will begin on Monday.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN TREATY

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

VIENNA, FEB. 11

The Foreign Office this evening issued a *communiqué* with regard to the Treaty of Friendship, Conciliation and Arbitration just concluded between Austria and Italy.

According to the *communiqué*, the treaty differentiates between political and legal disputes. In disputes of either kind a settlement may be sought by diplomatic negotiation. But if an exchange of Notes does not lead to a settlement, then in legal questions appeal must be made, first, to a permanent conciliation commission, and, failing adjustment by that means, to an arbitration court, and lastly, to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In political disputes appeal may be made by either side to the League of Nations, as provided for in Article 15 of the Covenant of the League.

In disputes involving Austria, Italy, and any third State an effort must be made to reach a settlement before one Court only. Particularization of the scope and composition of the three tribunals of appeal takes up a large part of the present treaty, while the enumeration of old disputes which may not be brought up again takes up a further section.

By the lack of provision for arbitration in political disputes this treaty differs from the conciliation and arbitration treaties between Austria and Sweden, Spain, Hungary and Poland, but follows the lines of the arbitration conventions concluded between Austria and the United States and Austria and Czechoslovakia.

ROME, FEB. 12

The Austro-Italian Treaty, if not denounced six months before the lapse of the 10 years for which it is to run, will be renewable for a further three years. The ratifications are to be exchanged in Rome.

SOVIET TROOPS' RAID INTO MANCHURIA

CHINESE SENTRIES ATTACKED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 12

From a Chinese official source it is reported that on February 9 a party of Soviet soldiers crossed the Manchurian border and attacked Chinese sentries at Manchuli, at the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway, seriously wounding four of them. Three of the assailants were arrested.

The State Council, in a circular order to all Government bodies, both civil and military, in China and abroad gives instructions that all employees of the National Government must wear only clothes made of native-manufactured materials. The object of the order is to promote the consumption of native products and the development of Chinese industries.

Our BEIRUT Correspondent reports that a Sericultural Congress opened there yesterday. The President of the Lebanese Council, enumerating the causes for the decline in the silk industry, estimated that the annual production was only worth £500,000, which sum, with the projected reforms in agriculture and industry, he expected to treble within five years. Commemorating the occasion special postage stamps have been issued of six values and different colours, having vignettes representing a mulberry leaf, cocoons, and a silkworm.

CLEMENCEAU'S MEMOIRS

CRITICISM OF MARSHAL FOCH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 12

A summary of M. Clemenceau's book of memoirs, "Grandeurs et Misères d'une Victoire," is given in the latest issue of *La Nacion*, of Buenos Aires, which has acquired the Argentine rights of publication.

According to the writer of the summary, the memoirs show all the brilliance, the force, and sometimes the cruelty of which Clemenceau was capable. Hardly a single person who receives attention escapes the lash. Marshal Foch, in particular, is singled out for attack especially, in the seventh chapter in which Clemenceau accuses him of insubordination. Viviani is bitterly condemned for having, in 1914, ordered the French troops to withdraw 10 kilometres from the frontier in a last attempt to stave off the War. M. Poincaré, in spite of a preliminary announcement by the author that he would mention his colleague as little as possible, is subjected to steady criticism and reproach, and hardly one of the principal figures of post-War international politics fails to come under the charge of having torn to shreds the Treaty of Versailles.

The book consists of a prologue and 13 chapters. In the first three chapters, Clemenceau attempts to show that Marshal Foch had no understanding of the significance of the unified command, and although he pays tribute to Foch's courage and other good qualities, he questions his strategic abilities. In one passage, referring to Parliamentary control over the Supreme Command, he writes: "Where would you have been at that hour, my poor Marshal, if I had not put myself between you and your judges"? It is notable, however, that his references to Foch in the later part of the book, written after the Marshal's death, are appreciably less bitter.

In Chapter IV. Clemenceau recalls his anxiety over the German offensive which led to a request to General Pershing to hasten the dispatch of his men to the front in order to relieve the sorely tried British and French troops. He goes on to say that the slow-moving organization of the United States Army cost much French blood. The Americans arrived all too slowly, owing to General Pershing's desire not to put raw troops into action, even though the prevention of further British disasters and the fate of France depended on it.

The fifth chapter is notable for a description of Mr. Lloyd George. Clemenceau shows a great appreciation of many of Mr. Lloyd George's qualities, but considers that he has been an enemy to France since the War. The principal international figures of the Peace Conference come under discussion in Chapter 9, in which the ironic humour of "The Tiger" is given full play. President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Cecil, Colonel House, Signor Orlando, Mr. Hoover, and the rest are examined in turn, with a sly dig at each. It is in the concluding chapters that the full extent of the aged statesman's disillusionment and bitterness appears. He sees the later years all bringing their contribution to the destruction of the one work nearest his heart, the safety of France. In almost his last written word he warns his country that "to the strains of the Genevan guitar" she is moving towards a world of new violences.

NEW EGYPTIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, FEB. 12

The Chamber to-night authorized the Government to apply, on February 17, the new Customs tariff, pending its full examination by the Chamber and subject to such modification as the Chamber may impose. Mr. Eden Tatton Brown, at present Director-General of Customs, becomes a Government Commissioner specially charged to deal with disputes arising from the application of the tariff. An Egyptian official becomes Director-General in his place.

Telegrams in Brief

Reuter's Moscow Correspondent reports that 28 people have lost their lives and 16 have been badly burned in a fire at the State Mills at ROSTOFF-ON-THE-DON.

Mr. Philip Rowland Hill, who was detained by the NICE police after a motor accident at Antibes on February 6, in which two men were killed, has been released on bail.

Flying Officer H. L. Piper and Flying Officer C. Kay, who left Croydon on Sunday in an attempt to beat the record for a flight to Australia, have arrived at MALTA.

General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga will sail from CAPE TOWN at the end of August to attend the League Assembly in September, arriving in London in time for the next Imperial Conference.

Our Kingston, JAMAICA, Correspondent telegraphs:—Field-Marshal Lord Methuen inspected the local forces at the camp on Tuesday evening in the presence of the Governor and a large concourse of spectators.

Our Geneva Correspondent states that the Alpine Hotel of GRUBEN, in the Turtmann Valley, Canton Valais, 5,961ft., well known to Alpine climbers, was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The hotel, which had 60 beds, was empty at the time.

It was announced by the Provincial Treasurer of SASKATCHEWAN in the Legislature of that Province on Tuesday that a deficit of $2,526,729 (£505,345) had been found by the auditor appointed to investigate the operations of the Farm Loans Board.

Thirty-one persons were arrested in Port-au-Prince, HAITI, yesterday in the course of a demonstration in front of the cathedral there by a crowd of 5,000. The demonstration followed a Mass in memory of natives killed by United States marines during the riots at Aux Cayes in December.

Although the Legislature has decided that public servants' salaries shall be revised from October next, instead of from October, 1928, the CEYLON Government intends to maintain the higher duty on petrol proposed in the revised Customs schedule. The duties on other articles are to revert to their former level.

A Russian citizen at MUNICH recently approached several German firms, and, representing himself as an authorized agent of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Berlin, offered explosives for sale. The Munich police raided his residence on Tuesday. No explosives were found, but an examination of documents furnished proof that the Russian had traded in explosives, and he is being prosecuted for dealing in explosives without a licence.

FRENCH DESTROYER'S SPEED RECORD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LORIENT, FEB. 12

The Admiral commanding the Lorient naval base has officially announced that the new French destroyer Bison attained a record speed during her trials, but that the figures published (41.2 knots) are not accurate. The exact figures are being kept secret, by order of the Ministry of Marine, until the end of the London Naval Conference.

SOCKEYE SALMON TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 12

The Canadian and United States Governments have decided to reconsider the Sockeye Salmon Treaty, which is designed to conserve an important branch of the fishing industry of British Columbia. The Treaty had encountered opposition in Canada from the Conservative Party at Ottawa, although it was supported by Mr. Tolmie, the Conservative Premier of British Columbia, and when it came before the Senate in Washington objections developed from various quarters.

The terms of the Treaty will now be readjusted to meet the objections raised. One of the chief grounds of complaint will probably be removed by the extension of the Sockeye fishing season, which was fixed by the Treaty to run from July 1 to August 20.

Other Foreign News on following page

EMPIRE SHOPPING

POTATOES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY FROM ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES AND FROM NORTHERN IRELAND

Now in the shops—make use of them for your daily meals. Fry them for breakfast, boil them for dinner, bake them for supper: and enjoy them.

Now in the shops—easy to buy—easy to cook—good to eat and good for you.

Buy for food value—Buy home-grown potatoes and help the home grower. Empire Buying Begins at Home.

Write for 'Home-Grown Potatoes': a leaflet with new recipes, post free on application to the Empire Marketing Board, London, S.W.1

ISSUED BY THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

CONFERENCE IN COMMITTEE

LIMITATION OF TONNAGE

WORKING TOWARDS A COMPROMISE

ANALYSIS BY EXPERTS

There was a further meeting of the First Committee of the Naval Conference yesterday afternoon, and the official statement issued at the close suggests that some progress has now been made towards finding a solution of the problem of obtaining a compromise method of ascertaining naval tonnage. The Committee decided to forward to the heads of the delegations a report on the subject which has been prepared by the experts. The report will be accompanied by the Committee's own observations.

The report of the experts analyses the various methods which have been brought forward and sets out as an appendix a table of tonnage which, it is urged, each Power should fill in without further delay. The table is drawn up into the different categories recommended by the British delegation—capital ships; aircraft carriers; cruisers of two classes, the first carrying 8in. guns or larger, the second carrying 6in. guns or smaller; destroyers; and submarines. The table is so prepared that these categories would apply to the British, American, and Japanese fleets. In the case of the Italian and French fleets the light cruisers and the destroyers would be included in a single category.

TRANSFER PROBLEM

The question of the amount of transfer between different categories and the categories in which any transfer at all shall be permitted has not yet come under the consideration of the experts. A suggestion made by the British delegation which found a certain amount of support was that the category figures should be indicated in the table both by gun calibre and displacement figures. It is hoped that the heads of delegations will complete their examination of the question in time for a plenary meeting of the Conference either to-morrow or early next week.

At the close of the meeting of the First Committee the following official statement was issued:—

The First Committee of the London Naval Conference met at St. James's Palace this afternoon at 4.30 p.m. to consider a first report from the committee of experts set up on February 6. This report contained proposals for reconciling the alternative methods for the limitation of naval armaments by the system of global tonnage or by classification by categories, as well as a table setting out a plan for the classification of tonnage between the different classes of warship. After discussing the report paragraph by paragraph the First Committee decided to forward it, with their own observations, to heads of delegations.

The Committee remitted the two resolutions on the question of submarines, referred to it for examination by the fourth plenary session, to the committee of experts for examination and report.

The expert committee will meet again on Thursday morning to consider the best method of dealing with special vessels outside the principal categories and vessels not subject to limitation.

REDUCTIONS COMPARED

An indication of the extent to which the British Navy has been reduced as compared with its pre-War strength is given in information which was furnished to members of Parliament yesterday by Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The following table shows the total tonnages of completed warships in the Navies of the British Empire, Japan, and the United States of America in August, 1914, and December, 1929:—

	August, 1914	December, 1929
British Empire		
	Tons (a)	Tons (b)
Battleships	1,200,535	556,350
Cruisers	770,730	327,111
Aircraft carriers (c) ..	—	115,350
Destroyers (d) ..	144,753	157,685
Torpedo-boats ..	17,906	—
Submarines	26,382	45,534
	2,160,326	1,201,930
Japan		(b)
Battleships	260,480	301,320
Cruisers	235,365	232,855
Aircraft carriers (c) ..	—	61,270
Destroyers (d) ..	20,334	110,395
Torpedo-boats ..	3,539	—
Submarines	2,364	66,088
	522,082	771,908
U.S.A.		(b)
Battleships	329,796	525,850
Cruisers	272,244	106,001
Aircraft carriers (c) ..	—	76,286
Destroyers (d) ..	35,099	307,155
Torpedo-boats ..	3,223	—
Submarines	8,041	80,700
	848,403	1,095,992

(a) "Navy List" displacements.
(b) "Standard" displacements, except for capital ships which are in "Navy List" displacement.
(c) Excluding seaplane carriers.
(d) Including flotilla leaders.

The approximate figures for *personnel* were as follows:—

	1914	1929
U.S.A.	67,258	114,500
Japan	50,645	85,000
Great Britain (not including the Dominions) ..	146,043	98,023
Dominions (approximate numbers)	5,000	8,000

The following table shows the provision in the Navy Estimates for new construction in the years before the War and in the period since 1920:—

Year	£
1910	14,957,430
1911	17,566,877
1912	17,271,317
1913	17,451,834
1914	18,656,690
1920	5,861,673
1921	5,887,850
1922	3,239,900
1923	6,051,724
1924	6,978,566
1925	7,235,737
1926	9,083,693
1927	9,983,446
1928	9,629,857
1929	8,621,626

PLANS FOR U.S. LINERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The United States Lines have submitted to the Shipping Board plans for the construction of two large liners, which, according to Mr. N. W. Chapman, the president of the line, will exceed 50,000 tons gross, and will each attain a speed of 28½ knots. The length of the vessels is to be 962ft.—*Exchange.*

U. S. VIEWS

LOGIC OF FRENCH POSITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12

Mr. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, this morning expressed his pleasure at the adoption of M. Leygues's resolution on the submarine question at the London Conference yesterday, and concurred with Mr. Stimson in the view that this marked a genuine and important advance. The State Department, and, indeed, the general public, appears, however, a trifle uncertain as to what was actually accomplished yesterday, and tends to regard the passing of the resolution as an agreement to discuss, rather than that "definite" agreement of which Mr. Stimson spoke after the session of the Conference. Mr. Cotton declined to commit himself whether he regarded the resolution as likely to lead to some agreement which would go beyond the Root formula of 1922, only remarking that it would not necessarily do so.

As to the limitation of the size of submarines, Mr. Cotton pointed out that here, as elsewhere, there exist on this question two schools of thought—namely, that which favours a reduction in the size of the submarine unit, with the necessary corollary that the number of units be large; and that which would reduce the number of units by permitting a large tonnage for each. "It looks," he said, "as though they were considering the question of size with an open mind."

There is a greater diversity of opinion on the submarine question here than on almost any other question that has arisen at the Conference. The "Big Navy" group naturally maintains the position that the submarine is essential for the protection of the United States coastline and for the defence of the Panama Canal. The *Washington Post*, however, while reiterating American submarine needs, joins with the majority of moderate opinion in agreeing on the desirability of limiting the extent to which submarines may be permitted to "murder non-combatants." It also suggests that an agreement should be reached in London in accordance with which submarines would be forbidden to pass through neutral territorial waters in time of war except on the surface with colours flying.

ABOLITION OPPOSED

Moderate opinion, however, while agreeing on the desirability of these and similar measures, is more or less frankly sceptical of the value of any international agreement to humanize warfare. It is pointed out that the main arguments that can be used against the submarine can also be used against other classes of vessels. The total abolition of the submarine is regarded here as purely an academic question. There would be powerful opposition to such a move, and, as I pointed out yesterday, a growing realization and appreciation of French requirements has helped during past months to reinforce the conviction that the abolition of the submarine is a question which it is futile to discuss. The Washington *Daily News*, one of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, declares that the only possibility of a genuine advance towards a solution of the submarine question is for the United States and Great Britain to accept frankly the logic of the French position and to meet it by greater reductions in their battleship fleets.

Battleships are still the centre of a rather acrimonious discussion. Irritation was caused yesterday by the discovery that Senator Borah had added to his statement on battleships the demand for the scrapping of the Rodney at the urgent request of the Diplomatic Correspondent of the *Washington Post*. However, Senator Borah had already made clear that the demand did, in fact, express his view. The unfortunate aspect of this affair is that, now the question of the Rodney and Nelson has been so loudly discussed, the uninformed public is inclined to share Senator Borah's view that the simplest way to settle an annoying controversy would be for Great Britain to scrap the Rodney—an idea which had hardly entered anybody's head until the American proposal to build a new battleship was announced and greeted with general disapproval.

SUGGESTED RODNEY FOR JAPAN

PROPOSAL CONDEMNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, Feb. 12

Telegrams from Washington, reporting surprise at the Japanese reception of Mr. Stimson's proposals, provoke surprise here, and officials ask how Americans could suppose that a scheme which ignores all the arguments which the Japanese have advanced for the last three months could be acceptable. The Press harps on the way in which, it maintains, Japan was ignored. *Jiji* declares that her security was treated with contempt and that her necessities were utterly disregarded. All the newspapers, however, agree that Mr. Stimson's statement was merely a test offer.

The suggestion that Japan and the United States should each build a 35,000-ton battleship arouses indignant criticism. *Osaka Asahi* says the proposal to scrap two old ships and build a new one is pure craziness, and calls the Conference a mass of contradictions between the idealism of Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover and the American Navy's very practical ideas of parity. The British battleship plans are regarded as preferable to the American, because while the American plans would give Japan a new Rodney the British would save her money. The suggested allocation of 40,000 tons of submarines to Japan shares the unpopularity of the battleship scheme, and even strong supporters of limitation declare that Japan will reject it at any cost.

The date of the General Election, which takes place on February 20, has an important bearing on the discussions. Even if the Government were disposed to make concessions, their disclosure at the present stage would probably mean its defeat at the polls.

CAPITAL SHIPS

Lord Erskine asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons yesterday if proposals had been made at the Conference that would involve the scrapping of battleships of the Queen Elizabeth or Royal Sovereign class. Mr. MacDonald replied that the answer was "decidedly in the negative."

The Prime Minister entertained at luncheon yesterday a number of the advisers to the various delegations and their wives and in the evening there was a meeting of the British Commonwealth delegations. The Japanese delegation hopes to issue its memorandum on Japanese naval needs in to-morrow morning's newspapers.

FRANCE AND THE SUBMARINE

"A DEFENSIVE WEAPON"

PUBLIC OPINION FIRM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Feb. 12

The proposal to abolish submarines was from the first scouted by French public opinion, and it may as well be said quite plainly that the plenary session of the Naval Conference provides nothing to alter this view in any way whatever. When the Press comments, both Government and Opposition, are surveyed, the impression remains of a tone of rather exasperated amusement. The *Temps* says that the arguments of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Stimson, and Signor Grandi were disconcertingly banal, and contained nothing of a nature to justify the condemnation of the submarine. Other newspapers declare that these arguments are humorous when they are not hypocritical. "Pertinax," in the *Echo de Paris*, makes use of the English word "cant."

It is evident that French opinion sees the Conference drifting away from realities into the realm of the sentimental. It is important that this should be made clear, because there is no prospect of carrying French opinion towards an issue based on anything but practical and material considerations. It is now an axiom of French naval policy that the submarine is a defensive weapon, and though the term remains undefined, the principle is established by force of repetition. Humanitarian arguments are, therefore, not likely to carry any weight, though they are paid the compliment of a destructive examination. The First Lord's statement that submarines were unable to ensure the security of the British coast is treated as a humiliating admission, proving nothing as to the value of the submarine itself. It is agreed that in the hands of Germany the submarine was inhumanely used, but it is retorted that this argument, if pushed to its limit, must imply the abolition of all warships, and that submarines in the hands of law-abiding belligerents are no more cruel than battleships or cruisers, aerial bombs or mines.

The suggestion that the abolition of the submarine would contribute to general disarmament is likewise rejected as a piece of self-deception, it being held that disarmament can come only as a result of a general increase of security. In all these comments something more than a suspicion emerges that Great Britain and the United States seek to deprive the other naval Powers of the vessels they can afford, because the "Anglo-Saxon nations" want naval hegemony on easy terms, and because, in the case of Great Britain, anything that reduces naval expenditure is welcome to a country that is "only two fingers' breadth removed from ruin."

What are held to be the loose arguments and pharisaical policy of Great Britain and the United States are compared with the lucidity and practical good sense of the French memoranda and the speech delivered at the plenary session by M. Leygues. There can be no doubt that these have had a great effect on French public opinion, which is more than ever behind the Government in its determination not to abandon its submarine policy or moderate in any appreciable degree the uncompleted naval programme. As I have previously reported, such "gestures" as the scrapping of ships, either afloat or projected, serve only to create the impression here that the British Government is making a virtue of grim necessity. It is felt that if the Conference is to achieve any definite result that will be of use at Geneva—and no more is hoped for or desired—it is for the Conference to get back to realities.

AMERICAN CLAIM TO RODNEY

STRONG CRITICISM

In a leading article entitled "No New Battleships," the *Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, says:—

It is difficult to conceive of anything more grotesque, more incredible, than the report that, after three weeks of discussion and negotiation at London, the American delegation has nothing better to offer to the world on the subject of reduction of naval armaments than the proposition that the United States should build the most powerful battleship ever devised and constructed. It is impossible to take this suggestion seriously. That months, even years, should have been devoted by the Administration to preliminary work for this Conference, to getting the necessary legislation through Congress, to selecting painstaking delegates who were supposed to represent the indubitable desire of the American people for reduction in armaments, only in the end to have them present a proposition for building a colossal ship of a type which naval experts agree is practically obsolete, is a spectacle to move the laughter of nations. . . .

Agreement of Great Britain and the United States is a primary hope of those who desire some useful results to proceed from the negotiations at London. Now the American delegates offer a suggestion which shatters it. What if, by way of atoning for a new battleship, four obsolete ones are to be scrapped? Will that appeal to the naval experts of Great Britain? Their immediate reaction, as set forth in telegrams, indicates that it does not. Will the American taxpayer be particularly elated by the statesmanlike achievement of scrapping four ships already paid for and building a new one in the name of disarmament at a cost of $40,000,000 more? Either as strategy or as economy the proposition is indefensible.

Perhaps its strategic purpose was to discover whether the American people would stand for such a suggestion. There are reports, mere gossip of course, that the two Senatorial members of the Commission think that their position at home would be strengthened if they could come home with the achievement of having flung another great battleship in the face of the British. If that is, indeed, the plan the Press and the people of the United States should respond to it by prompt repudiation of the suggestion and of its authors. The President of the United States possesses to an unusual degree the confidence of the American people. They believe that he promoted this Conference and selected the American representatives throughout with the single purpose of reducing naval armaments. No one will believe that this proposition so lightly tossed out for the construction of another $40,000,000 battleship has his approval.

Those who hope for a reduction in naval expenditures and those who believe that this Conference should initiate an era of cooperation and good feeling throughout the world should lose no opportunity of protesting against a suggestion so menacing and at the same time so grotesque.

THE INVALIDS

Lady Stradbroke, who is seriously ill with pneumonia at her country house, Henham Hall, Suffolk, was last night stated to be in a grave condition.

The following bulletin concerning Lord Gladstone's condition was issued from his house at Dane End, Ware, last night:—"Lord Gladstone has had a fair night, but his progress is slow."

Lord Glenarthur's condition was last night stated to be unchanged.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn was reported last night to be not quite so well.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

LIST OF MEMBERS

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The Prime Minister announced yesterday in the House of Commons the non-Ministerial *personnel* of the Economic Advisory Council, and stated that, in addition, a number of distinguished industrialists and economists had consented to assist on specific points. The following are the members of the Council and the staff:—

NON-MINISTERIAL MEMBERS

Sir Arthur Balfour, Bt., K.B.E., Chairman of the Government Committee on Industry and Trade, 1924; Vice-President of the International Chamber of Commerce; Managing Director of Arthur Balfour and Co., Limited.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. W. R. Blair, Director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society; Director of the Co-operative Insurance Society; Director of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society.

Sir John Cadman, G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company; Director of the Suez Canal Company.

Mr. W. M. Citrine, General Secretary to the Trades Union Congress General Council.

Mr. G. D. H. Cole, University Reader in Economics, Oxford.

Mr. Ernest Debenham, Director of Lloyds Bank and Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Sir Andrew Duncan, Chairman of the Central Electricity Board; Director of the Bank of England.

Sir Daniel Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S., Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution.

Sir William Hardy, F.R.S., Director of Food Investigation, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; sometime Secretary of the Royal Society.

Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B., Fellow and Bursar of King's College, Cambridge; Secretary of the Royal Economic Society.

Sir Alfred Lewis, Director and Chief General Manager of National Provincial Bank, Limited; Director of the Bank of British West Africa, Limited.

Sir Wm. McLintock, G.B.E., C.V.O., Senior Partner, Thomson, McLintock and Co., Chartered Accountants; Member of the Royal Commission on Income Tax.

Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., Chairman of the London Midland and Scottish Railway; Director of the Bank of England.

Mr. R. H. Tawney, Reader in Economic History, University of London; Member of Consultative Committee of Board of Education; Member of Coal Industry Commission, 1919.

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF

Mr. Thomas Jones, C.H., Deputy Secretary, Cabinet (Secretary).

Mr. Hubert D. Henderson, formerly University Lecturer in Economics, Cambridge, and Editor of the *Nation and Athenæum*.

Mr. A. F. Hemming, C.B.E., formerly Assistant Secretary, Committee of Civil Research.

Mr. H. V. Hodson, Balliol College, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; staff of the *Economist*.

Mr. Colin G. Clark, Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; School of Social Science, University of Liverpool.

The Ministerial members, according to the Treasury minute dated January 27, which was published in *The Times* on January 30, are the Prime Minister (chairman), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Privy Seal (while the present duties are attached to that office), the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, with such other Ministers as the Prime Minister may from time to time summon.

FOREIGN TRADE

LOWER COTTON EXPORTS

The returns of our foreign trade for January show heavy decreases in value of both imports and exports as compared with January last year. Imports declined by £14,692,000, or 12.6 per cent., British exports by £8,617,000, or 12.8 per cent., and re-exports by £1,637,000, or 16.5 per cent. Part of the decline is accounted for by the fall in prices, the general level of which on January 31 last, according to *The Times* index number, was 8.1 per cent. below that of a year ago.

With regard to imports, comparing last month with January, 1929, the chief decreases were:—

Grain and flour	£1,841,543
Non-dutiable food and drink	2,269,974
Dutiable food and drink ..	1,590,302
Raw cotton and cotton waste	4,456,868
Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags	1,547,647

While raw materials and food showed such big decreases, articles wholly or mainly manufactured advanced in the aggregate by £1,175,253.

With regard to British exports the coal sent abroad during January was more than 1,000,000 tons in excess of the corresponding month of last year. The value rose by £1,234,592 to a total of £4,710,268. But there was a loss of £9,170,035 in articles wholly or mainly manufactured, when the first month of this year is compared with the first month of last year. Under this heading the following decreases were shown:—

	£
Cotton yarns and manufactures ..	2,906,558
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	1,114,296
Vehicles, including locomotives, ships, and aircraft	1,796,372
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	948,476

The apparent adverse balance of trade for January was £35,417,000, against £39,855,000 in January, 1929, and £30,344,000 in January, 1928.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES NOT REQUIRED

INQUIRY AS TO DISPOSAL

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed a committee consisting of Sir Howard Frank (chairman), Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, and Mr. Philip E. Hill to examine the present allocation of Government properties with a view to the liberation for full economic development of any properties which may not be required for Government purposes, and to the disposal of such properties to the best advantage; and to make recommendations accordingly.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in the *Literary Supplement* to-day discusses Charles Greville, the Diarist, and is based on Mr. Philip Morrell's recent "Leaves from the Greville Diary." Among the books reviewed are Miss S. Weitzman's "Warren Hastings and Philip Francis," Dr. R. D. Richards's "Early History of Banking in England," Mr. Cumberland Clark's "Shakespeare and Science," an English translation of M. Blochet's "Musulman Painting," Mr. T. Greenidge's "Degenerate Oxford?" Lady Frances Balfour's volume of Reminiscences, and the first instalment of the Shakespeare Head edition of Anthony Trollope, the Barchester novels.

In a letter to the Editor Mr. Alwin Thaler, the author of "Shakspere's Silences," discusses the question of the doubling of parts in Shakespeare plays, his observations being suggested by the recent performance of *Julius Cæsar* at the Old Vic.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA

A FULL RECORD

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

If the skill of Great Britain's military commanders and the courage and perseverance of her troops, both British and Indian, have played their part in laying the foundations of a new and happier India, and have since secured to her peace within her borders and immunity from invasion from without, it is the success of her administrators, both military and civil, in bringing so vast a territory, inhabited by many and diverse races, under a just and orderly administration that history will regard as the outstanding achievement of her work in Asia. This is the theme of Lord Zetland's contribution to the Special Number on India which will be published, free of charge and as part of the ordinary issue of *The Times*, next Tuesday, February 18.

This wide historical survey will be supported by contributions from other authoritative writers on the present material prosperity of India. It will be shown how vast sums expended on State irrigation works have converted great tracts of sterile land into granaries; how crops have been improved by the research work of the Agricultural Department; and how the science of engineering has been used to banish famine, plague, and pestilence.

The number will contain a mass of information on the present form of the Government of India; on the financial system; social and industrial conditions; the peoples of India; education, religion and the caste system; trade and agriculture; commerce and shipping; the railways and roads; irrigation and forests; the posts and telegraphs; the administrative, defensive, and other public services. A careful study of these important subjects is essential to a proper appreciation of the recommendations shortly to be made in the Report of the Statutory Commission.

Lord Inchcape will write on the services rendered to Indian trade by British shipping; and an exhaustive analysis of the export and import trade will show that there is a substantial balance in India's favour.

Every phase of life in British India and the Indian States will be dealt with in contributions by eminent writers. Hinduism and Islam is the subject of an article from the pen of the late Sir Valentine Chirol; Sir William Marris will write on the races of India and the caste system; and Miss Cornelia Sorabji on the position of women in India. Bishop Palmer, lately Bishop of Bombay, will review the work of the Christian Missions and state the case for a united Church in India. In other articles the temples, palaces, and mosques, the historic scenes of the Mutiny, and the archæological treasures of India will be described. A study of the big and small game of India by the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Faunthorpe will be an interesting contribution to the section on sport, in which pig-sticking, polo, racing, and cricket will find a place.

This Special Number will contain a large number of illustrations, and a leading feature will be reproductions in colour of Sir Nathaniel Dance's portrait of Lord Clive, from the collection of the Earl of Powis, and of George Romney's portrait of Warren Hastings, from the collection at the India Office.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF S. AFRICA

LORD CLARENDON CHOSEN

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of the Earl of Clarendon as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in succession to Major-General the Earl of Athlone, K.G., whose extended period of office will expire next January.

Lord Clarendon is a grandson of the Earl of Clarendon who was three times Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the reign of Queen Victoria. He himself has had considerable political and administrative experience, which should be useful in the position he is now called upon to fill. Born in 1877, and educated at Eton, he was for nearly three years the Chief Conservative Whip in the House of Lords, and later became Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and chairman of the Committee for Overseas Settlement, in which capacity he made an extended tour of Canada to investigate the working of the group system of settlement. Since 1927 he has been chairman of the British Broadcasting Company. That he is the owner of a very valuable collection of Dutch pictures will be of interest to many of Dutch descent in the Union of which he is now appointed Governor-General.

GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG

SIR WILLIAM PEEL APPOINTED

The Colonial Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Sir William Peel, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Federated Malay States, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong-kong in succession to Sir Cecil Clementi, who has become Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Sir William Peel has spent the whole of his official life in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. He entered the Colonial Service in 1897 and was appointed District Officer for Wellesley Province (Straits Settlements) in 1901 and District Officer for Tampin (F.M.S.) in 1908. In 1918 he was appointed president of the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore and, after holding various posts in connexion with labour and immigration, was in 1922 made Controller of Labour for the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Later in the same year he was given the post of British Adviser to the State of Kedah (one of the non-federated Malay States). He has been Chief Secretary of the Federated Malay States since 1926.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT RUBIO

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—An Associated Press dispatch from Mexico City says that King George has sent the following message to President Rubio:—

I hasten to transmit to you my most sincere felicitations that the lives of your Excellency, your wife, and your niece have been saved. I should like to express my horror at this atrocious attempt on your lives and my desire for your speedy recovery.

President Rubio is making a rapid recovery from his wound and will probably be able to attend to public business next week.—*Reuter.*

POWERS OF MINISTERS

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore, to consider the question of the powers of Ministers of the Crown, will be held in the Lord Chairman's room, House of Lords, on Wednesday, February 19, at 4 p.m., when Sir Maurice Gwyer, H.M. Procurator General and Solicitor to the Treasury, will give evidence. This meeting will be held in public.

EFFICIENCY OF POST OFFICE

PROPOSED INQUIRY

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Ramsbotham, from the Unionist benches, criticized the administration of the Post Office, and proposed a comprehensive inquiry by a committee composed principally of business men which should be asked to consider the transference of the postal, telegraph, and telephone services to an *ad hoc* public corporation. The chief count in his indictment was that the Post Office is conducted on Civil Service as distinct from business methods, and he supported his charges by citing the figure of £728,000 which appeared in the accounts as the loss on the telegraph service and the poor returns on telephones compared with those of the United States. The telephone service was, compared with those of other countries, both costly and inefficient. He recommended that telephones and telegraphs should be transferred to a separate administration which would attract better brains by the temptation of higher salaries than the Civil Service offered.

Mr. Mond, who seconded the motion for inquiry, called for the abolition of political and Treasury control of the Post Office and for management by a business head.

"SILENT EFFICIENCY"

An amendment from the Labour side of the House, moved by Mr. Bowen, who is general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, was favourable to improvement of administration but insisted that the Post Office should be maintained as a national institution subject to the control of Parliament. He claimed that the Post Office showed a "silent efficiency" reflected in the fact of a surplus of £74,000,000 during the last 17 years. He attributed the agitation against the Post Office to political motives.

Lord Wolmer joined in the indictment of Post Office administration and cited criticisms which had been passed upon it by successive Committees. The results of 17 years' management of the telephones were not good enough; the British system stood low in the scale of efficiency compared with those of other countries. Maximum efficiency in the Post Office would never be reached until there was control by a public utility corporation. To Labour members who showed some impatience with his arguments he retorted that the postal workers were the chief sufferers by the present inefficiency. The Post Office was a business concern with which Civil Service and political control were not compatible.

Mr. Lees-Smith, the Postmaster-General, defended his Department, in the first place against charges of carelessness resulting in the loss of mail-bags. The new duty imposed on the Post Office as a carrier of currency had attracted the professional thief; but precautions which were being taken in cooperation with the bankers would, it was believed, prove efficacious. The telephone service had been compared unfavourably with those of other States, but telephone rates had such a different meaning in different countries that those comparisons were valueless. Telephone finance was sounder than the finance of any staple industry. The Post Office was not faultless, but its system enabled faults to be corrected more rapidly than faults were corrected in private industry.

The House rejected the motion and agreed to the Labour amendment by 187 votes to 51.

THE GERMAN LINER FIRE

£500,000 DAMAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Feb. 12

The fire in the wreck of the North German Lloyd liner München was not extinguished until late this morning, a full 24 hours after it was started by an explosion. Two persons, it was found, had been killed yesterday by explosions, one of them a city fireman and the other a member of the crew whose body has not been recovered. Eight firemen were injured yesterday, and five more were overcome by smoke this morning.

The München lies half submerged at her pier, with the port side of her main deck awash near the stern. It is estimated that the damage to the ship and cargo amounts to $2,500,000 [£500,000]. The North German Lloyd officials believe that it will be possible to raise and refit her, but inspectors from the port authority are inclined to think she will be a total loss.

Although the München is believed to be lying on top of one of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway tubes, the passenger service through that tube, which was suspended yesterday, was resumed early to-day.

NEW KING'S COUNSEL

The King has approved, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the names of the following gentlemen for appointment to the rank of King's Counsel:—

Sir William Montagu Graham-Harrison, K.C.B., Alfred Ernest William Hazel, Harold Cooke Gutteridge, John William Fisher Beaumont, Holford Knight, Nicholas Lechmere Cunningham Macaskie, William Allen, Robert Peel, Sir Gervais Squire Chittick Rentoul, William Cleveland Cleveland-Stevens, William Francis Swords, Russell Davies, William Trevor Watson, Sir Albion Henry Herbert Richardson, Neville Jonas Laski, Walter Turner Monckton, George Justin Lynskey, and James Dickinson.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

MARQUES DE ESTELLA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Feb. 12.

It is reported by the French Press that the Marques de Estella, the former Dictator of Spain, has arrived in Paris, travelling incognito.

*** The Marqués de Estella left Madrid on February 8, and it was understood in Spain that he intended to spend a holiday at San Remo.

WATERLOO CUP BETTING

5 — 1 agst Dominus (o.)
500 — 100 — Light Body (o.)
250 — 50 — Winsfear (t., 300—50 o.)
400 — 50 — Harasay (o.)
400 — 50 — Raven's Roost (o.)
400 — 50 — Wrestling Coon (t. & o.)
400 — 50 — War Loan (t. & o.)
250 — 25 — Majesty (o.)
1,000 — 100 — Danielli (t. & o.)
1,000 — 70 — Church Street (o.)
1,000 — 60 — My Courier (o.)
500 — 50 — Docile (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — Valentino (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — Bryn Acton (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — Comrade Kiwi (t. & o.)
1,000 — 40 — Stockwell Street (t. & o.)

POLITICAL NOTES

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

THE COAL MINES BILL

The second reading of the London County Council Bill dealing with the proposed new bridge at Charing Cross was put down some days ago by the Chairman of Ways and Means for next Wednesday. Yesterday, however, representations for the postponement of the debate were made to Mr. Young by opponents of the Bill on the ground that a large-scale model of the new bridge was being constructed, and that an examination of this model would be advisable before the debate took place. No decision has yet been taken, and Mr. Young, it is understood, will consult without delay the various interests concerned. There is a strong feeling among the promoters of the Bill against postponement. Sir Walter Greaves-Lord will move the second reading, and he will be supported by Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan and Mr. John Scurr. Sir Martin Conway is to move the rejection. Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, will advise the House to give the Bill a second reading. It is not unlikely that, as a large number of members desire to speak, the debate will have to be continued on another day.

Further conversations between Liberal leaders and the Government took place yesterday on Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill. Last night Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Ben Turner, the Secretary for Mines, met at the House of Commons the members for mining constituencies and the officials of the Miners' Federation and explained to them the position. After the Ministers had left the meeting there was a long discussion, and ultimately it was decided to press on the Government the necessity for adherence to Part I., in spite of Liberal objections to the quota.

Lord Birkenhead will be unable to be present in the House of Lords this afternoon to ask his question as to the conditions which were laid down on the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia. He has, therefore, postponed his question until Thursday of next week. There will, however, be discussions on Russia in the Upper House to-day, as both Lord Cushendun and Lord Hayter intend to ask questions on the matter. Lord Cushendun's question deals with negotiations for a commercial treaty, and Lord Hayter will ask

Whether his Majesty's Government has called the attention of the Soviet Government of Russia to the fact that the action of the Soviet Government against the Christian churches and the people of Russia is not in accord with British principles of justice, and does not assist in maintaining friendship between Great Britain and Russia.

The Government hope to take the second reading of the Road Traffic Bill in the House of Commons next Tuesday. This afternoon a meeting of members interested in the Bill will be held at the House of Commons, and the representative motoring organizations will send a deputation to the meeting to state their attitude towards the Bill. Lord Howe, who moved many amendments in the Lords on behalf of these bodies, will be present.

THREE RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

BETTER RESULTS

Three of the four big Home railways announced their final dividends in respect of 1929 yesterday, and in each case an increase is made in the total distribution for the year.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway is paying a final dividend of 2½ per cent., making 4½ per cent. for the year, which compares with 3½ per cent. for 1928. In the case of the Great Western Railway, the final dividend is to be 4½ per cent., making the total dividend for 1929 7½ per cent., against 5 per cent.; while the dividend on the Deferred stock of the Southern Railway is 2½ per cent., an increase of ½ per cent. All three companies make substantial additions to the balances they carry forward.

Comment on the dividends is made in our City columns.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	TRIAL AND THE SORCERER	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	HAMLET	2.30 & 8
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	AS YOU LIKE IT / LA BOHEME	2 / 7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	THE CHOW'S

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate easterly winds, fresh at times locally ; fair ; moderate day temperature ; ground frost in places at night.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Continuing fair. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The First Committee of the Naval Conference considered yesterday afternoon the report of the sub-committee of experts appointed to examine the question of the two methods of limitation—by global tonnage and by categories. The report is to be sent to the heads of the delegations. (p. 12)

The Serena Medal of the British Academy for 1930 was presented yesterday to Commendatore Modigliani in recognition of his great service to this country in organizing the exhibition of Italian Art. The presentation was followed by the annual Italian lecture of the Academy, which was given by Mrs. George Trevelyan. (p. 14)

A National Roll of Buyers of British Goods was inaugurated by Mr. J. H. Thomas at the Mansion House yesterday. (p. 9)

A bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in the Royal Exchange yesterday by the Lord Mayor of London. (p. 9)

At a dinner given by the Pilgrims last night Lord Desborough was presented with a model of the Mayflower on the occasion of his retirement from the chairmanship. (p. 14)

Resolutions protesting against the persecution of religion in Russia were passed by the Convocations of Canterbury and York yesterday. (p. 13)

Eye-witnesses of the aeroplane accident near Marden, Kent, on Monday gave evidence when the inquest on the bodies of the two victims was opened yesterday. (p. 9)

The results of the examination (in written subjects) of officers with a view to promotion in the Regular Army and Indian Army, which was held in India and Burma in October last, were announced yesterday. (p. 17)

An inquiry will be held at Brighton to-day into a scheme for cliff protection work between Brighton and Rottingdean. (p. 9)

A strong protest against the principle of Government interference with industry, as embodied in the Coal Mines Bill, has been made by the Federation of British Industries. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the question of railway management was discussed. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons private members' motions dealing with housing and the postal, telegraphic, and telephone services were discussed. At question time the Prime Minister announced the composition of the Economic Advisory Council. (p. 8)

Sir Hilton Young's Rural Amenities Bill will include provisions for the inclusion in town-planning schemes of rural land, and dealing with "ribbon" development, advertisements, refuse dumps, and the export of historic buildings. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The State Department in Washington takes the view that the adoption at the Naval Conference of the Leygues resolution on submarines marks a genuine and important advance. The tone of French comment is one of rather exasperated amusement, and the suggestion that the abolition of the submarine would contribute to general disarmament is rejected as a piece of self-deception. (p. 12)

Stalin, general secretary of the Russian Communist Party, declared in an address to students that it was not intended to wait until the "revolutionary situation" developed, but to urge the proletariat abroad to "decisive revolutionary battles now." (p. 11)

Official details of the mutiny in the province of Tongking, French Indo-China, show that two French officers, a warrant-officer, two N.C.O.s, and five Annamite other ranks were killed, and five Frenchmen and six Annamites were wounded. (p. 11)

Lord Clarendon has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Athlone as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa when his extended term of office expires. (p. 12)

Sir William Peel, Chief Secretary of the Federated Malay States, has been appointed Governor of Hong-kong in succession to Sir Cecil Clementi. (p. 12)

The Swaraj Party in Assam has repudiated the policy of the Lahore Congress of boycotting the Councils. Our Calcutta Correspondent states that the probability is that the movement will spread. (p. 11)

The debate on the Bill for the ratification of The Hague Reparation agreements continued in the Reichstag yesterday. The division on the first reading of the Bill is expected to be taken to-day. (p. 11)

LAW

The names of 18 new King's Counsel are announced. (p. 12)

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

A race meeting was begun at Hurst Park yesterday. (p. 6)

The Canadas Ice Hockey team beat the English Ice Hockey team at Hove yesterday by 11 goals to one. (p. 7)

Coursing for the Waterloo Cup was begun at Altcar yesterday. (p. 6)

Cambridge University beat Guy's Hospital in a Rugby football match at Honor Oak Park yesterday by 11 points to six. (p. 7)

The Army beat the Royal Air Force in a hockey match at Aldershot yesterday by three goals to one. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A Nigerian Loan ; Three Home Railway Dividends ; Metropolitan Railway Report ; Buenos Ayres Great Southern Debenture Stock ; Allotments of Hastings Loan ; United Dominions Trust Meeting ; a Gas Amalgamation ; Maple and Co.'s Accounts ; and Insurances on Transatlantic Passenger Liners. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street money remained in good demand and both loan and discount rates were firmly maintained. Foreign Exchanges frequently moved against sterling, especially the Paris rate, which closed at 124.14f. The Argentine exchange was again higher. Spanish currency depreciated. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz. ; silver advanced 1-16d. to 20½d. (p. 18)

The Stock Exchange yesterday was very quiet. British Funds were steady and Home Railway stocks failed to hold early rises, though the dividends were very satisfactory. Argentine Railway stocks were weak. In the Industrial market Courtaulds were better, while Royal Mail stocks declined. Rubber shares and Rhodesian mining shares received support. (p. 18)

PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

At the opening of the Convocations of Canterbury and York yesterday expression was given in strong but statesmanlike language to the growing abhorrence felt in this country at the detestable persecution of Christians in Soviet Russia. As the PRIMATE reminded his hearers, such protests have often been made before in this country—the Upper House had as long ago as May, 1923, recorded its sympathy with suffering fellow Christians under Soviet rule—but the present occasion seemed the most fitting for a solemn declaration by the representative bodies of the English Church. It is indeed the first such opportunity since the last and most virulent of the blasphemous "anti-GOD" campaigns which regularly recur at Christmas and Eastertide. This year—Christmas is still generally celebrated in January in Russia—the profane processions, the displays of lewd buffoonery at church doors, the ribald and travestied representations of events recorded in Holy Writ have exceeded all previous performances. It is not any one form of religion that has been assailed, as the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY truly pointed out. It is every sort of belief in GOD ; and the consciences of almost every creed have been outraged in such a way that the outburst of indignation has been spontaneous and almost universal. The POPE denounced the "horrible and sacrilegious outrages" a few days ago ; the French Protestant and Jewish Churches combined in a protest in Paris last Sunday ; the German CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP of MUNICH, an influential figure in clerical Germany, declared the impossibility of maintaining silence a day or two ago ; yesterday CARDINAL BOURNE registered his public protest ; and we publish to-day an expression of abhorrence by a representative company of Congregationalist ministers. Even before Christmas there was a protest meeting in the Albert Hall, which was filled with people of all denominations and was remarkable for the well-authenticated information supplied by MAÎTRE AUBERT of Geneva and for the stirring words of the Chief Rabbi, DR. HERTZ. The Jewish people's suffering has been as great as that of Christians under the cruel oppression of the Bolshevists. Synagogues as well as churches and monasteries have been closed, destroyed, or degraded to mean uses. Mosques are also reported to have been dismantled. As the BISHOP of LONDON said yesterday in seconding the protest resolution in the Upper House, this is probably the first time in a thousand years that there has been a deliberate anti-GOD campaign, of which not the members of one sect, or one denomination, are the victims, but all who believe in GOD.

Undoubtedly the protests would have been made earlier, and even more generally, but for a real desire to avoid interfering in the internal affairs of another country. That desire still exists, and nowhere more strongly than in Great Britain. It was expressed in suitable terms by both Archbishops. Even at the risk of being misunderstood, DR. LANG explained, he had waited until his protest could be clearly dissociated from any political issues. He had kept apart from any movements which might be regarded as propaganda against the present political régime in Russia. There is, indeed, no question whatever of propaganda. When the British Government undertook, mutually with that of the U.S.S.R., to abstain from propaganda, there can have been no misunderstanding in the mind of the Soviet Ambassador. The British Foreign Secretary undertook to restrain persons and organizations under his control from engaging in propaganda against the Soviet States. But expressions of resentment at a blasphemous crusade against religions common to the whole world, made by the representatives and the organs of public opinion, cannot be held to fall under this prohibition. The circumstances, no doubt, are utterly different in Russia, where liberty has been suppressed. But it is still possible in this country for a man to say what he feels, and no engagement could ever be taken by any British Government which restricted the right of free speech. When priests were being shot in Mexico some little while ago, this journal, in common with others, did not fail to give expression to its horror at the methods employed by the Mexican Government of the day ; but the movement there, after all, was definitely no more than anti-clerical, whereas the present movement in Russia is definitely anti-religious. It disturbs the Christian conscience throughout the world. No Churchman can decently remain indifferent to it. Public opinion must, and does, condemn such a negation of the principles of justice and of freedom of worship wherever it occurs.

There can be no serious doubt about the facts. News, like everything else under the Soviet régime, is virtually a Government monopoly ; and the censorship has an unqualified right of absolute suppression. It is, of course, this arbitrary control of news—even, or perhaps especially, when it is for dispatch abroad—that has made it impossible for any responsible English newspaper to appoint a permanent Correspondent to Moscow. There is no discrimination against Russia for any other reason. But this same control gives unmistakable credence to the tales of persecution that appear in the Bolshevist Press. And at Christmas and Easter time they appear daily. Actual figures may not always be trustworthy. But it is quite certain that by now many Orthodox Bishops have been put to death, together with thousands of monks, priests, and peasants. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that large numbers, lay and clerical, are languishing in prisons or in concentration camps on account of their religious beliefs. The practice of religion has been officially proscribed in a whole series of Soviet decrees, some of which are related by our Riga Correspondent this morning. Icons and other emblems possessing a sacred element in Orthodox eyes are singled out for confiscation by the Soviet authorities. Bibles are seized and destroyed in public places, and to read them aloud, even in private to children, is to invite persecution. Family life, the real stronghold of religious education, has been largely undermined by the debauchery of the children and the deliberate subversion of parental authority. The truth seems to be that in religion the Bolshevists see the principal obstacle to the triumph of their own fantastic theories. That is why they call those who practise it enemies of the State and are determined to destroy them.

A Policy for Lancashire

The Board of Trade returns published yesterday once more bring home forcibly to the public the distressed state of our greatest exporting industry. Exports of cotton goods last month showed a decline of over £2,000,000 below the already meagre total of the previous January. But the gloomy cloud of depression which continues to hang over Lancashire, month after month, year after year, may at last prove after all to have the proverbial silver lining. The Cotton Fair which was opened by the HOME SECRETARY on Tuesday seems to suggest that something is strong in Lancashire. At any rate there is good reason for supposing that the one prerequisite condition of recovery, the recognition of the need for a fundamental reorganization by the industry from top to bottom, is really beginning to make headway. Acting no doubt upon the hint thrown out by MR. THOMAS in his recent speech at Manchester, the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations—a body representing every section of the industry, including also the operatives—have formulated a bold and comprehensive policy of reconstruction which is a great advance upon any they proposed hitherto. Though the details of the plan have still to be revealed—of course they have not yet been worked out—it is clear from the statement made to the Press last week that its main purpose is to encourage a thoroughgoing scheme of "horizontal" amalgamations not only among the spinners but also among manufacturers and merchants. With this end in view the Committee have offered to give all the requisite information to industrial firms and to place them in touch with those who are more directly concerned with promoting mergers. The importance of this pronouncement by so representative a Committee is unmistakable—not because the idea of amalgamation is new to Lancashire, but because it is the first clear recognition of the crying need for rationalizing distribution as well as production.

The capture by the Japanese of a large portion of our markets in the Far East, which is the chief reason for Lancashire's distresses, has been due not so much to geographical conditions and cheaper labour as to superior organization in the shape of mass production and mass distribution. In a recent paper to the Royal Statistical Society MR. BARNARD ELLINGER has drawn a vivid contrast between the structure of the British and of the Japanese industries. In Japan the bulk of the industry is concentrated in the hands of a small number of large concerns. Three large merchanting houses, which are also to an increasing degree becoming financially interested in spinning concerns, import more than three-quarters of the raw cotton consumed in the industry and export about the same percentage of the piece goods it produces. These three firms have established buying agencies in Java and the East Indies, all over India, and the cotton-growing portions of China, as well as in the United States, and selling agencies in most of the principal markets of the world. The spinning section of the trade, though not so closely concentrated, is also to a large extent controlled by big combines. Some forty per cent. of the spindles are owned by four big firms, which control between them also about 33,000 looms. The advantages which this compact form of organization confers are obvious enough. They enable cotton to be delivered cheaply to the mills, which are kept running on the small range of counts to which such plant is particularly suited. From this yarn a comparatively small number of standard cloths are manufactured in bulk, and sold from stock in such a way that a small margin suffices to earn good profits on the enormous turnover. In this country the industry is divided into more than three thousand units sharply divided into sections, and comprising some 300 raw cotton dealers, about 1,800 spinners and manufacturers, and at least seven to eight hundred merchants. In the past, with expanding markets and a virtual monopoly of export trade, this individualist type of structure certainly proved remarkably successful. But under the changed conditions which have supervened since the War it has worked disastrously, because it has prevented the development of the new technique of mass production and bulk selling so brilliantly adopted by Japan. Instead of organizing a cooperative effort to recapture lost markets, Lancashire has allowed itself to drift into a chaos of uneconomic competition in which mills, scrambling haphazardly for the reduced volume of orders, have squandered their resources only to increase their costs. Each section of the trade has been attempting to maintain its margins at the expense of the others, with the result that the spinners in the American section, over-burdened in addition with an enormous weight of prior charges fastened on them by the flotations of the "boom" period, have in many cases reached the inevitable stage of bankruptcy. The only remedy for this desperate state of affairs is a drastic and concerted reintegration of the whole industrial machine.

Like the Joint Committee, MR. ELLINGER lays stress on the necessity for amalgamation in every section of the industry as the only possible method of reconstruction. He envisages the formation of a number of combines among spinners, manufacturers, and merchants, linked together in a co-ordinating association which will include the large combines already formed in the finishing sections. How such an association would finally shape itself it is of course impossible to say at this stage. What is clear is that the linking-up, in some way or other, of the finishing and merchanting sections with the producers, so as to give them a common interest, is perhaps the most vital and the most immediate need of the industry to-day. But the process of horizontal amalgamation must come first. Already some progress has been made in this direction in the spinning section, where the Lancashire Textile Corporation, which is now in process of consolidation, has made a good beginning. The new policy just announced by the Joint Committee points the way to a further stage on the long and difficult road to reorganization.

Economic Advisers

The list of appointments to the new Economic Advisory Council, announced by the PRIME MINISTER yesterday, completes for all practical purposes the permanent *personnel* of that body. It suggests that the members of the Council, other than Ministers, will be able to preserve a nice balance between conflicting schools of economic thought ; but this in itself will hardly remove the general perplexity as to why such a body should have been appointed at all. A correspondent to-day calls attention to the fact that there exists already a network of departmental and inter-Imperial bodies, created for the very needs which an Economic Advisory Council appears designed to supply. In addition to those which he mentions, the Civil Research Committee, as was shown by LORD BALFOUR in 1925, was intended to co-ordinate and supplement departmental inquiries into matters concerning more than one Department, and to offer the Dominions and the Colonies an opportunity to collaborate in such inquiries. Why should it be superseded by any other body ? The PRIME MINISTER during the election campaign announced that the activities of the "brain for thinking and acting," which he then had in mind, were "to embody the policy of Labour "to meet the needs of the modern industrial "State." But here again there already exists a group of those engaged in industry themselves which is engaged in working out the economics of industry, namely the body which has arisen out of the Melchett-Turner Conference. Is this body to be superseded also ? And, if not, how is the new Council to supplement its work ?

Apart from the question of providing work for the Council, it is difficult to see how the new body can be expected to give a decided opinion upon any really controversial point of economics. Broadly speaking, the general lines of our economic policy are the subject of the sharpest conflict between experts and political parties alike. On the one side are those who believe that industry must itself take the measures and be left the resources to restore prosperity, and on the other side are those who believe that the State should be the collector and the distributor of a progressively increasing proportion of the national income. Both sides are so equally represented on the new Council that their views may be expected to cancel out. Has anything really been achieved but the creation of a fresh dumping ground for awkward problems and the appointment of two or three additional Civil servants?

The Gradualness of Inevitability

In the now disparaged days of the early "nineties" bright young men used to cultivate a reputation for cleverness by taking popular proverbs, turning them inside out or upside down, and presenting a wondering world with new and startling epigrams made out of the familiar words. Sometimes there might be something in the derangement, sometimes there was nothing, often there was absurdity. But it is not safe to decry such feats of inversion as invariably futile. Standing on one's head, or looping the loop, does at least give a new outlook on old things. That ingenious buffer-phrase "the inevitability of gradualness" has settled down so stolidly into its groove that the salutary shake-up of topsy-turvy treatment seems overdue. Despite an initial air of paradox, the gradualness of inevitability gives real food for thought. We are perpetually being surprised to find that the inevitable has crept upon us unawares. So homely a thing as the course of the current year is enough to show it. A few weeks ago the year looked for all the world like a beautiful clean page on which we could write anything we wished. Already it has dawned on many of us that our pen-hand is amazingly in the dead grip of the past, and is fashioning quite other characters than those which, had we been perfectly free agents, we should have chosen. Our Old Man of the Sea tightens his legs about our necks by degrees so soft and slow that only when we try to shake him off do we learn how ineluctable a burden we have assumed.

All this, of course, is meat for the moralist. He cannot reasonably be expected to forgo so strengthening a diet in his crusade against the formation of bad habits. We sing, or used to sing, of "Little drops of water, Little grains "of sand." The poet of our young days shakes his head over one

> That all in later, sadder age begins
> To war against ill uses of a life,
> But these from all his life arise, and cry
> Thou hast made us lords, and canst not put us down.

It is all very true. What is less often borne in mind, or at least less often dwelt upon, is that the gradualness of inevitability has a double edge. If it is painfully true of bad habits, it is also blessedly true of good habits. The good habit hardens into character as inevitably as the bad. Its formation may be a sterner business ; and indeed must be, in a world whose salvation lies in the mysterious principle that the good is always more difficult than the bad. But the process is essentially the same. When the good man makes his appearance in our midst, we do not look upon the product of a sudden and spectacular convulsion erupting virtue complete and ready-made, but upon the sum of a patient adding together of little things. The emergent character looks, and is, inevitable ; but in retrospective analysis it is truly seen as the slow accretion of singly inconspicuous units of right thinking and right doing, each one of which in its little moment might have been something different. It is clear that, if the inevitability which is bound sooner or later to come upon us is to be such as we would have it, there can be no despising the day of small things. The inconsiderable here and now—with their triviality, their tiresomeness, and even, it may be, their pain—are the humble building-stones without which the grandest architectural ambition can raise nothing more enduring than a castle in the air. For every one of them, even to the smallest, that is well and truly laid, there is progressively the less need to fret ourselves about inevitability's approach.

ONE-POWER STANDARD

SIR R. CUSTANCE'S CRITICISM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of January 15, my letter questioned whether the adoption of the one-Power naval standard was a sound policy. Your readers may be interested in the genesis and consequences of that policy.

On March 17, 1920, the First Lord, when introducing the Navy Estimates, is reported in Hansard to have said :—

> Before the War . . . I think it was generally accepted that our strength ought to be equivalent to that of the two next strongest Powers. . . . Looking round the world to find what are the navies which at this moment can compare in strength with our own, we find that the only one is the Navy of the United States. I believe it is a fact that the naval policies of all past Governments . . . have at least included the common principle that our Navy should not be inferior in strength to the Navy of any other Power, and to this principle the present Government firmly adheres. We are fortunate in the fact that the only Navy approximating in strength to our own is that of the U.S.A., with whom we are associated in such a way that the idea of competition in armaments between us is one that is, to put it mildly, repugnant to us all ; and we here—and I speak now not merely for the Board of Admiralty, but for the Government—hope and believe that if there is to be any emulation between the U.S.A. and ourselves, it is likely to be in the direction of reducing the ample margin of naval strength which we each alike possess over all other countries. That is the foundation of the naval policy of H.M. Government.

Great Britain had called up the U.S.A., who answered by summoning a conference at Washington. At that conference, which met in November, 1921, both nations agreed to scrap a large number of battleships and to limit the size of battleships to 35,000 tons and of cruisers to 10,000 tons. After the conference Great Britain laid down the battleships Rodney and Nelson, of 35,000 tons, by agreement with the U.S.A., and both nations began to build 10,000-ton cruisers. The one-Power standard and the Washington Conference had resulted in a building competition which was totally uncalled for and would never have occurred if the two-Power standard had been adhered to and the U.S.A. left out of the picture.

Has not the failure of the one-Power standard policy, as of the Washington Conference, been due to the fact that the political object for which a navy is maintained has been entirely lost to sight ? Has not the military aim alone been in the forefront of all minds ? Not a word was said by the First Lord, in the quotation above, to indicate that the political object of the Navy of Britain is security, not only to her widely scattered self and friends, but also to her sometime enemies, that is to say, an enduring peace. He was thinking, not of what was to be made secure, but of battle. Will it not be well to abandon the one-Power standard ?

Yours, &c.,
REGINALD CUSTANCE.

89, Piccadilly.

GENERAL KOUTEPOF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., in her speech on February 5 in the House of Commons on the question of trading with Russia, referred, among other things, to the disappearance in Paris of General Koutepof, and alleged that the kidnapping of this distinguished Russian gentleman "had now been discovered to be untrue." She further stated that "the general's friends had now discovered that they did not want any further inquiry in the matter." These statements cannot be left unchallenged. The undersigned beg to bring the following facts to the notice of Miss Wilkinson and your other readers :—

In the first place, the fact that General Koutepof was kidnapped by men in a motor-car has been definitely established by reliable witnesses, a French policeman being among their number. Further, the Paris Prefecture de Police has offered a reward of 500,000f. to any person who will come forward with effective information concerning the said kidnapping. In addition, the judicial authorities have opened proceedings against a person or persons unknown responsible for the kidnapping of the general.

The second statement of Miss Wilkinson regarding the attitude of the general's friends is equally incorrect, since not only his friends, but the whole Russian emigration—wherever they may be scattered over the world—are determined not to leave a stone unturned in their endeavour to assist the French authorities to find the authors of this dastardly crime. A fund to this end was opened at once, and, in spite of the humble circumstances in which the large majority of the Russian exiled patriots are living—mostly earning their livelihood as chauffeurs, manual workers, &c.—considerable sums have already been collected.

We feel that these facts will speak for themselves.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
E. SABLINE, President, Russian Refugees' Relief.
GENERAL V. HALFTER, President, Russian Army and Navy Ex-Service Men's Mutual Provident Association in Great Britain.

5, Brechin-place, S.W.7, Feb. 11.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your campaign against minority rule in the Parks comes none too soon. A long strip of Hyde Park—roughly, from Kensington Gardens to Knightsbridge Barracks—has been utterly spoiled for would-be quiet pedestrians by football players. On Tuesday afternoon I was walking along a footpath on to which the football ground encroached when I was stopped by a soldier, who intimated that I must not walk there as there was a match going on ! I pointed out that the path was public, and continued on my way, leaving him reiterating that there was a football match on. I may mention that the players were right over the other side of the field, but in any case it seemed to me a very impudent attempt to assume a right to which I can hardly think he had any claim. Give an inch and the taking of an ell is certain to be tried on.

Yours faithfully,
W. K. HASELDEN.

1, Pelham-place, South Kensington, S.W.7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Permit me to address to you a few words with regard to the bathing pavilion which, as announced in your issue of Tuesday, the authorities have begun to erect by the side of the Serpentine. This edifice, we learn, will be constructed of brick and will include a covered verandah having no less than ten oak columns. It will boast a clock in the centre of the roof and the whole, we are told, may be surmounted by a weather vane : possibly to discourage liverish bathers from entering the water when there is any East in the wind. The two large dressing rooms will, we feel sure, adequately separate the men from (O, horror !) the women. No longer may we prance in pristine nudity along the banks to benefit by the sunny effervescence of "ultra-violet" which has meant so much to Mr. Shaw. No longer may we stretch our limbs on the open seats in the full glory of the morning as we do our daily dozen. Our narrow decencies will give way to regulation bathing suits, whose wet sogginess we shall perforce cuddle as we run home ; and the rude but hospitable shelter of arboreal branches will bow before one of Mr. Lansbury's claustral and water-tight (we hope) "two large dressing rooms." Such impotent measures as these, which appear to be only a part of the wholesale intrusion into the most beautiful of open spaces in Central London, must, indeed, evoke opposition from even the most disinterested persons, in view of the existence of so many major problems which seem to require the attention of the Government.

I am, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,
F. RENAD COOPER.

11, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I add my voice to that of others who have written to protest against the proposals of Mr. Lansbury to alter the character of our unique London parks by turning them into ordinary playing-fields ? I agree entirely with your other correspondents who plead that the parks should be allowed to retain that special charm and beauty which they now possess, as different as possible from the grounds which are rightly provided in other places for the purpose of organized games.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) E. E. STRANGE.

20, Dudley-road, Tunbridge Wells.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On the slope on the east side of the Long Water, in one of the pleasantest spots for a quiet seat, there is at present a boarding, behind which is being built, I am told, a "children's shelter." Why ? It is not a place much frequented by children. Some way at the back is the large open space in constant use for boys' games, and a modest shed on the farther side might perhaps be useful to house their coats in the dry. But the proposed shelter seems to be a mere tea-garden arrangement for no good. Is it too late to stop it ?

Yours faithfully,
A. J. L. CHUTE.

1, Southwick-place, W.2, Feb. 8.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

STRONG PROTESTS BY CONVOCATIONS

THE PRIMATE'S WARNING

Resolutions protesting against the persecution of religion in Russia were passed by the Houses of the Convocations of Canterbury and York yesterday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a statement on the subject, said it was "a record almost unparalleled in the pitiful history of religious persecutions." The persecution had been accompanied by "popular blasphemies and obscenities of ridicule encouraged and even ordered by the Government of the country."

The very fact that diplomatic relations with Russia had been resumed laid upon this country responsibilities which in loyalty to all its best traditions it could not ignore. He was taking steps to have a careful inquiry made into the present facts about religious persecution in Russia, and unless there was evidence of real improvement he might feel bound to deal with the matter in Parliament, "not as a matter of politics, but as a matter which concerns the honour of a Christian people and the demands of our common civilization."

THE CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

Both Houses of Convocation of Canterbury met yesterday at the Church House, Westminster, for the dispatch of business, after attending a celebration of Holy Communion in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided in the Upper House, and read the reply received from the King to the address presented to him last year on the opening of the present Convocation. The Archbishop mentioned that it had been impossible for the King, under the conditions of his health, to receive the deputation which by an ancient and much valued custom had usually waited upon his Majesty, who had therefore sent his reply.

The King's message was as follows :—

"It is a sincere pleasure to me to receive your loyal and dutiful address. Your reference to my illness has deeply touched me, and I thank you for your prayers that blessings may be bestowed upon me, the Queen, and my House. I welcome with you the opportunity afforded of reflecting on the position of the Church of England in the corporate life of my kingdom. Without a deep and abiding sense of spiritual and moral values the life of a community as of individuals is incomplete. It is well to call to mind the responsibility of the Church for promoting this sense.

"I rejoice to observe the spirit which animates your reference to the difficulties associated with the revision of the forms and ordering of public worship. May the continued exercise of forbearance and patience render it possible under God's guidance to find a solution of this grave and perplexing problem.

"The Church Assembly may look back not without satisfaction on the work which has in the last few years been done for promoting the material interests of the clergy during their active service and in retirement, and for securing, in the interests of the people, an efficient and diligent performance by the clergy of their duties and ministrations.

"I fervently join in your prayer to Almighty God for an increase of the influence of religion by the renewal of faith and the strengthening of the spiritual consciousness of the members of the Church.

"The progress which is being made with the promotion of Christian unity is very gratifying, and I trust that the Lambeth Conference will contribute to a further advance.

"The continuous development of measures for securing international peace has given me profound satisfaction, and there is every reason for confidence that the agreements which have been made rest on a sure foundation in the hearts and minds of the peoples. By devoting their energies to the strengthening of this spiritual basis, the Churches of the world can give incalculable assistance to the Governments in making still further progress.

"The problems connected with unemployment, and the other domestic evils to which you allude, are, as you are aware, of the gravest concern to me. They are engaging the unremitting attention of my Ministers, who will be strengthened in their task by your assurance of support and encouragement.

"I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon you and your labours."

The Archbishop expressed the profound thankfulness of Convocation that the King had been completely restored to health. He trusted that his Majesty might be even more able in health, as he had always been in will and desire, to serve the highest interests of his people. They had all been impressed by the way in which the long illness of the King had called out in a manner otherwise quite impossible such striking and unanimous tokens of the love and gratitude of all his people.

THE PRIMATE'S STATEMENT

The Archbishop of Canterbury made the following statement with reference to the persecution of religion in Russia :—

I feel bound, at the opening of this Convocation, to refer to a matter which lies heavy on our conscience and stirs our strongest feelings. It is the cruel and persistent persecution of all forms of religion which continues to be waged by the Soviet Government in Russia. The lot of our brethren in that country has long been in the thought and care of this House. As long ago as May, 1923, this House expressed its sympathy with our suffering fellow Christians there, and urged upon the whole Church the duty of continuous and earnest prayer on their behalf. This formal resolution was also adopted by the Lower House.

We all remember the constant efforts made by my revered predecessor, Archbishop Lord Davidson, in which he had the cooperation of the authorities of the Roman Catholic and the Free Churches in this country, to secure for the suffering and sorely-tried Patriarch, the Metropolitan Tikhon, some release from the cruelties inflicted upon him. Those efforts then had some measure of success. Quite recently I have myself spoken in Parliament on the present situation, but for any more formal and official protest I have deliberately waited for this occasion, when a solemn expression could be given on behalf of the Church of England to the sympathy with the sufferers and the indignation roused by their persecution which must fill the hearts of all who care for God and for religion, nay, for the elementary principles of freedom and justice and humanity.

It is not easy to get accurate information about anything which happens in Russia. But no one can question the truth of the long and shocking tale of the imprisonment, the exile, the deliberate doing to death of prelates and parish priests, of monks and nuns, and of the humblest folk. It is a record almost unparalleled in the pitiful history of religious persecutions. But in this case there are some unique features. It is not any one form of religion that has been assailed ; it is every sort of belief in God ; and the persecution has been accompanied by popular blasphemies and obscenities of ridicule encouraged and even ordered by the Government of the country.

From information received some time ago I had hoped that there had been some mitigation of this cruel and barbarous policy. But alas ! it now seems to be continuing as before, even in some ways to be more relentlessly pursued. Decrees have been issued forbidding all means by which religious communions can maintain any corporate existence. Churches are sacrilegiously despoiled or destroyed. Workers are refused employment unless they renounce their

belief. Last Christmastide witnessed special outbursts of organized ridicule and blasphemy. As Christian men, here and now as Christian Bishops, we cannot keep silence.

Our first desire is to give witness to our sympathy with all who are suffering or exposed to danger through loyalty to their religion. We are specially moved to do so by the remembrance of the ties of cordial friendship which unite the Anglican and the Orthodox Churches. But we bring within our sympathy all who share our faith in God. For us as Christians sympathy will express itself most simply and naturally in prayer—in earnest entreaty to God that He may restrain the fierceness of men and uphold the sufferers by His mercy and protection.

I am sure that already from many hearts and in many churches such prayers are being, and will continue to be, offered. But the time seems to have come when the Church should express its corporate sympathy by a united act of intercession. I venture to hope that your lordships may be willing to request that prayer should be offered in all the churches of your dioceses at celebrations of the Holy Communion and at morning and evening prayer on Sunday, March 16, the second Sunday in Lent. We know that during that week multitudes of our fellow-Christians throughout the world, at the bidding of his Holiness the Pope, will be joining in our prayer.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

There is something more that must be said. Whatever our personal opinions may be, it is not our function here to criticize the political system or the economic principles of the Soviet Government. At the risk of being much misunderstood, I have carefully waited before making the protest I have made to-day until it could be clearly dissociated from any political issues in this country; and I have kept apart from any movements which might be regarded as propaganda against the present political régime in Russia. I am satisfied that any other course would have brought, not help to the sufferers but even possibly an increase of their troubles. But the very fact that diplomatic relations with Russia have been resumed lays upon this country responsibilities which in loyalty to all its best traditions it cannot ignore. The Soviet Government has a representative in this country. Let it take note that a strong public opinion is rising, shared by persons of every class, party, and creed, which will insist that satisfactory diplomatic relations must depend, not on material advantages only, but also and even more on the common acceptance of those principles of justice, liberty, and humanity which are the basis of all international intercourse.

I am taking steps to have a careful inquiry made into the present facts about religious persecution in Russia, and unless there is evidence of real improvement I may feel bound to deal with the matter in Parliament, not as a matter of politics, but as a matter which concerns the honour of a Christian people and the demands of our common civilization.

I beg to move from my place here:—

"That this House records its indignant protest against the persecution of all who profess any form of religion in Russia; offers its most deep and heartfelt sympathy to those who are suffering through this persecution; calls upon all members of the Church to unite in prayer to God on their behalf; and expresses its conviction that if the Soviet Government desires satisfactory relations with this country to be maintained it must observe the principles of a just and humane civilization."

The BISHOP OF LONDON (Dr. Winnington-Ingram), in seconding the motion, said the Archbishop, in the statement he had made, had been voicing the feelings in all their hearts. He was very glad that emphasis had been laid on the fact that this was not the first time they had made this protest. It was most important that the world should know that again and again they had protested against the persecution of their fellow-Christians. It was important to make it clear that their action was entirely a non-political movement. At the time of the protest meeting in the Albert Hall he had gone so far as to say that though he thoroughly approved of an Ambassador being sent to Russia, he thought that if the persecution did not cease the Ambassador should be withdrawn. He thought the Archbishop had acted wisely in not committing them to that course that day. Their protest was the protest of Christian Bishops and Christian men against the persecution of their fellow-Christians in Russia. It was also important to remember that this was not merely the persecution of fellow-Christians, but the persecution of anybody who believed in God. It was very doubtful if such a thing had taken place in Europe for 1,000 years.

The ARCHBISHOP, in putting the motion, said that the fact that no other Bishop had desired to speak was evidence that they were united in their desire that he should speak in their name on behalf of the Bishops of the Church.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

"A WAY OF RENEWAL"

The BISHOP OF LONDON moved:—

That this House earnestly trusts that the Church throughout the Province will give a wholehearted response to the Pastoral Letter issued in July by the Archbishops and associate itself with the movement known as "A Way of Renewal" therein outlined; and that in each diocese such steps as may seem desirable may be taken to give the clergy opportunities of fellowship in study and prayer, particularly in their ruridecanal Chapters, and to extend the movement to the lay members of the Church.

He said he was encouraged by the response to the appeal in his own diocese and he believed that if the movement was taken in hand in all their dioceses it might well produce a true revival.

The BISHOP OF SALISBURY (Dr. Donaldson), in seconding the motion, said the characteristic of the intellectual position to-day was one of bewilderment. The attitude of mind which was seen to-day did not exactly represent atheism. He thought what a young man had said to him represented the ordinary state of things. That young man had said. "I find no place for God in my scheme of things." The modern man was engrossed in himself. He was so much interested in himself that he was ready to take all the responsibility for his own life and felt confident that he was able to shape human progress. The task of the Church was to present its faith in modern terms.

The BISHOP OF NORWICH (Dr. Pollock) said he had been enormously encouraged by the readiness with which the clergy welcomed the call to deeper and richer study.

The BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS (Dr. Furse) said those interested in clergy study had found it a common experience that they had largely forgotten, if they had ever realized it, that the teaching office of the Church was the primary business of the clergy. More and more clergy were nervous of attempting to teach because they did not think they knew anything about it.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY expressed his conviction that what the Church needed most was fresh study of and prayer for the faith with which she was entrusted.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The House agreed with the Archbishop's suggestion that he should appoint a committee of the two Houses to consider the situation caused by the rejection of the Revised Prayer-book, to work in close touch with the proposed Commission on the relations between Church and State.

The House adjourned till this morning.

LOWER HOUSE

The PROLOCUTOR, the Archdeacon of St. Albans, presided in the Lower House.

PREBENDARY C. HARRIS, D.D. (Hereford), presented a gravamen drawing attention "to the grievous injustice and scandal caused by the purchase of advowsons for the express purpose of changing the type of teaching and worship to which congregations are accustomed." He urged that measures be framed, for the consideration of Convocation, having as their object the prevention of this evil for the future.

The report of the committee which has been examining the Patronage Measure recently before the Church Assembly was presented, and the resolutions appended to it were discussed, but, on the motion of the REV. E. D. MERRITT (London), the further consideration of the matter was adjourned.

The House concurred in the resolution passed by the Upper House on the persecution of religion in Russia.

The report of the committee on the status of the unbeneficed clergy was considered, and the House agreed to a resolution asking the Archbishop to agree to the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider the question of the status of the unbeneficed clergy and to examine the proposal for the establishment of diocesan rolls of clergy licensed under seal.

The House adjourned till this morning.

CARDINAL BOURNE'S WARNING

Cardinal Bourne, in opening a new Roman Catholic Church at Hatfield yesterday, referred to the state of affairs existing in Russia.

He said that by prayer, by protest and action, they must do their best to remedy such a position. It must not be thought that in this matter they were interfering with the national affairs of another nation. That was not so, because they knew only too well that those who were at the foot of things in Russia were determined to do the same thing in every country in the world. If they could not crush the movement the result, not only in Russia, but all over the world, would be terrible to contemplate.

CONVOCATION OF YORK

DR. TEMPLE'S ADDRESS

BISHOPS AND RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

YORK, FEB. 12

At the full Synod of the two Houses of York Convocation this morning the Archbishop of York, before addressing the two Houses jointly, read to the Synod the King's letter of reply to the loyal address which the two Houses adopted at their last session on the King's recovery from his recent illness.

The King's message was as follows:—

"I am grateful for your loyal and dutiful address and for the blessing which you invoke upon myself, my house, and my realm. I thank you sincerely for your reference to my illness and recovery. Nothing has moved me more than the evidences of affection for myself and the devotion to my Throne which my illness invoked in every part of my Empire. I join with you, renewing my humble thanks to Almighty God for the mercies which He has shown to me.

"It gives me great pleasure to observe that the furtherance of international peace is in the forefront of your thoughts. My Ministers will lose no opportunity of lending their support to any proposals which are well calculated to save the nations from the horrors of war, and they are now considering the Optional Clause to which you refer, in collaboration with the Governments of my Dominions with a view to early action. There is, perhaps, no sphere in which the cooperation of State and Church can be more fruitful, for the labours of statesmen can avail little if the treaties and pacts which they devise do not rest upon a spiritual foundation.

"The spirit which makes for peace among the nations can also be of assistance in solving the problems created by the unemployment which is unhappily continuing in so many of our industries. My Government is energetically devoting itself to these very difficult problems, and all will join in the earnest hope that its efforts may have a successful issue.

"I regret that it has not yet been possible to find an acceptable solution of the problem of revising the law of public worship. I welcome your assurance of continued endeavour for the promotion of the peace and welfare of the Church, and I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on you in this and all your labours."

ARCHBISHOP AND RUSSIA

The Archbishop of York said:—

It is inevitable that among the thoughts and prayers of any representative gathering of the Christian Church at this time a prominent place should be given to the treatment of our fellow Christians in Russia. No words can be too strong to express the indignation and abhorrence with which we hear day by day news of a revival of persecution such as is incompatible with the elementary principles of civilization. Anything that can be done to mitigate the horrors of that persecution and to bring it to an end ought certainly to be done. But there is real danger lest we relieve our own feelings at the cost of the very people whom we wish to succour. Nothing could be more disastrous than to give to the persecuting Government the smallest ground for appealing to patriotism in support of its persecuting policy. Historians attribute the execution of Louis XVI. very largely to the Brunswick Manifesto and the frame of mind which it expressed; indeed, Danton himself spoke of it as the reply to the challenge contained in that Manifesto. Cruelty is usually the child of fear. Let us indeed do anything that may truly help our persecuted brethren; but let us be very careful that we do not add to their sufferings in order to satisfy our own generous emotions.

From that theme of horror it is a relief to turn to one of hope. The eyes of the civilized world have been in these last weeks turned to London, where the Naval Conference is seeking a way of freeing the nations from the burden and the peril of competitive armaments. It is no business of ours to form opinions on the precise points at issue; but it is very much our business to express the concern of the Christian Church for the maintenance of peace, and its bounden duty to promote that good will among all nations from which alone true peace can spring.

THE REAL PRESENCE

Lastly, I wish to take this opportunity of saying something about the resolutions carried in the Upper House last July after the Lower House had had the opportunity of making comment upon them, and about the discipline of the Church as affected by those resolutions. Here let me say first that at no time have the Bishops had the smallest intention of diminishing the doctrinal comprehensiveness of the Church of England. In particular there has been no thought of calling in question the doctrine of the Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ under the forms of bread and wine in the Eucharist as a permissible doctrine within the Church of England. But it must be recognized that comprehensiveness involves its own limitations and forbearances; it involves a prohibition by the Church as a whole of any such official action by its representatives as implies the falsehood of any of the comprehended doctrines. The follower of Hooker may not so act officially as to imply the falsehood of the doctrine vindicated in the case of Mr. Bennett, of Frome; but neither may the Anglo-Catholic so act officially as to imply the falsehood of the doctrine of Hooker.

There is much else to be said as well as this on so great a theme. But this claim for mutual forbearance is what is revelant to my immediate point. This aspect of comprehensiveness is often overlooked, and then it is mistakenly supposed that the prohibition of certain practices is a condemnation of the doctrine with which they are associated. Let no one, however, suppose that the Bishops are more concerned to check excess than to end negligence. Often discipline has to be exercised with regard to what transgresses a limit laid down as it cannot in the case of neglect. But open disciplinary action does not always coincide with the severest moral censure. The clergyman who from any slothfulness fails to comply with the positive requirements of the Prayer-book is farther from the pattern of the Good Shepherd than one who in his zeal and devotion employs means to quicken the spiritual life of his flock which the Church is unable to countenance. I believe, as I hope, that such instances of careless or deliberate negligence are rare. But it is necessary sometimes to speak as I have spoken now, lest the true sense of proportion be destroyed.

Brethren, discipline has its necessary place in every society composed of human beings. But in the Church its place should be very subordinate. The desire of every one of us here is that we may unite together in the work to which God has called us, maintaining our fellowship with one another, not by the bonds of discipline, which rouses the negligent and checks the wayward, but by an ever fuller and deeper loyalty to our One Master, Jesus Christ, our Saviour, our Lord, and our God.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA

Later at the separate sitting of the Upper House the BISHOP of DURHAM moved:—

That this House records its indignant protest against the persecution of all who profess any form of religion in Russia, offers its most deep and heartfelt sympathy with those who are suffering through this persecution, calls upon all members of the Church to unite in prayer to God on their behalf, and expresses its conviction that if the Soviet Government desires diplomatic relations with this country to be maintained, it must observe the principles of just and humane civilization.

Dr. Henson said events had profoundly stirred the opinion and conscience of our country, and an active agitation was proceeding designed to express indignation, resentment, and protest against the actions of the Russian Government. There was great danger, however, that the facile outpouring of rhetoric on platforms might have a deleterious effect on the situation of those it was desired to assist. No more plausible argument to commend such action could be provided than to suggest that those persecuted were themselves in guilty alliance with the enemies of their country, and thus we here might fatally prejudice the Christians in Russia, who were being so horribly oppressed.

The persistence of this squalid, pervasive, and horrible tyranny by Government authority over a subject population could only be explained, he suggested, by the fact that Russian society was still a barbarous society with a thin veneer, and in that country much was possible that was not possible in a civilized State, and much was normal that would be outrageous elsewhere. Therefore we were justified in being very cautious before committing ourselves to a general course of public agitation. Did we really desire a crusade of war against Russia in the interests of the persecuted Christians? He supposed, on serious reflection, nobody here would desire that method to be adopted. We could but endeavour to bring home to the Russian Government the fact that the public opinion of Christendom and of the civilized world was a force which not even a Russian Government could safely ignore. If the Soviet Government desired to get back into the comity of nations and desired for commercial and financial reasons to be on good terms with the world, they must conform to the reasonable canons of good government expected of civilized nations, and not inflict upon the Church a persecution far more thorough-going than any to which it had ever been subjected.

In Russia we saw science placed at the service of Atheism and a deliberate, organized, and sustained effort made to debauch and divert childhood from the traditional laws of morality. Nothing in history afforded a parallel. The attack on Christianity which the Russian Government was now disclosing constituted a most formidable menace to the civilized world, as well to its peace as to its vital principle.

The BISHOP of WAKEFIELD seconded the resolution, and the ARCHBISHOP, in putting it to the vote, said it would be most unwise to inaugurate a campaign for the severance of diplomatic relations with Russia, but better to press for the amelioration of the conditions now deplored.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Another resolution, which was unanimously adopted, prayed for the success of the present Naval Conference.

In the Lower House CANON MALDEN drew attention to the refusal of the Board and Committee of the Church Assembly Press and Publications Board to withdraw from a pamphlet they had issued the statement:—

And at the present time we may doubt whether the separate Convocation of the Northern Province be more than a picturesque anachronism.

LOWER HOUSE AND RUSSIA

Later, the Lower House, on the motion of ARCHDEACON LAMBERT, preferred to draft its own resolution on the Russian persecution instead of accepting the terms of the Bishops' resolution. After expressing sorrow, indignation, and sympathy, the resolution stated that the House desired to impress on his Majesty's Government the necessity of taking every suitable step to influence the Soviet Government to refrain from hostile action against Christians or members of any other religions, and from penalizing the practice of their worship.

This formula omits any reference to the possibility of a breaking off of diplomatic relations.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS AND RUSSIA

The following statement has been issued by the Eclectic Club:—

We, the undersigned, being members of the Eclectic Club, a company of ministers of Congregational churches, desire to express our abhorrence of the religious persecution in Russia, and our gratitude to his Holiness the Pope for the lead he has given to Christendom in his denunciation of these iniquities. We gladly respond to his truly Catholic appeal to all Christians to join in prayer on behalf of those suffering persecution.

J. Morgan Gibbon (chairman), C. J. Barry, Ernest J. Barson, John Bevan, W. J. Coates, James Cregan, J. Lloyd Davies, T. Eynon Davies, W. Archibald Davies, Idris Evans, Arthur Farmer, J. Ernest James, W. Emlyn Jenkins, Herbert Kenward, M. R. Kirkpatrick, John A. Patten, Ebenezer Rees, Hubert L. Simpson, J. P. Stephens.

LAWS AGAINST RELIGION

RYKOFF'S DENIAL REFUTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 12

Rykoff's denial of the existence of religious persecution in Russia is contradicted by Soviet legislation.

On January 23, 1918, a decree was issued forbidding to any Church or religious body rights of ownership and rights as a juridical person. Paragraph 65 of the first Constitution deprives ministers of religion of all political rights. The Commissariat of Justice issued on August 24, 1918, a circular forbidding churches to maintain charitable organizations, and another circular on March 3, 1919, forbade ministers of religion to occupy any posts in Soviet schools. The Council of People's Commissars published in *Izvestia* of February 2, 1921, a law forbidding priests, rabbis, pastors, and mullahs to work in any capacity in Soviet rural establishments. On June 13, 1921, the Soviet Government decreed a general prohibition of the teaching of religion to any person under the age of 18.

More important than these is a decree of April 8, 1929, published in *Izvestia* of April 26, 27, and 28, 1929, altering the Constitution of the R.S.F.S.R. expressly to combat religion. This decree deletes religion from the Constitution as a subject which may be propagated, but states that anti-religious propaganda must be allowed. The alterations to the Constitution forbid religious bodies or groups to render material help to any of their members, or to hold classes for the teaching of religion, literature, needlework, or any subject, and also forbids all religious ceremonies on any private or public premises except licensed churches, which must be considered as leased from the State. Priests' vestments are declared State property. The decree introduces many restrictions; priests are not allowed to officiate outside the place where they are domiciled or in more than one church in that place.

Apart from these laws, it may be noted that the Soviet authorities constantly ignore their own laws. Capital punishment, for example, was formally and legally abolished over two years ago except for offences threatening the State's security, but reports of executions for minor offences are published daily in the Soviet Press.

There is little comment in Moscow on the Pope's denunciation of religious persecution in Russia, which does not appear to have been published there.

GERMAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 12

The Pope's denunciation of religious persecution in Soviet Russia has been given wide attention in Germany, and its reception in other countries has been followed with close interest.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes this evening a survey of the cause of the opposition to Soviet persecution in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and Sweden, and adds that the German Protestant Churches have said prayers for fellow-Christians in Russia.

Germania, the organ of the Roman Catholic Centre, speaks of the "effrontery" of Rykoff in saying that full religious freedom prevails in Russia and that no priest is persecuted for the exercise of his religious duties. *Germania* points out that the persecutions to which the Pope has referred have been officially admitted, even boasted of, in Soviet official quarters. That the Soviet Press dares to attack not only European organs of publicity, but the Holy See itself, for statements inspired by the highest sense of responsibility, proves, says *Germania*, what degree of fanaticism Russian atheism has reached.

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius XI., Mgr. Faulhaber, Cardinal Archbishop of Munich, delivered a sermon on religious persecution in Soviet Russia. The Cardinal uttered a warning against the effects on Western culture of the religious chaos and oppression in Russia. In the last few months, he said, the persecution of faith had reached its height. Within a quarter of a year 980 Christian churches and 200 synagogues and mosques had been closed and given over to profane purposes.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRAYERS FOR VICTIMS

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 12.—The Archbishop of Cape Town makes known a request that prayers be said continually throughout the Anglican Church in South Africa for those who are suffering persecution for their religion in Russia.—*Reuter.*

THE SERENA MEDAL FOR 1930

AWARD TO COMMENDATORE MODIGLIANI

Commendatore Modigliani was presented yesterday with the Serena Medal of the British Academy for 1930, in recognition of the great service he has rendered this country in organizing the Exhibition of Italian Art at Burlington House.

The presentation was made by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College and President of the British Academy. He recalled that the Serena Medal was founded by Arthur Serena on Armistice Day, 1918, which was also the birthday of the King of Italy. The first holder was Professor George Trevelyan, whose brilliant work on the Risorgimento had been appreciated all over the civilized world. Dr. Paget Toynbee, the first of our Dante scholars, and two eminent Italians, Professor Croce and Professor Gentile, had also received the award.

It was appropriate, Mr. Fisher continued, that this medal, which was founded to acknowledge eminent services in the study of Italian art, literature, history, and economics, should now be awarded to Commendatore Modigliani, the great Italian art critic and one of the most eminent administrators in the history of Italian art. It might not be generally known that during the War Commendatore Modigliani personally removed every valuable work of art from the north to the south of Italy—an achievement, he believed, which was unparalleled in history. Hardly less remarkable was his achievement, which we had so much reason to appreciate in England, in organizing the superb exhibition of Italian pictures in London, which had laid us all under the deepest obligation to the generosity of the Italian people. (Cheers.)

COMMENDATORE MODIGLIANI, in acknowledging the honour, said that his appreciation of it was so high that he had returned to London to receive it, although very serious family reasons had made it desirable for him to remain in Milan a few days longer. Only three days ago he had held a long conversation in Rome with Signor Mussolini, on the exhibition in London. Signor Mussolini was very pleased indeed to be informed of the great success of the exhibition.

ANNUAL ITALIAN LECTURE

The presentation was followed by the academy's annual Italian lecture, which was endowed by Mrs. Angela Mond "in memory of an Italian patriot." The lecturer was Mrs. George Trevelyan, and her subject was "Wandering Englishmen in Italy." Mrs. TREVELYAN said that she was no medievalist, and would not therefore dwell on the well-known lives of the English Pope, Nicholas Breakspear, and the English Condottiere, Sir John Hawkwood. She devoted herself instead to certain obscurer folk, mainly in the 16th and 17th centuries, and to certain episodes in the travels of the more famous Englishmen who had spent part of their lives in Italy. She spoke of Sir Edward Carne, the last Ambassador to the Papal Court, between the reign of Elizabeth and the reign of James II., whose tomb may still be seen in the atrium of San Gregorio in Rome; of Fynes Morison, the Elizabethan traveller, who passed through the whole of Italy disguising his name and nationality for fear of the Inquisition and of Spain, and of Sir Tobie Matthew, the friend of Bacon and convert to Catholicism, who spoke of the natural sympathy between English and Italians. She told the story of Sir Robert Dudley, son of the Earl of Leicester, who practically constructed the port of Legborn for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and mentioned John Milton's famous visit to Florence and Rome, the advice given him by Sir Henry Wootton to keep his "thoughts close," and Milton's open disregard of it. She ended with the story of Nelson's journey across Italy, in July, 1800, with the Hamiltons and the Queen of Sicily, when the French patrols after Marengo came within two miles of him, and with an episode from Lord William Bentinck's activities in Sicily in 1813.

Mrs. Trevelyan also mentioned a handy little phrase-book for travellers, Master Claudius Holliband's "The Italian Schoolmaster," which was printed in London in 1597. Its imaginary conversations were full of side-lights on the manners and customs of the day.

OBITUARY

COLONEL SAGE

Colonel Charles Arthur Ross Sage, late Indian Staff Corps, died at Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, on Monday, at the age of 79. Born on January 22, 1851, he was first commissioned nearly 62 years ago. In 1881 he assisted in the suppression of the Sonthal rebellion, one of the last of the organized campaigns carried out in the interior of India proper. He went through the operations of 1886-7, which after adding Upper Burma to the Empire pacified the country. He was mentioned in dispatches, received the thanks of Government, the brevet of major, and the medal with clasp. Next he was in the Sikkim campaign of 1888. In 1897 and the following year he had a full share in the widespread fighting on the North-West Frontier, being in the Mohmand and Tirah campaigns. In both he won mention in dispatches, and during the Tirah operations he was wounded. He received the brevet of colonel and retired from the Indian Army in 1900.

MR. F. J. COVERDALE

Mr. Frederick John Coverdale, who died at the age of 91 on the 9th inst. at St. Edith's, Billericay, was believed to be the oldest, or oldest but one, Old Edmundian, having studied at St. Edmund's Old Hall under Dr. Cox and Dr. Crookall. Born at Ingatestone Hall, he was a son of Mr. Joseph Coverdale, estate agent. For over 50 years Mr. F. J. Coverdale was sub-agent and agent for the Petre estates in Essex, for which his father and grandfather were agents before him. He resigned in favour of his second son in 1911. He also managed several other important estates. His father was one of the founders of the Law Union Insurance Company, and the son subsequently became a director of that undertaking, it afterwards being known as the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KENT

NEED OF BETTER TASTE IN BUILDING

Mr. O. J. R. HOWARTH, secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, speaking at a meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Rural England at Bromley yesterday, said that we had to educate builders to build in better taste. In a year or two a problem would arise in rural Kent when the Southern Heights Railway was opened. What would happen to the beautiful surrounding countryside if it were left to undirected development? Part of the area had been scheduled for certain purposes, but an extensive part, with the village of Downe as centre, had not yet been scheduled. Downe was probably the most attractive village in Kent, and its rural beauty was still untarnished, although it was only 16 miles from London Bridge. In the approaching development a close and watchful eye would be kept by the Kent Rural Community Council on the authorities town-planning the district to see that the work was properly executed.

Mrs. CAMPBELL, national treasurer of the National Women's Citizens' Association, said that Manchester was a clean city compared with London, where tramcar and omnibus tickets caused so much litter.

TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM AT WOOLWICH

LADY NORTHCOTE declared open yesterday afternoon at 28, Nightingale-place, Woolwich, a new centre for the treatment of rheumatism and allied diseases. The centre, which has been established by the Greenwich and Woolwich division of the British Red Cross Society, is auxiliary to the clinic to be opened shortly by the Queen at Regent's Park, N.W. The Woolwich centre caters for persons who can afford a reasonable fee and can be treated out of working hours. SIR GEORGE HUME, chairman of the Divisional Committee of the British Red Cross Society, recalled that those premises formerly housed an orthopædic clinic under the Ministry of Pensions. That work has been completed, but the society realized that there was still much to be done, and at that centre sufferers from the scourge of rheumatism would be treated. He paid a tribute to the work of Lieutenant-Colonel P. O. Thomas and the sub-committee responsible for the establishment of that centre, and announced that Dr. F. Howitt had consented to act in an honorary capacity at the centre.

The number of telephones (exchange and private) in the London area at the end of 1929 was 661,977, an increase of 47,794, or 7.8 per cent., according to a Post Office statement on telephone progress issued last night.

THE PILGRIMS

PRESENTATION TO LORD DESBOROUGH

Lord Desborough was the recipient of a large silver model of the Mayflower in full sail and an address from the Pilgrims at a dinner given in his honour at the Hotel Victoria last night on the occasion of his retirement from the chairmanship of the society after 10 years' service.

LORD DERBY, who presided, read a message from the president, the Duke of Connaught, expressing regret that absence abroad prevented his attendance and adding:—"I desire, on behalf of the society, to express, through you, to Lord Desborough the great appreciation felt by every Pilgrim for the valuable services which he has rendered. We thank him from our hearts for all he has done for us and we assure him that the presentation, which you are making in our name, represents the expression of the great regard we feel for him."

Mr. J. WILSON TAYLOR, the hon. secretary, read the following telegram from the Pilgrims of the United States:—"Pilgrims of the United States wish to record their grateful appreciation of Lord Desborough's years of faithful and devoted service to the great cause which all Pilgrims have at heart. We hold his name and service in highest honour and wish him long life and all happiness.—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President."

Submitting the toast "Lord Desborough, sportsman and gentleman," LORD DERBY read the following letter he had received from Lord Balfour:—

"My Dear Eddie,—I have received an invitation to attend the banquet to take place on February 12 to emphasize the debt the Pilgrims owe to Willie Desborough. My very old personal friendship with him and my long connexion with the Pilgrims make me deeply regret that medical reasons prevent me from taking any part in the celebrations. I know you will forgive me for troubling you with this note, which is intended to give, however inadequately, some idea of my regret that I cannot mark by my presence my sense of the value to our society of the labours of your predecessor.—Yours ever, A. J. B."

A letter from the American Ambassador expressing his great appreciation of the services of Lord Desborough was also read by Lord Derby, who said that the only objection he had to their guest was his perennial youth that put them all to shame. He recalled the founding of the society in 1902 by Sir Harry Brittain with the object of bringing closer together the peoples of this country and of the United States, and remarked that during the last 10 years Lord Desborough had presided over some 60 banquets to Princes, Ambassadors, Prime Ministers, American Statesmen, sportsmen, and others. Their guest had done much not only to uphold the great traditions of the society, but towards furthering mutual affection and understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Far more good could be done to bring them together by intercourse such as the Pilgrims promoted than was ever done by written statements or documents. (Cheers.) The more they could get the peoples of the other countries to know us as we really were and the more we knew them as they were the better it would be for the world at large. Where they got understanding they seldom got strife. (Cheers.)

Lord Derby, amid cheers, then made the presentation, and LORD DESBOROUGH, in response, paid a warm tribute to the valuable services which the hon. secretary, Mr. J. Wilson Taylor, had rendered to the Pilgrims for many years. He said that the society was at present in splendid hands, and their president, the Duke of Connaught, took a very active and personal interest in its work.

Responding to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. RAY ATHERTON, LORD DERBY said that his grandfather in 1824 went to America in a ship of 520 tons. In May he proposed to cross in a vessel of 43,000 tons to attend the Kentucky races.

Those present included:—

Lord Fairfax of Cameron, Lord Greenwood, Lord Kintore, Lord Leigh, Lord Queenborough, Lord Wakefield, Sir J. Sandeman Allen, Mr. J. Gilroy Annan, Mr. Ray Atherton, Sir George Badgerow, Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. G. Bailey, Mr. Marten A. Bailey, Mr. John Bain, Sir Montague Barlow, Mr. J. Arthur Barratt, Sir Charles C. Barrie, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Mr. Wyndham Birch, Major A. W. Bird, Major R. A. Bolder, Mr. A. P. Brandt, Sir Harry Brittain, Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Mr. Robert H. Cabell, Mr. E. P. Carpenter, Sir Emsley Carr, Mr. G. M. Cassatt, Mr. E. Clifton Brown, Mr. H. Cotton, Sir Arthur Crosfield, Mr. J. W. Cunningham, Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, Lieutenant-Commander G. E. Duveen, Sir Herbert Ellisen, Mr. Stephen Ewen, Dr. Archibald Fleming, Sir John Foster Fraser, Mr. E. A. Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. L. Galway, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Sir Auckland Geddes, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Gibbons, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, Mr. William Gourlay, Mr. Clarence Grafi, Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P., Mr. F. M. Gudalla, Mr. James Hamilton, Mr. T. R. Haslam, Sir George Hastings, Sir John Henry, Sir Francis Hervey, Colonel Sir William Houghton-Gastrell, Mr. W. J. Hutchinson, Sir R. Murray Hyslop, Mr. L. O. Johnson, Mr. J. B. Kennedy, Dr. William D. Kirkwood, Colonel Percy Laurie, Mr. Ernest Lehmann, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Leigh-Wood, Mr. E. B. Macfarlane-Grieve, Mr. T. H. McKitrick, jun., Sir Stanley Machin, Sir William Max-Muller, Mr. P. G. M. Mitchell, Sir Charles Nall-Cain, Sir George Paton, Surgeon-Major F. W. Pearl, Captain Sir Henry E. E. Philipps, Mr. F. E. Powell, Mr. Rodney Prizer, Mr. George H. Rose, Mr. A. H. Rowan, Mr. L. G. Sloan, Vice-Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, Sir Colville Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Albert Stern, Sir Campbell Stuart, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Thompson, Mr. James E. Terry, Mr. L. L. Tweedy, Colonel T. J. Uzielli, Mr. H. A. Vernet, Major Guy Vivian, Sir Archibald Weigall, and Sir Leslie Wilson.

The silver model of the Mayflower presented to Lord Desborough is a replica of the model prepared for presentation in 1918 with the freedom of the City of Plymouth to the late American Ambassador, Dr. Walter Hines Page. Unfortunately, Dr. Page died before the presentation was made, and it was accepted on behalf of the widow by Mr. Butler Wright, the American Chargé d'Affaires in London, in September, 1920. The model made for Lord Desborough was executed by the same workmen and from the same plans and details, which had involved considerable research. The tying of the knots in the rigging, &c., was carried out exactly in the manner of the period, and the services of an old sailing-master were secured to superintend this particular work.

BREAKDOWN ON THE UNDERGROUND

FAILURE OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

The electric current failed at 7.40 last night between the British Museum and Liverpool-street stations of the Central London Railway, and passengers on one train had to walk through the tube tunnel to Post Office station. The defect was remedied by 8.44 p.m.

An official of the railway stated that the failure was apparently due to some workmen on the surface at the Bank piercing one of the cables. While the breakdown lasted all trains were reversed at British Museum station. Only one train was in the tunnel when the current was cut off, the others being in the stations. The emergency lights on the trains came into service immediately the normal lighting failed.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended February 1 were as follows;—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	Tons
Northumberland ..	309,100	49,300
Durham	849,900	142,000
Yorkshire	961,500	171,300
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	421,200	91,100
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	627,100	118,100
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	376,000	77,000
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	1,040,000	180,600
Other English Districts*	126,100	25,200
Scotland	734,800	101,800
Total	5,445,700	956,400

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 5,543,900 tons and the number of wage-earners 954,800.

It was reported on Newcastle Coal Exchange yesterday that further contracts for Durham gas coal, totalling 120,000 tons, at 18s. c.i.f., have been arranged in Holland for the Amsterdam gas works.

MAGISTRATE AND POLICE SURGEON'S REPORTS

In a summarized report in *The Times* of Tuesday of some remarks by Mr. Campion, K.C., at the Tower Bridge Police Court on Monday, the impression was given that the magistrate required the police surgeon's report in cases where a man pleaded "Not Guilty." This was not so. The man in the case before Mr. Campion had been adjudged *Guilty* on evidence, and the magistrate's remarks applied only to information after conviction.

CRUFT'S DOG SHOW

FIRST LIST OF AWARDS

Cruft's Dog Show, which was opened yesterday at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, and will be continued to-day, has attracted as many breeds as and perhaps more entries than last year. Leading breeders and dog-lovers are represented by the best from their kennels, and the 54 judges, who include 15 women, have not yet finished their task.

Entries number 9,565, and the organizers state that there are 3,350 dogs in the show. The cocker spaniel again heads the list with an entry of 726, and next in order are Labrador retrievers, 531; Alsatians, 517; Pekingese and fox terriers, each 506; Irish setters, 363; golden retrievers, 251; flat-coated retrievers, 166; English springers, 254; and Pomeranians, 270. Among the exhibitors were Lord Londonderry, with a bull mastiff; the Duchess of Montrose, with schnauzers; the Duchess of Newcastle, with smooth fox terriers and borzois; Lorna Lady Howe, with Labradors; Commander Sir Edward Chichester, with Finsk Spets; Lady Stradbroke, with Australian terriers; and the Maharajah of Patiala, with fox terriers.

The results announced last night included the following principal awards:—

BULL MASTIFF (Judge, Mr. J. W. Mawdsley).—Championship certificate.—Dog, Captain C. J. Thrill's Athos; bitch, Mr. S. E. Moseley's Farcroft Silvo.

BOXER (Judge, Mr. Stuart Castle).—Championship certificate.—Dog, Mrs. P. Huth's Kestor Maxim; bitch, Mrs. B. E. Seymour-Stoneley's Princess Katinka of Vladimar.

GREAT DANES (Judge, Mr. W. H. Boyes).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. G. Stewart's Midas of Send; bitch, Mr. C. Stack's Vendette.

DEERHOUNDS (Judge, Mr. A. Croxton Smith).—Championship.—Dog, Miss M. Richmond's Ranger; bitch, the Misses M. F. and H. M. Loughrey's Æsthetic of Ross.

POINTERS (Judge, Mr. Tom Steadman).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. L. Turton-Price's Mark of Crombie; bitch, Mr. T. H. Moorby's Stainton Society.

ENGLISH SETTERS (Judge, Mr. Tom Steadman).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. L. Turton-Price's Marvel of Crombie; bitch, Mr. H. E. Whitwell's Maesydd Molly.

CLUMBER SPANIELS (Judge, Major Harding Cox).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. F. Lockwood's Sir Gilbert; bitch, Mrs. M. H. Cape's Carnforth Beauty.

SUSSEX SPANIELS (Judge, Mr. E. Trimble).—Championship.—Dog, Mr. E. Dann's Dash of Ianmohr; bitch, Miss J. R. Scholefield's Broadhurst Dolly.

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER

THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS

To inaugurate a Society for Promoting the Study of Religions, a conference, open to all who are interested, will be held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Friday, February 21, at 5 p.m. Sir Denison Ross will preside. Sir Francis Younghusband will propose and Mr. C. E. M. Joad will second a resolution to the effect that, in order to follow up the work of the Conference on Living Religions held in London in 1924, a society be formed to promote the study of religions, with a view to the increase of mutual understanding and the dissemination of accurate information. The society will not advocate the claims of any particular religion; it will devote itself to the collection of religious data for the purpose of disseminating information and understanding, without seeking to appraise or value the data collected in the interest of proselytism or propaganda. The society will organize a series of lectures by competent authorities, to be followed by discussions. The hon. secretary is Miss M. M. Sharples, 17, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1, from whom tickets can be obtained.

Court News

The Earl and Countess of Stair left 17, Eaton-square yesterday for Scotland, where they will remain for some time.

Lady Kathleen Stanley returned to 10, Cambridge-square yesterday from Wales.

Viscountess Harcourt has left 1, Belgrave-place for Morocco, and will be away a month. Letters will not be forwarded.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who has been for some months out of health, was found last September to be suffering from pernicious anæmia. He is now, as a result of medical treatment, much better; but there are still signs of considerable nervous exhaustion and he is advised to avoid all difficult or burdensome work and to go abroad to a warmer climate for the remainder of the winter.

Lady Cecil Douglas has returned to London from the South of France.

Lord and Lady Grantley will leave to-day for Cannes.

Lord and Lady Swaythling will return to 8, Grosvenor-crescent to-day from Brussels.

Lady Stanley of Alderley returned to 1, Gloucester-square yesterday after a short visit to Alderley Park.

The Hon. Ernest Guinness has joined his yacht Fantome at Southampton.

Lady Longmore would like to thank the numerous friends who have sent messages of sympathy and wreaths for the funeral of Sir Charles Longmore. She hopes to be able to acknowledge them all in due course.

Lady Vaughan-Morgan will return to 1, Hans-place on Sunday from Menton.

Sir Ion and Lady Hamilton Benn have left London for Italy until the middle of March.

Sir Murdoch and Lady Macdonald will return to London on February 20 from Egypt.

Sir Duncan and Lady Orr-Lewis sailed yesterday for New York in the Majestic.

Colonel Sir George Abercromby will return to 36, St. James's-street at the end of this month from the West Indies.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen sailed yesterday in the Aba for the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

Colonel and Mrs. J. N. Horlick left London on Tuesday for Paris, Venice, and Rome, and expect to be abroad for about a month.

Mr. Ebden, Mr. C. H. Ebden, and Mrs. Eric Penn desire to express their most grateful thanks for all the lovely flowers and kind sympathy shown to them in their great sorrow. They hope to answer all letters in time.

Mr. Gavin Fairfax has arrived in London on a visit of some months to the Dowager Lady Nunburnholme.

Mrs. Wellington Koo has arrived at Claridge's.

The Queen has consented to attend a special *matinée* performance of *A Night Like This* on Monday, February 24, at the Aldwych Theatre, in aid of the Royal Cambridge Home for Soldiers' Widows, at Kingston-on-Thames.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will preside at the dinner of the Canada Club on Thursday, February 27, at which Mr. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, Canada, will be the principal guest.

The Duchess of Abercorn has accepted the chairmanship of the governing body of the National Children Adoption Association, in succession to the late Dowager Duchess of Abercorn. Lady Bertha Dawkins has consented to become chairman of the entertainment committee of the same association.

The Friends of Italy British Movement will hold an at home at the Wigmore Hall on Sunday, February 23.

A sale of work in aid of the Invalid Kitchens of London, St. George's Hospital, Queen's Hospital for Children, and other charities will be held at 35, Grosvenor-square on March 19 and 20, from 2 to 6.30 p.m.

POPE PIUS XI.

CORONATION ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

The anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius XI. was celebrated in Westminster Cathedral last evening, when Cardinal Bourne gave the Benediction, and the Te Deum was sung. The other officiating priests were the Rev. J. Geraerts and the Rev. R. Phillips, and Mr. Guy Weitz, organist to Cardinal Bourne, played the organ. After the ceremony Cardinal Bourne held a reception at Archbishop's House.

Among the Diplomatic Corps present were:—

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleurlau, Mlle. Yvonne de Fleurlau, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, Mlle. Sylvia Régis de Oliveira, the Italian Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador.

The Austrian Minister, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. Aranavo, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Huneeus, Mlle. Nina Huneeus, the Colombian Minister, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Bizauskas, the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Freyre y Santander, the Rumanian Minister, M. Vilem Cerny, Herr Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, Count Joseph Potocki, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, Dr. Boidar Pourlich, Signor Marnell, M. Constantin M. Laptew, M. Fernando Valdés and Mme. Valdés, M. Alfonso Merry del Val, and M. Paulo Merry del Val.

Other guests included:—

Bishop Biermans, Abbot A. Smith, Mgr. Canon Howlett, Mgr. Canon Brown, Mgr. Canon Jackman, Canon J. Dunford, Mgr. M. E. De Wiart, Mgr. Canon Ross, Canon H. Hall, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, the Earl of Iddesleigh, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Lord and Lady Arundell, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lady Beaumont, Lord and Lady Morris, Lord Shandon, Major-General Lord Trevors, Lady Vaux of Harrowden, Sir George and Lady Hennessy, Sir James and Lady Reynolds, Sir James Melville, K.C., M.P., Sir Francis Anderton, Sir Stephen Killik, Sir Thomas Molony, Sir William Gallagher and Miss Margaret Gallagher, Countess Cadogan, Major Vaughan, Colonel Sir Arthur Dick, Sir Walter Townley, Lady Boyson, and Sir Martin Melvin.

THE INVESTITURES

It is officially stated that two investitures will be held at Buckingham Palace, on March 4 and March 6.

Those who received dignities in the New Year's honours list will attend to receive the insignia of their orders and their decorations.

At the first investiture full *levée* dress will be worn.

At the second investiture morning dress will be worn.

THE RIVIERA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CANNES, FEB. 12

The King of Sweden will arrive at Nice on Saturday from Rome for his usual Riviera holiday.

NICE, FEB. 12

The British colony at Beaulieu held a ball at the Pavillon des Fleurs on Tuesday night, at which the Duke of Connaught, attended by Major Berkeley Levett, and Princess Ingrid of Sweden were present. Among others who attended were the Hon. Sir John and Lady Ward, Mrs. Ward, Miss Thetis Wilson, Mr. Rory Baird, Comte and Comtesse Constantine, Colonel and Mrs. Fortescue, and Captain and Miss Harboard.

ROOD ASHTON ESTATE SALE

At Devizes yesterday afternoon Messrs. T. H. S. Ferris and Son offered the Rood Ashton Estate, near Trowbridge, the Wiltshire seat of the late Lord Long of Wraxall, by auction. The estate was recently bought, with a view to reselling, by Mr. A. H. Bond, of Lowestoft. A large portion of the property had been disposed of privately before the auction, including a number of farms which were sold to the tenants. Some of the remaining farms were sold, but the mansion failed to secure a bid either with the surrounding property or alone, and was not sold. The proceeds of the sale were £21,610.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE BISHOP OF CARPENTARIA AND MISS E. N. CRONIN

The marriage arranged between the Right Rev. Stephen Harris Davies, Bishop of Carpentaria, Queensland, son of the late Rev. J. B. Davies, M.A., of Waters Upton, Shropshire, England, and Edith Nicol (Joan), younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Cronin, of Mosman, N.S.W., and late of Bridgewater-on-Loddon, Victoria, will take place in Sydney immediately after Easter, 1930.

LIEUTENANT E. R. COLLINS, R.N., AND MISS C. B. R. LAWRENCE

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant E. R. Collins, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Reily Collins, of Wembley Park, formerly of Rangoon, and Caroline (Biddy), youngest daughter of Mrs. Lawrence and the late S. Lawrence, of 34, Albert-road, Regent's Park.

DR. L. WILLIAMS AND MISS CONRON

The engagement is announced between Dr. Leslie Williams, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Gill Williams, of Newport, Mon, and Patrice, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. Ronayne Conron and niece of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ronayne Conron, of Coombe Nevile, Coombe Warren, Kingston Hill.

MR. I. C. RAFTESATH AND MISS BAKER

The engagement is announced between I. C. Raftesath, of Kenya Colony, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Raftesath, of Port Shepstone, Natal, and Mary Valerie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Baker, Gate Pa, Tauranga, New Zealand, late of Great Holland, Essex. The marriage will take place on March 3 at Nakuru, Kenya Colony.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Allan F. Malcolmson and Miss Berthon will not take place.

The marriage arranged between Mr. F. W. S. Roberts and Miss S. Romer will not take place.

LUNCHEONS

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress yesterday entertained at luncheon, at the Mansion House, the following guests:—

The American Ambassador, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, the Earl of Derby, Viscountess Bryce, Lord Queenborough, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Countess Selden, Alderman Sir Louis Newton, Senator Robinson, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Neal, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, Squadron-Leader R. C. Lane (Acting Master of the Mercers' Company), Colonel F. D. Watney, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. C. Aitken, Mr. Cyril Gamon, Mr. A. E. Johns, Mr. G. C. Curnock, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Mr. and Mrs. A. O'Connor, Mr. S. Richards, and Sir William Soulsby.

MISS MONTIZAMBERT

Miss Montizambert entertained at luncheon at the Ritz Hotel yesterday the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, the Earl of Strafford, the Countess of Clarendon, Lord and Lady Monson, Lord Erskine and Lady Marjorie Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ralston, and Mr. P. K. Hodgson.

DINNERS

SIR FELIX POLE

Sir Felix G. C. Pole, chairman of the Associated Electrical Industries, gave a dinner party at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday night for Mr. Gerard Swope, of New York, president of the General Electric Corporation of America, and Mr. Clark H. Minor, also of New York. Among those present were:—

Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Sir Robert Kindersley, Sir Josiah Stamp, Mr. George Balfour, M.P., Mr. W. C. Lusk, Mr. A. Clark, Mr. Olaf Berntsen, Judge J. M. Woodward, Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, Lord Ashfield, Sir Guy Granet, General the Hon. Sir Herbert Lawrence, Sir Percival Perry, Sir Philip Nash, Sir Harry McGowan, Mr. E. G. Humphries, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. W. Shearer, Mr. G. K. Weeks, Dr. H. F. Parshall, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Lord Wargrave.

THE REV. B. G. BOURCHIER

A farewell dinner to the Rev. Basil Bourchier, for many years vicar of St. Jude-on-the-Hill, on his appointment as rector of St. Anne's, Soho, was held at the Hyde Park Hotel on Tuesday night, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty presided over the gathering, which included the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies.

Among others present were:—

The Earl and Countess of Drogheda, Lord Meston, Lord Tenterden, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, Lady Oppenheimer, the Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wilde, K.C.), Sir Russell and Lady Wilkinson, Sir Claud and Lady Severn, Sir Alfred Pickford, Dr. Christie, Major-General Sir William Fry, Major and Mrs. B. B. Wills, Mr. A. T. Miller, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Richards, Miss R. Jeffcock, Miss Hall, Mr. John Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Dawkes, Professor and Mrs. Oesterley, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Jones, Mrs. H. L. Briault, Mr. H. G. Potter, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Brailsford, Mr. G. Lee, Major W. J. Barker, Miss Balfour, Mr. Maurice Colmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hunter, Captain and Mrs. Scott Lowe, Mr. J. Andrews, Mrs. Steele, Miss Simons, Mr. Balfour, Colonel G. M. Weekley, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Starmer, Mr. A. Lewis, Mr. E. A. Starling, and Mr. F. Hamblin.

RECEPTION

MRS. DAWES

Mrs. Dawes held a reception yesterday afternoon at the American Embassy.

Her guests included:—

Mme. Matsudaira, Mme. de Fleuriau and Mlle. de Fleuriau, Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, Mme. Ferid Bey, Baronne Palmstierna, Mme. Sze, Mme. Paterson, Mlle. Zoe and Mlle. Olga Paterson, Mme. Huneeus, Mlle. Nina Huneeus, Mme. Ortiz, Mme. Hadji-Mischeff, Baroness Rubido-Zichy, Contessa Sormani di Montelfo, Signora Infante, Signora De Facci Negrati, Contessa Capponi, Contessa di Villanova, Vicomtesse de Pouilouet, Mme. Desprès, Signora del Marchesi Curia, Signora Grandi, Baroness Avezzo, Signora Boni, Signora Strazzeri, Mme. Gazel, Miss MacDonald, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Loraine Petre, Mrs. Laurence, Mrs. Murray Lee, Mrs. Evans, Miss Hunt Grubbe, Mrs. H. M. Ommanney, Miss Stamford, Mr. D. MacNutt, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Aubrey Spencer, Mrs. Hallifax.

The Misses R. George, Miss Stafford, Mr. Edward Wallington, Mrs. Wafford, Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. H. B. Hohler, Mrs. R. H. Dorman Smith, Miss Milroy, Mr. W. Scott, Miss Janson, Miss Pitwood, Mr. and Mrs. Pott, the Misses Willat, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Duckworth, Mrs. Harker, Mrs. Rook, Mrs. F. O. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duff, Mrs. G. Lee Warner, Colonel and Mrs. Farr, Miss Squarey, Miss M. Marsham, Mrs. Edward Lefroy, Miss I. Murrey, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Lawson, Miss Robartes, Mr. M. J. Hardcastle, Mr. G. Cunningham, Mrs. Lake Walker, Mrs. S. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Norah Wade, Mr. P. Sewell, Miss Money Curle, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor Jennings, Mrs. Freke Palmer, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. George Wade, Mrs. Martelli, Mrs. Charles Long, Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Miss Mary Gaussen, and Miss C. Meade.

The first part of the honeymoon is being spent at Padworth House, Berkshire, lent by Major Darby Griffyth.

MR. V. ST. C. GLOSTER AND MISS M. S. HAMILTON

The marriage took place at St. Peter's, Bayswater, yesterday, of Mr. Vivian St. Clair Gloster, youngest son of the late Mr. George Gloster, of Parteen House, Limerick, and Mrs. Gloster, and Miss Margaret (Peggy) Sydney Hamilton, younger daughter of Brigadier R. S. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, of 3, Ladbroke-court, Ladbroke-gardens, W.11. The Rev. L. T. Maund officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Malcolm Shaw, wore a gown of parchment coloured satin beauté with a veil of old family Limerick lace. She carried a bouquet of yellow roses and lilies-of-the-valley, and was attended by her sister, Miss Alix Hamilton, who wore a dress of apricot chiffon velvet, with a hat of the same material. She carried a bouquet of scarlet carnations, and wore an antique seed pearl brooch. Mr. T. Browning was best man.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, yesterday, of the infant son of the Hon. Kenneth and Mrs. Williamson. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman officiated, and the child was named Angus Stephen. The godparents were Colonel Arthur Anderson, Mr. H. C. R. Williamson, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, and Viscountess Elibank.

The christening took place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, yesterday of the infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Elliott Carnegy, of Lour, Angus. The Archdeacon of Bedford officiated, and the child was named Lavinia Violet. The godparents were Lady Munro, Mrs. Wigan, the Hon. David Bowes-Lyon (for whom Major Carnegy stood proxy), and Mr. John Schreiber.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

A CENTRE FOR BRITISH FASHIONS

The London Model House, Limited, 150, Oxford-street, put forward a proposal yesterday for a centre of British fashions in London. At a meeting to which representatives of cloth mills, manufacturers, and other interests had been invited, it was explained that the suggestion was for styles designed for mass-production. Mr. T. W. CAVE urged that closer cooperation for popularizing British goods would help to lessen unemployment in woollen and textile trades. He knew of no organization which could now lay down a definite policy whereby manufacturers or millowners could learn in advance what cloths, colours, and trimmings were to be the fashion for the coming season, and this caused waste through the unnecessary duplication of materials and colours. The proposal which he went on to outline was for the formation of a council or committee, representative of millowners, manufacturers, the London Model House, the Colour Council, chambers of commerce, and other commercial interests, which should decide what the coming season's fashions were to be.

DANCE

ESSEX TERRITORIAL OFFICERS

The Essex Territorial Officers' third annual ball was held last night at the Hotel Cecil. The following were among the principal guests:—

The Lord Lieutenant of Essex and Miss Colvin, Major-General Sir Torquhil and Lady Elizabeth Matheson, Colonel Sir F. Carne and Lady Rasch, Brigadier B. B. Crozier and Miss Crozier, Major-General and Mrs. Harding-Newman, Colonel O. M. Harris, Colonel W. D. Watson, Colonel H. R. Wilson and officers, 85th Field Brigade, R.A., Colonel H. T. Tudsbery and officers, Essex A.A. Searchlight Companies, Major R. G. Parker and officers, Essex Yeomanry, A.A., Major E. Blackwell and officers, 58th Medium Brigade, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Bowring and officers, 54th Divisional Signals, Major T. S. Clack and officers, 156th A.A. Battery, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. French and officers 4th Battalion, The Essex Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Portway and officers, 5th Battalion, The Essex Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baily and officers, 6th Battalion, The Essex Regiment, Colonel G. Shenstone and officers, 7th Battalion, The Essex Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. B. P. Watts and officers, 17th County of London Regiment, Captain H. C. Beadon and officers, 54th (E.A.) Divisional Train, officers of the 108th (Essex) E. and M. Co., R.E., officers of the R.A.F. (Hornchurch), Surgeon Captain and Mrs. Robley-Browne, Major H. Cardinal Harford, Lieutenant-Colonel E. U. and Mrs. Bradbridge, Colonel and Mrs. H. Jolly, Captain H. P. Robottom and Miss Robottom, Captain Colin Kemsley, and Mr. E. J. Hobbs (hon. secretary).

FUNERAL

MAJOR SIR ROBERT WALKER

The funeral of Major Sir Robert Walker, Bt., of Sand Hutton, will take place at his seat, Sand Hutton, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. Arrangements have been made to meet the 10 o'clock train from King's Cross at York to convey passengers to Sand Hutton.

MARRIAGES

THE HON. JOHN BROWNE AND MISS ARNOTT

The marriage took place at the parish church of St. Martin, Brasted, Kent, yesterday, of the Hon. John Francis Archibald Browne, elder son of Lord and Lady Kilmaine, of Woodlands, Sevenoaks, and Miss Wilhelmina Phyllis Arnott, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Arnott, of Tanners, Brasted. The Rev. A. W. Chute officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. V. Bryan.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval gown of palest parchment satin with a tight-fitting bodice, the skirt reaching to the ground, and her veil, of old Brussels lace, was lent by Lady Kilmaine. She carried a bouquet of pale pink roses and lilies-of-the-valley, and wore a rope of seed pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by two little girls, Miss Caroline and Miss Mary Andreae, and also by the Hon. Alicia Browne (sister of the bridegroom). The little girls wore dresses of rose satin beauté, with net flares, and simple wreaths of leaves of the same colour on their hair, and necklaces of pink crystal. The grown-up bridesmaid wore a medieval gown of rose satin beauté reaching to the ground, and having a short train. Her headdress was a halo of rose and gold leaves, and she wore a pink crystal necklace. All the bridesmaids carried bouquets of rosemary and lilies-of-the-valley. The Hon. Henry Browne was best man to his brother. A reception was held afterwards at Tanners, and among the guests were:—

Mr. David and Mr. James Arnott, Canon and Mrs. Arnott, Miss Arnott, Mrs. Alec Lady Kilmaine, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ailsa, the Countess of Cassillis, Lord and Lady Charles Kennedy, Lord and Lady Angus Kennedy, Mr. and Lady Marjory Merriam, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Browne and Miss Gertrude Browne, Lady John Kennedy, Canon A. Howe-Browne, Captain St. Quintin, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis-Lampson and the Misses Lampson, Mrs. Arthur Kennard, Mrs. Alfred Howard, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. W. Howard, Mr. Arthur Ash and the Misses Ash, Miss L. Brownlow.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Adams, Miss Audrey Arnott, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Andreae, Mrs. Burrowes and Miss Burrowes, Sir Richard and Lady Butler and Miss Joan Butler, Dr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Bark, Mr. and Mrs. Birchenough, Mrs. Brack, Sir Alfred and Lady Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. R. Coyle, Mrs. Cruddas, Lady Winifred Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Chalmers, Miss Edith and Miss Avice Dashwood, Mr. and Mrs. Polhill-Drabble, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Dunlop, Lady Angela Campbell, Mrs. H. C. Elliston and Miss Elliston, Miss R. Evans, Miss Gillies, Lady Glover, the Rev. L. and Mrs. Green-Wilkinson and Miss Green-Wilkinson, the Rev. J. R. L. Jellicoe, Mr. Galton, Sir Archibald and Lady Hurd, Lady King, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. King, Mr. Maurice Lush, Mrs. Lubbock, Sir William and Lady Leese, Mr. Loocock, Major and Miss Longdon, the Rev. E. L. and Mrs. Langston, Colonel and Mrs. Percy Lea, Mr. and Mrs. Foster-Mellier, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. F. R. Marriott and Miss Elizabeth Marriott, the Rev. P. and Miss H. Maryon-Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Grace, Mr. Oliver Grace.

Lady Manson, Mr. Basil Nield, Dr. and Mrs. Peachey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pasteur, Lady Gates, Major and Lady Powell, Sir William and Lady Plender, Miss Beryl Pelham, Mr. Gerald Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ridpath, Mrs. Raynold-Stephens, Major M. Robertson and Miss Sheila Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Saltbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Shore, Mrs. Melville-Stephens, Mr. Ian Melville-Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. John Sealy, Mrs. Strickland-Constable, Miss Hilary Strickland-Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. G. F. Terry and the Misses Terry, Mr. J. F. Terry, Mrs. Sydney Thompson and the Misses Thompson, Mrs. Urquhart, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woodall, Sir Edward and Lady Hilton-Young, the Misses Woodall, Mr. and Mrs. Max Wilkinson, and Mr. Walker.

Owing to ill-health Lord Kilmaine was unable to be present.

The honeymoon is being spent in Italy, and the bride's going-away dress of Indian red crêpe ondine was worn with a coat of velour de Smyrne to match, trimmed with a marmot collar and cuffs, and a small felt hat.

MR. R. C. BAYNES AND MISS DAY

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, of Mr. Ronald Christopher Baynes, younger son of Sir Christopher Baynes, Bt., of 27, Lowndes-square, and the late Lady Baynes, and Miss Cecilia Day, only daughter of the late Major Charles Russell Day, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and of Mrs. Day, of Buxton Lamas, Norfolk. The Rev. A. F. Marsham officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. E. N. Simms.

The bride was accompanied to the church by her cousin, Captain Scott Chad, and was given away by her mother. She wore a long-sleeved gown of parchment-tinted satin, the ankle-length skirt having flounces of old Mechlin lace. Her veil of old Brussels lace also formed her train, and was held in place by a chaplet of orange-blossom and pearls. She carried a sheaf of lilies, and was attended by two little girls, Miss Benita Fairfax and Miss Anne Porter, and four grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Joan and Miss Elizabeth Fleetwood Hesketh, Miss Patricia Willett, and Miss Daphne Ferrand. They all wore long dresses of shot-yellow taffeta, and had wreaths of shaded yellow leaves in their hair. They carried sheaves of flame-coloured tulips and wore necklaces of amber and crystal grapes. Mr. William Baynes (brother of the bridegroom) was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 1, Wyndham-place (lent by Mrs. Fleetwood Hesketh), when among the guests were:—

Sir Christopher Baynes, Miss Baynes, Miss E. Baynes, Mrs. Day, Miss Mary Scott Chad, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baynes, Mr. Roderick W. Baynes, Rosalind Lady Roundway, Mr. R. C. and Mr. C. and Mr. P. Fleetwood Hesketh, General and Mrs. Koe, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. John Cadogan, Major Gilbert Baynes, Major and Mrs. Willett, Miss L. Willett, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. J. B. Rawlinson, Miss C. M. Rawlinson, Miss Scott Chad, Mrs. Scott Chad, Mrs. Fleetwood Hesketh, Mr. Neil Baynes, Colonel and Mrs. Kenneth Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. George Baynes, Lady Hartland, Major Darby Griffyth, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Catherine Lady Wake, Miss St. Aubyn, Colonel Blake Humfrey, the Hon. Geoffrey Fiennes, Mrs. G. Ferrand, Miss Rosemary Ferrand, the Rev. Garry and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Reginald Cockburn, Mrs. Arthur Brocklebank, Alice Lady Lindsay-Hogg, Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. John Cowley, Mrs. John Brocklebank, Major and Mrs. Horsfield, Canon and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Colonel and Mrs. Charles.

Lady (Edward) Beauchamp, Mrs. Eric Chenevix-Trench, the Hon. Diana Darling, Lady Gurney, Mrs. A. Makill Crichton, Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, the Hon. Katherine Liddell, the Hon. Lady Harper, the Hon. Mrs. Tinsley, Major and Mrs. Dornhill, Major Beresford, Mr. C. C. Birch, Mrs. Clifford Gilbert, Miss Heneage, Mrs. Morgan Croft, Mr. Hugh Farrer, Miss Barry, Mrs. Baker Cresswell, Mr. Murray Lawes, Mrs. Arthur Farrer, Mr. Frank Duff, Mrs. E. Gartside Dipping, Mrs. Rivington Wilson, Mrs. Gilbert Stracey, Mrs. J. H. Beevor, Miss Collison, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. John Porter, Miss Mowbray, Mrs. Loraine Petre, Mrs. Laurence, Mrs. Murray Lee, Mrs. Evans, Miss Hunt Grubbe, Mrs. H. M. Ommanney, Miss Stamford, Mr. D. MacNutt, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Aubrey Spencer, Mrs. Hallifax.

The Misses R. George, Miss Stafford, Mr. Edward Wallington, Mrs. Wafford, Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. H. B. Hohler, Mrs. R. H. Dorman Smith, Miss Milroy, Mr. W. Scott, Miss Janson, Miss Pitwood, Mr. and Mrs. Pott, the Misses Willat, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Duckworth, Mrs. Harker, Mrs. Rook, Mrs. F. O. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duff, Mrs. G. Lee Warner, Colonel and Mrs. Farr, Miss Squarey, Miss M. Marsham, Mrs. Edward Lefroy, Miss I. Murrey, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Lawson, Miss Robartes, Mr. M. J. Hardcastle, Mr. G. Cunningham, Mrs. Lake Walker, Mrs. S. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Norah Wade, Mr. P. Sewell, Miss Money Curle, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor Jennings, Mrs. Freke Palmer, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. George Wade, Mrs. Martelli, Mrs. Charles Long, Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Miss Mary Gaussen, and Miss C. Meade.

The first part of the honeymoon is being spent at Padworth House, Berkshire, lent by Major Darby Griffyth.

MR. V. ST. C. GLOSTER AND MISS M. S. HAMILTON

The marriage took place at St. Peter's, Bayswater, yesterday, of Mr. Vivian St. Clair Gloster, youngest son of the late Mr. George Gloster, of Parteen House, Limerick, and Mrs. Gloster, and Miss Margaret (Peggy) Sydney Hamilton, younger daughter of Brigadier R. S. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, of 3, Ladbroke-court, Ladbroke-gardens, W.11. The Rev. L. T. Maund officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Malcolm Shaw, wore a gown of parchment coloured satin beauté with a veil of old family Limerick lace. She carried a bouquet of yellow roses and lilies-of-the-valley, and was attended by her sister, Miss Alix Hamilton, who wore a dress of apricot chiffon velvet, with a hat of the same material. She carried a bouquet of scarlet carnations, and wore an antique seed pearl brooch. Mr. T. Browning was best man.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, yesterday, of the infant son of the Hon. Kenneth and Mrs. Williamson. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman officiated, and the child was named Angus Stephen. The godparents were Colonel Arthur Anderson, Mr. H. C. R. Williamson, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, and Viscountess Elibank.

The christening took place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, yesterday of the infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Elliott Carnegy, of Lour, Angus. The Archdeacon of Bedford officiated, and the child was named Lavinia Violet. The godparents were Lady Munro, Mrs. Wigan, the Hon. David Bowes-Lyon (for whom Major Carnegy stood proxy), and Mr. John Schreiber.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

SHIPOWNER'S ESTATE

Mr. JAMES WESTOLL, J.P., of The Hall, Conisclife, Darlington, and of Sunderland, shipowner, lately chairman of Messrs. James Westoll, Limited, of the Middle Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, and of Laversons Wallsend Collieries, Limited, a director of Messrs. Pickersgill and Sons, Limited, and of S. P. Austin and Son, Limited, and of several other concerns, who died on August 4, aged 69, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £517,069, with net personalty £483,546. The duties of the property at this valuation and according to the dispositions of the will will amount to over £145,000. He left:—

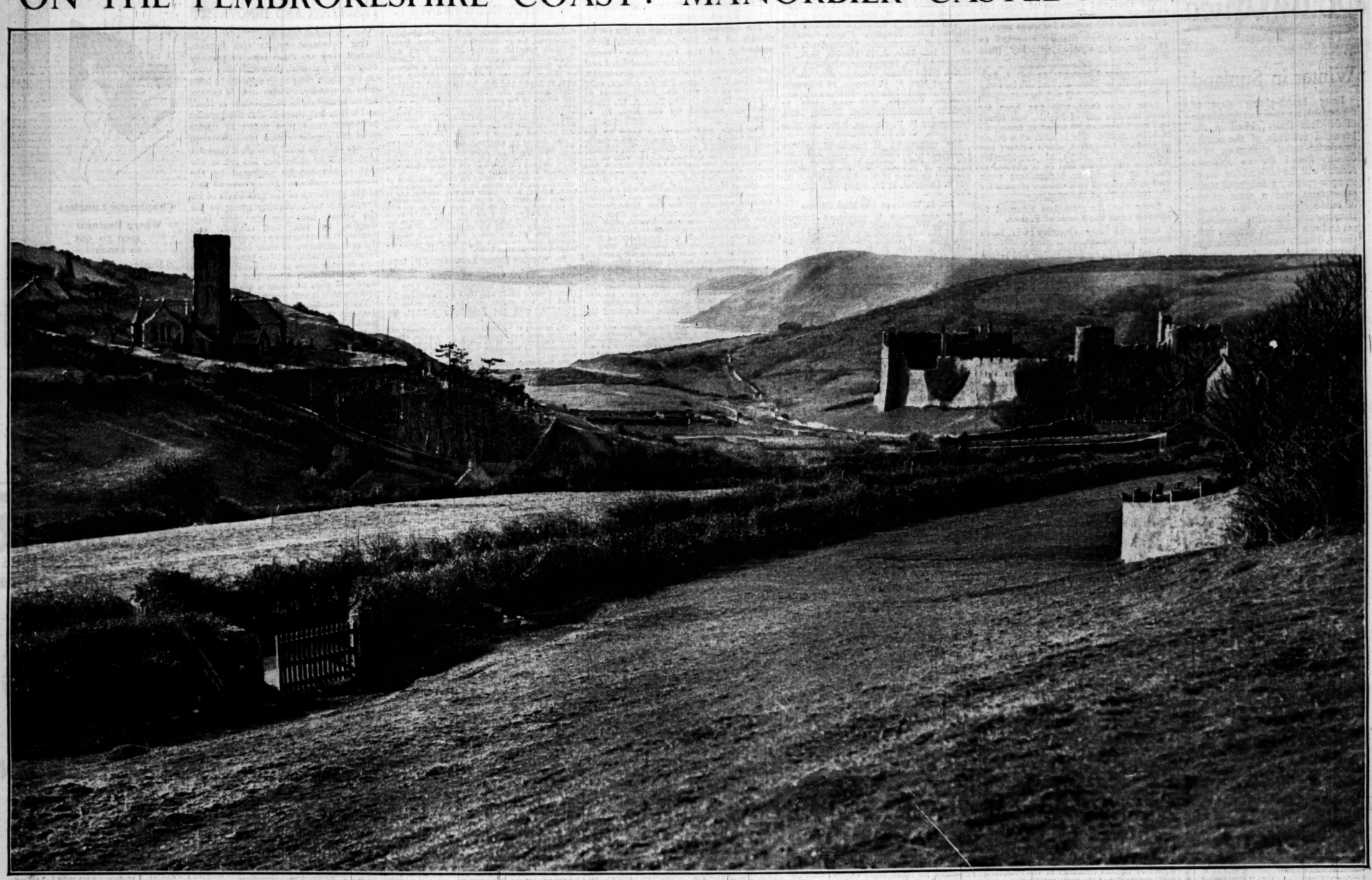
£250 each to his son James and his son-in-law, Sir John Scott Hindley, as executors, and to his wife a legacy of £500, together with the use during widowhood of his residence and household and personal effects, with remainder to his children or their issue.

To his son James he left all his shares, debentures, or other interests in the Middle Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, S. P. Austin and Son, Limited, and in William Pickersgill and Sons, Limited, and the residue of his property as to one-half upon trust for his wife during widowhood, or a life interest in one-fourth in the event of her remarriage, and subject thereto the whole equally between his children, James Westoll, Dame Vera Hindley, and Dorothy Westoll Westoll, directing that the shares of his daughters should be retained upon the usual trusts.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY ASHHURST, J.P., D.L., of Waterstock House, Wheatley, Oxford, chairman of the Oxfordshire County Council since 1911, High Steward of the City of Oxford since 1927, who died on December 15, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £103,350, with net personalty £79,981. He left:—

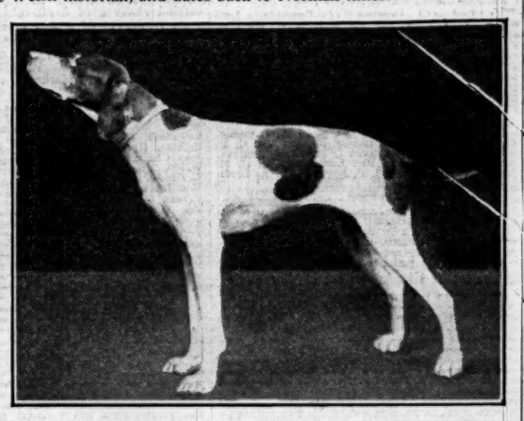
The contents of his house (other than heirlooms) and the farm stock and implements to his daughter, Gladys Mary Ashhurst, "so as to enable her to carry on the management of Wa

ON THE PEMBROKESHIRE COAST: MANORBIER CASTLE AND CHURCH

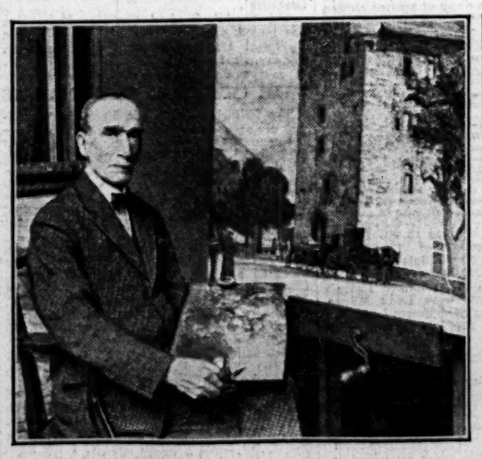


A NORMAN CHURCH AND CASTLE.—Among the suggestions which have been put before the National Park Committee is that the coast of Pembroke from Strumble Head to a point opposite Caldey Island, with certain exclusions, should be preserved as a national park. Our photograph, by a staff photographer of *The Times*, was taken in this area. It shows the Norman church and the Castle of Manorbier, with the bay in the distance. The Castle was the birthplace of Giraldus Cambrensis, the Welsh historian, and dates back to Norman times.

FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—Lord Clarendon, who it is announced will succeed the Earl of Athlone as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa on the completion of his term of office.



PRIZE WINNERS AT CRUFT'S.—Over 3,000 dogs are being exhibited at Cruft's Dog Show, which opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall yesterday. Above is Mr. T. H. Moorby's Pointer Stainton Society, champion certificate and three first prizes. Below: Mrs. E. K. Staines's St. Bernard, Abbotspass Benedick, champion certificate and two first prizes, and Nicbeth Diligent, Mr. J. H. Garrett's prize-winning English Springer Spaniel.



NEW ACADEMICIANS.—Mr. Sydney Lee (left) and Mr. Gerald F. Kelly, who have just been elected Royal Academicians, photographed in their studios yesterday. Examples of Mr. Lee's landscape paintings and Mr. Kelly's portraits are to be found in many permanent collections.

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DAZZLING white teeth mean attractive charming smiles. And *all* teeth are naturally white. If your teeth are dull and cloudy, this is caused by film.

Film is a slippery, viscous coating that brushing alone will not remove. An ever-present danger to sound teeth and healthy gums.

Scientific research has found a formula which dental authorities support. A special film-removing toothpaste called Pepsodent. Its first act is to curdle that film, which is then removed easily.

Test Pepsodent for 10 days. Its gentle cleansing action makes it suitable for children's teeth and for tender gums. See for yourself how harmful film disappears. Get a tube of Pepsodent to-day!

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Short Sea Routes

Special Cheap Tickets will be issued from London (VICTORIA STN.) from February 27th to March 5th, via

DOVER–OSTEND

THROUGH CARRIAGE, Ostend—Leipzig. 1st and 2nd class on Feb. 28th, Victoria dep. 9.45 a.m., Leipzig arr. 9.35 a.m., and Feb. 27th, 28th and March 1st, Victoria dep. 2.0 p.m., Leipzig arr. 5.55 p.m. (Sleeping Cars, 1st and 2nd class);

or

DOVER–CALAIS

(Victoria dep. 4.0 p.m.—Leipzig arr. 8.25 p.m.)

Cheap Tickets on production of membership certificate at Continental Enquiry Office, Victoria Station, S.W.1, or Tourist Agents.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

WILLS'S

CUT GOLDEN BAR

TOBACCO

IN ORIGINAL FORM

1-oz. foil packets . 11½d.
2-oz. airtight tins . 1/11d.

READY FOR THE PIPE

2-oz. flat tins . . . 1/11d.
2-oz. airtight tins . 1/11d.
4-oz. airtight tins . 3/9d.

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Letters to the Editor

ECONOMICS IN WHITEHALL

THE NEW COUNCIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Prime Minister has decided to set up for advisory purposes an Economic Council, which, according to a White Paper just published, will mean an annual expenditure not exceeding £6,500. As this apparently means the birth of a new Department, it is interesting to examine the Departmental mechanism as it already operates in the economic sphere.

We will take the Board of Trade first. Here we have:—

A Chief Economic Adviser to his Majesty's Government, an official who is able to draw on all the resources of the Board for his economic information; a Department of Overseas Trade for supplying "comprehensive information on economic conditions in other countries, and undertaking the publication of periodical reports of his Majesty's Trade Commissioners and Commercial, Diplomatic, and Consular Officers on the commercial, industrial, and financial conditions in various countries all over the world"; a Department of Commercial Relations and Treaties in charge of a principal assistant secretary; a Department of Statistics in charge of an assistant secretary; a Mercantile Marine Department in charge of a principal assistant secretary; a Mines Department; and the following committees whose business is chiefly economic:—(1) The British Industries Fairs (London Exhibitors Advisory Committee); (2) the British Industries Fairs Joint General Purposes and Publicity Committee of London and Birmingham); (3) Coal and the Coal Industry Advisory Committee; (4) Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee; (5) Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee; (6) Metalliferous Mining Industry Advisory Committee; (7) National Fuel and Power Committee.

At the Ministry of Labour the following are specially concerned with economic matters:

(1) The Unemployment and Insurance Department under a Principal Assistant Secretary; (2) the Employment and Training Department under two Principal Assistant Secretaries; (3) the Trade Boards Division, the Industrial Relations Division, the International Labour Division, and the Statistics Division in the General Department.

At the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries the sphere of economics is represented by:—

A Chief Scientific Adviser, an Economics Investigator, a Dairy Commissioner, a Poultry Commissioner, a Horticultural Commissioner, a Livestock Commissioner, a Superintending Livestock Commissioner, a Chief Land Commissioner, a Chief Drainage Commissioner, and a Director of Scientific Fishery Investigation.

At the Ministry of Transport there is a special Roads Department and a Finance and Statistics Department.

In addition, there are a number of other important officials whose work is primarily in connexion with economic matters. Such, for example, are the financial experts employed at the Treasury; the Statistical and Intelligence Branch of the Inland Revenue; the Director of Organization and a number of Commissioners of the National Savings Committee, who are concerned with the economics of consumption; the Statistical and Intelligence Branch of the Board of Customs and Excise. And we must also include two very important Economic Committees; the Imperial Economic Committee established in 1925 as a result of the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923, and the Imperial Shipping Committee established in 1920, together with an offshoot of the former—the British Empire Marketing Board, which, since its establishment in 1926, has done a great deal of valuable work in "the initiation and development of economic investigation and intelligence."

Moreover, Whitehall publishes two excellently edited official periodicals—the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (monthly) and the *Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette* (weekly)—which specialize in the latest commercial and industrial information, national and international.

Therefore, Sir, in view of these very exhaustive methods already operating in Whitehall for the collection of economic and commercial data and for advisory purposes in connexion with these data, the establishment of an Economic Council is an innovation which appears to merit a more detailed examination by Parliament than it has hitherto received.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ECONAX.

FATHER OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am glad to read in *The Times* of the proposed memorial to Sir Patrick Manson, which is to take the form of "Manson House" to be used for the important work of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

I first had the opportunity of meeting Sir Patrick in London in 1904, when the possibility of the introduction of yellow fever into Asia through the Panama Canal was discussed. At that time almost the entire city of Panama might have been spoken of as a pest hole. Sir Patrick emphasized the importance and nature of the sanitary work which would free the Canal Zone of yellow fever and malarial infection. The accomplishment of this stupendous task in sanitation, under the late General Gorgas, was made possible particularly through Manson's earlier discoveries in the insect transmission of disease. Without the eradication of malaria and yellow fever the construction of the Panama Canal would have been impracticable.

While the magnitude of what Sir Patrick accomplished for the welfare of mankind, through his important discoveries of the prevention of disease and the relief of suffering, is recognized throughout the civilized world, a permanent memorial of the nature proposed appears to be to many of us in the United States most appropriate to perpetuate his memory and accomplishment. I have regarded it as a privilege to subscribe to this fund.

Believe me yours very truly,

RICHARD P. STRONG.

Department of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Mass.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some of us older men can recollect very vividly the whirlwind of indignation which passed over the whole length and breadth of the kingdom by the simple recital of the horrors of the "Bulgarian atrocities." A more level-headed audience could not be well imagined than Mid Lothian farmers. But Gladstone was equal to the occasion, and he moved them to the very depths. What is going on now in Russia beggars all description. The Bulgarian atrocities pale into utter insignificance in comparison, but now we have no Gladstone in our midst. One sometimes wonders what he would have said to a Government, with a full knowledge of what is going on in Soviet Russia, nevertheless endeavouring to capture their trade. An eminent Judge was asked this question the other day; his answer was brief: "It seems to me perilously like selling one's soul."

Yours faithfully,

AUSTIN SLACK (late British Chaplain of Naples).

Cliff Cottage, Winchelsea, Sussex.

ITALIAN ARTISTS

THE USE OF WOAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While public attention is being riveted on Italian art in all its glory, it may be of interest to direct attention to the use of woad as one of the sources of blue pigments used by Italian painters during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

Our chief authorities for the presence of woad on the artist's palette are two MSS., one at Bologna, the other at Venice. The first is the famous 15th century MS. entitled "Segreti per Colori," preserved in the convent of S. Salvatore, which has been translated into English by Mrs. Merrifield. It gives no fewer than nine different recipes for the preparation of woad paint for artists. The second MS., preserved in the library of St. Marc (*Libreria Marciana*) at Venice, dates from the early or middle 16th century, and also contains instructions for the preparation of woad for the painter.

The pigments derived from woad were mainly shades of blue, which went by the name of "indum" (or indigo) and "azure." These pigments were usually manufactured from the scum or "flower of woad," which floats on the surface of the woad vat during the process of dyeing textiles. They were also prepared by pounding woad leaves and kneading them into little balls with the admixture of sulphur and alum. At times woad paint was used alone; at other times it was mixed with exotic indigo, according as a sober or more brilliant hue was desired.

The superb blue used for the adornment of saints, and especially for the mantle of the Virgin, was probably obtained from ultramarine or from indigo. The darker shades of blue, however, were in many cases painted with woad dye, which was not only more durable, but much less expensive than indigo, and therefore better suited to the purses of poor artists.

The interesting question arises: why was woad eventually abandoned in favour of exotic indigo? The reply is that the discovery of the route to India *via* the Cape in 1580 and the development of America as a dye-exporting country led to an immense reduction in the price of indigo, which had hitherto reached Europe by the long overland journey through Persia and Baghdad, and consequently was sold at an exorbitant price. The cheaper and more brilliant foreign dye gradually superseded the indigenous woad.

Yours faithfully,

J. B. HURRY.

9, Manor-road, Bournemouth.

STUDY OF THE BRAIN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Charles Fox asks Dr. Richard Berry for a single fact about the mind which has been discovered from a study of the minute structure of the brain. The question was to be expected, but it gives only a hint of the importance of the opposing points of view indicated by it.

The history of medicine, from the time of Galen and Hippocrates to the present, shows an irregular growth of knowledge of bodily structure and function, together with an ever-recurring hope that all problems of human behaviour are on the point of being solved. In the eighteenth century Morgagni, for example, was as sanguine as Dr. Berry that he was near to such an anatomical understanding. The scientific advances of the nineteenth century stimulated this hope, and also, unfortunately, the belief that the solution was so near that no other approach was necessary, one result being the neglect of illnesses that did give no scope to necrological methods. Our knowledge enables us to locate and diagnose actual lesions of nerve or brain; gross defect of brain may cause amentia; tumours and physical disease of brain may cause insanity; but of the physical basis of large groups of mental disorder we know no more, after generations of laboratory research, than we do of the anatomical basis of political opinions or gastronomic likes and dislikes—functions, we must suppose, of that mind which is to be understood by an intensive study of the minute structure of the human brain. The hopes of the nineteenth century called forth a string of words—neurasthenia, neurosis, neurotic, nervous exhaustion, nervous breakdown, or just "nerves"—for a group of serious disabilities about which pathology tells us nothing, and concerning whose origins the medicine of the schools is silent. At least one recent text-book of general medicine makes no reference to the "nervous breakdown" that makes up a notable part of sickness records, and the student at a qualifying examination would never expect to be questioned about the subject, for it is outside the scope of a science of microscope slides and test-tubes.

Some teaching hospitals are beginning to pay attention to these disorders by studying the patient as a whole, but this departure is disapproved by some members of my profession who regard it as unscientific. Dr. Berry's letter suggests that he would agree with these; and I be may be right. Yet, without being expected to follow a discussion of the merits of the different schools, your readers should have the opportunity of knowing that an appreciable number of medical men, while ready to accept whatever help is forthcoming from skilled anatomists like Dr. Berry, find it more useful to approach from a different standpoint the problems of human emotion and behaviour.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

MILLAIS CULPIN.

London, Feb. 8.

MOTOR DRIVERS' HOURS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Traffic Bill specifies maximum periods of duty for drivers of commercial motor vehicles and minimum intervals of rest, non-observance of which will constitute an offence, except that, to quote the Bill, "a person shall not be liable to be convicted under this section if he proves *to the Court* that the contravention was due to unavoidable delay in the completion of any journey arising out of circumstances which he could not reasonably have foreseen." The italics are mine.

If this section is properly to be enforced, it means that every case of contravention will have to be brought into Court before it can be decided whether a case can be made out. Under modern conditions of traffic the number of such cases must inevitably be so great as to raise serious doubt whether these provisions will be workable. Such a clause will throw on owners of business transport the unfair burden of proving their innocence; it will in certain cases deprive the public of the advantages of direct transport, and in others it will act as an incentive to exceed the speed limit, and thereby infringe another section of the same measure, in order that the journey may be completed within the time limit. Every thinking person must sympathise with any attempt to protect the driver from overwork and the public from accident; but surely that can be achieved by methods which do not arbitrarily hamper the trade of the country, inflict injustice on any class, or run the risk of being proved impracticable. A measure that cannot be properly enforced is a bad measure, stultifying itself and the law in general.

Why not adopt the principle of the 13-hour returns, whereby the railway companies had to send to the Board of Trade records of all cases involving the duty of drivers or firemen exceeding 13 hours? If such instances were unduly numerous, or showed serious increase, the matter was taken up with those responsible. In any case the check was quite sufficient to ensure that those in charge took the greatest possible care, so far as feasible, to keep down the hours of duty within the maximum. I do not, of course, advocate 13 hours as the limit. The preliminary work of investigating alleged infractions of the law is for police or inspectors rather than the law courts, and, though the multiplication of officials is highly undesirable, especially with taxation at its present level, it is as undesirable inside the courts as outside.

L. MEYRICK-JONES.

1, Bellevue, Looe, Cornwall.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT MONTE CARLO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After a recent visit to Monte Carlo I have come to the conclusion that the travelling Briton is a totally different person from the man at home. We pride ourselves on our "sporting instincts," our sense of fair play, and consideration for the weak and helpless. Here, day after day, tender, helpless pigeons with clipped wings are being mutilated, blinded, and broken in the name of sport, in thousands, for the edification of the visitors, the majority of whom are British. They haven't a sporting chance. Pigeons are a domestic fowl, and during the War the carrier pigeons did some wonderful work. In the name of those feathered heroes I appeal to any man who prides himself on the before-mentioned fine old British characteristics to refrain from supporting in any way this massacre of the innocents.

E. S. NORFOLK.

Hôtel du Parc, Menton, A.M., France, Feb. 8.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

AN EX-GOVERNOR'S VIEW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You have set before yourself and your readers the admirable proposition that nothing should be said at the present time that might prejudice the reception accorded to the Simon Commission's Report, or might render Lord Irwin's position more difficult. But a truce of this kind, however desirable, must be observed on all sides if these objects are to be secured. We may wait upon events, but unfortunately events are not waiting upon us. Every occasion on which the Viceroy dilates upon the advantages of "Dominion status," as compared with the folly of a demand for absolute independence, conveys to a listening political India the idea of a very early consummation of that ideal, and cautions that there is a difference between the definition of a goal and the arrival thereat are regarded as mere camouflage calculated to prevent the real intention of the British Government from being prematurely disclosed.

When Lord Russell expressed an honest opinion about the present unripeness of India for the Dominion form of government, he was loudly taken to task by the Indian Press, not excluding the *Times of India*, for imperilling the support of the "Moderates." The illogical position is thus set up that to allay British anxiety the goal is only a distant one, while to soothe Indian demands it must be a very present hope. Two results have followed. The first is that the excessive demand of the Extremists has become a reasonable "Moderate" request, while the Extremists have merely ascended into the regions of extravagant fancy. The play-acting at Lahore—for outside fanatical youths and a few "reds" no sane man in India is contemplating the summary withdrawal of the protection of the British Empire—was designed for this very purpose—namely, to secure a "Moderate" label for an Extreme demand.

The second result is that openly avowed revolutionaries are not being molested lest it should disturb the equanimity of these "Moderates." The campaign of intimidation and poison may not disturb the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, but it will certainly disturb the ignorant masses who are subjected to it, and lead them into outbreaks of violence, for which they will then be punished while their instigators go free. This same fatal policy was followed during the disastrous non-cooperation period until Lord Reading, in 1922, put an end to it. As well allow a band of fanatics a free hand to go about fouling the water supply of the whole country, and merely give an assurance that if an epidemic should unfortunately occur then, of course, the usual measures will be taken to deal with it.

The Moslem Press, and indeed your own Delhi Correspondent, have made it perfectly clear what is going on. The evil day is being postponed until it will become still more evil; the confidence of the masses in the British Raj is being undermined; and the pitch of the Simon Commission is being steadily queered, while British officials are muzzled by their conditions of service and British non-officials are trying to assume a pleasure which they cannot feel at the prospect of an India governed by a caucus of Indian politicians dependent upon and receiving the support of British bayonets. That is the situation which has developed in India.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

REGINALD CRADDOCK.

84, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW

On this subject an English business man, still resident and working in India, sends the following communication to his friends in London by the current mail:—

The position out here for the last number of years, and particularly recently, has been more than difficult. We have been educating the Indian until many of them say they can govern themselves. We know they will not be able to do so for some time yet, and what makes them bitter is that they know this too. However, it is only by placing responsibility on a man's shoulder that one comes to know his capabilities, and I would certainly be agreeable to giving our Indian brother a much larger share in his own government than he has now. A y of them on our Assembly and local Councils have proved themselves quite capable administrators, and I feel quite sure that, as time goes on, more and more able men will find their way to the top. Another good step forward towards self-government must be taken, otherwise the trouble we have been having these last few years will be aggravated. We are faced either with such a move or else we shall have to reconquer the country, which would mean much bloodshed, and, of course, this is a course none of us would think of. The day of the old die-hard has gone, never to return.

On the other hand, should we take no action either way, we shall only encourage a great increase of the Communistic movement, which would again lead to more trouble and bloodshed.

As it appears to me, the position has been considerably clarified by the events of the last few weeks. I attach great importance to the pronouncement of the Viceroy, which came at a most opportune time, as all of us were somewhat anxious about what would happen at the Congress meeting which commenced at Lahore at the beginning of this month. The Viceroy's speech was hailed with delight by all Indians of substance, and has been the result of considerable additions to the Moderate Party, and has caused a cleavage in the ranks of the Congress Party. The longer the latter conferred in Lahore, the greater the split became. They, as you know, are the Extremists, but many of us have come to the conclusion that, whilst they have voted in favour of Independence, this is only a political party move.

One or two Indians have openly told me that their experience of the Englishman is such that they must always ask for more than they really want. There is probably a good deal in this, as we see in business every day.

The Congress have called on all their members to resign their seats on the Assembly and local Councils, but this has been met very half-heartedly. Many of them know that, should they resign and seek re-election, most of them would probably be defeated by a Moderate in the by-election. The Indian loves power or a position which suggests power, so I do not expect many more resignations. Even Patel, the President of the Assembly, who was a Congress man, has intimated he will not give up his seat. He has a good post both in point of pay and power, and his decision has surprised none of us.

The Congress Party now threaten another campaign of civil disobedience, but I am not afraid of much coming out of this, for should such a step be taken I believe the Government would take immediate drastic action and would have the majority of the country behind them. All business people in India, both British and Indian—and believe me they are the people who count most here—are heartily sick of the uncertainty, and will be glad of an early settlement of the political future.

DISARMAMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If unilateral disarmament is not the policy of the League of Nations Union, as Professor Gilbert Murray stated in your issue of January 29, can he explain why the Union should so frequently have cooperated with the No More War Movement? A few years ago the organizing secretary of the latter body advocated total disarmament for Great Britain as an example to other nations, and it published a pamphlet which urged the abolition of the Navy. Moreover, Professor Murray himself is on the executive of the National Council for the Prevention of War, a federation which includes pacifist societies of the most extreme character. From personal experience I can testify to the anti-British tendencies of many speakers and writers for the Union.

M. I. NUTT MACKENZIE.

Points from Letters

"PLUCK" IN NATIONAL FINANCE

Mr. Snowden, in a recent speech, is said to have complained of the country's lack of pluck. I thought that sooner or later some one would utter that parrot-cry. This time it is apparently intended as a shock-absorber to meet the effect of proposed new taxation. I would respectfully suggest that it is the Minister in charge of the national finances who will need the pluck in the coming months. Some of us are going to have a rooted objection to providing money (*inter alia*) in order to enable healthy young artisans to start life by retiring on a pension.—Mr. HUGH J. GOODEN, 11, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

A GENEROUS TELEPHONE

One hears so much abuse of our telephone service that I cannot allow a recent pleasant experience to go unrecorded. I had occasion to make a call from one of the attractive red boxes, and being unable to obtain any reply from the Exchange duly "pressed button B." My two pennies seemed reluctant to leave the new home despite much pressing of the button. Finally, in desperation, I banged the box violently and, to my surprise, was rewarded by the return of four pennies! Can this be part of the scheme for popularizing the telephone? If so, what a pity not to make it known.—Mr. YULE ELLIOTT, St. James' Club, Piccadilly, W.1.

POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE

What are the amenities of the Dorset Lake District which your correspondent, Mr. La Touche, thinks could be preserved, "by proper control," should the Poole Harbour bridge be constructed? Thousands of extra people might, as he says, be induced to enter the district, which before they did not care about, but in that very process the former amenities must disappear. The present charm lies in the peace of the place, in the interest of its wild flowers, ornithology, and its entomology; in short, in its natural state. This charm has already been, in part, diminished by the large new road. The bridge will complete its destruction. Means of access were already sufficient for those who really loved it. Why go out of the way to bring in those entirely different elements of the population who do not appreciate this charm, and who will, in fact, take it completely away? Temporary alleviation of unemployment will be too dearly bought by the sacrifice.—Mr. H. H. HAINES, Glen Ashton, Wimborne, Dorset.

THE FIRST DOCK

Mr. John Masefield is reported to have said that "200 years ago Liverpool made the first dock that man ever made on this wide earth." That Liverpool is a great and a historic port no one will wish to deny; but this particular claim is one which the facts do not appear to justify. In 1661 Samuel Pepys records a visit to Blackwall to see the new wet dock there, and four years later he records that "at Blackwall . . . in digging the late Docke, they did twelve feet underground find perfect trees overcovered with earth." In July 19, 1661, Evelyn records:—"We tried our Diving Bell or Engine in the water docke at Deptford"; and again, "I saw the 'Diamond' and 'Ruby' launch'd in the dock at Deptford." Pepys also refers, under date January, 1662, to a plan of Sir Nicholas Crisp to make a great "sasse," or sluice, in the neighbourhood, "to be a wet-dock to hold 200 sail of ships." Leaving Royal dockyards out of the question, the present Greenland Dock, in the Surrey Commercial system, appears to have been in existence, under the name of the Greenland Howland Wet Dock, at least ten years earlier than the first Liverpool dock—the Old Dock, constructed in 1710, upon whose site the Custom House now stands.—Mr. C. FOX SMITH, The Court House, Overton, Basingstoke.

B.B.C. ENUNCIATION

In your issue of February 7 I read that a further List of Recommendations on the "pronunciation" of words is issued by the B.B.C. I think it would be more acceptable to the public if the B.B.C. would give attention to the "enunciation" of words. Although troubled with deafness, I heard not only every word but every syllable of the address given by his Majesty the King to the Naval Conference, so clear was the enunciation. My daughter in Ireland enjoyed the same experience. The B.B.C. announcers have strong voices, but they are hurried in speech, trying, it seems to me, to get so many words into one breath that their lungs become deflated and their voices trail off down their throats and finally become inaudible.—Mr. J. D. WOOD, Whitethorns, Monahan-avenue, Purley.

NUMBERED ROADS

I hardly think Colonel Warwick Wright's views with regard to the numbering of roads are shared by the general motoring public. When touring through strange country, and following one of the routes mapped out by the A.A., the numbers are of the greatest assistance.—Mr. R. H. BAILEY, The Stock Exchange, E.C.2.

THE LATE DEAN FRY

As a Lincolnshire woman, and as a great admirer of the late Dean of Lincoln, may I be allowed to add a rider to the obituary notice in *The Times*? Dean Fry's interest in schools did not end when he left Berkhamsted, and he has been a much-esteemed friend of the Girls' High School in Brigg since its inception 11 years ago. On the notable occasion of the first Speech Day—at which Dean Fry was the guest of honour—the school produced a French play. After the last curtain the Dean mounted the platform, and, tripping up to the confounded "Le Loup," showed the delighted audience how "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge" should have approached the monster. This is but a brief glimpse of the Dean's light-heartedness, but it serves to show the whimsical charm that was his, a charm which endeared him to Lincolnshire farm labourers as well as to American millionaires, and which captivated the hearts of young and old alike.—Miss DORA WHATTAM, 23, Edgwarebury-lane, Edgware.

THE TALLEST BARRISTER

Lord Cushendun states that he is a fraction over 6ft. 6in. in height. His letter thereby obtains in your columns the distinction of being headed "The Tallest Barrister." Possibly he was the tallest barrister of his time, but he certainly would not be the tallest barrister of the present day. I believe this distinction is held by Mr. Louis Gluckstein, who contested East Nottingham as the Conservative candidate in the last General Election. He stands 6ft. 7½in. in his socks. Can any barrister beat this?—Mr. ROY SIMMONDS, 17, Jouberts-mansions, Jubilee-place, Chelsea, S.W.

A GARDEN OUT OF RUBBISH

In your issue of February 8 is an illustration of a works garden made out of a slag heap. In my parish at Harefield Bell's Asbestos Company kindly allowed me the use of a site, which was literally a rubbish heap. There was no soil. It consisted chiefly of refuse, with plenty of tins and bottles. Yet in the summer the children made it into a beautiful garden with flowers of all kinds. We even grew roses, which shows what a little effort can do.—The REV. H. S. COCHRAN, British Chaplain, Lille, France.

CHELSEA PORCELAIN

I had hoped that the legend that the Chelsea R pieces were modelled by Louis François Roubiliac was dead; but since it has reappeared in your columns, you will perhaps allow me to repeat that the sculptor died on January 11, 1762, so that a group after Boucher, dating from 1763-5, can have nothing to do with him. The theory that R on these Chelsea pieces means Roubiliac has no authority earlier than 1885, and its inherent absurdity, together with the sculptor's known connexion with Nicolas Sprimont, is fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the recent "Life."—Mrs. ARUNDELL ESDAILE, 50, Lansdowne-road, W.11.

THE SILVER BIRCH

The description, praise, and enjoyment of the most beautiful of our English trees, the silver birch, given in your issue of the 8th inst. appeals to me; but I notice one point of its extreme beauty is not mentioned—the glory of it when the male catkins are laden with pollen. It is then that, after a shower of rain and the sun shining through the branches and twigs, they appear to be ornamented with a golden fringe. This I often see from my window looking south. At that time it is more than beautiful—it is glorious!—MARY SPENCER, Holywell Croft, St. Ives, Hunts.

"ECONOMIST"

It is not, I think, so well known as it should be that to label a man an economist is as indefinite as to label a man a politician. The field covered by each of these sciences is vast and difficult to define; and the individual opinions of economists differ as widely as do the individual opinions of politicians.—Therefore, Sir, let us beware of economists.—Mr. P. D. LEAKE, 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.4.

BINDING OF MAGAZINES

In reference to the letter which appears in your issue of February 7 from a reader complaining that it is impossible to keep any of the 1s. popular magazines open at a particular place on account of the tight binding, may I point out that *Pearson's Magazine*, as well as the *Strand*, now opens flat? This convenience to readers is accomplished by an entirely new method of binding, which has been adopted by *Pearson's Magazine* since June, 1929.—Mr. JOHN REED WADE, Editor, *Pearson's Magazine*.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

A WAGNER CONCERT

Listeners to 2LO and 5XX will hear the fifth B.B.C. Orchestral Concert at the People's Palace which is to be given this evening. Mr. Percy Pitt will conduct, and as the date of the concert coincides with the anniversary of the death of Wagner the programme will be entirely devoted to excerpts from his works. It will open with the overture "Die Feen" (The Fairies), Wagner's first opera, and appropriately end with the Homage March. Miss Muriel Brunskill will sing Adriano's aria from *Rienzi* ("Almighty God") and the less familiar Poems, "Dreams," "In the Hot House," and "Griefs." The Wireless Symphony Orchestra will contribute a number of popular excerpts, including "Klingsor's Magic Garden" and the Good Friday Music (*Parsifal*), Siegfried's Ordeal, and "The Ride of the Valkyries."

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, February 13, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (1935kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12.0 midday and 1 p.m., 10.40 p.m. and 12.0 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.)

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—Listeners' Recipes for Bread and Buns made from National Mark Flour. **11-12 (5XX only)**:—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—The Zigeuner Ensemble, directed by Alfred Bendix. **1-2**:—Organ Recital. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Speech Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. **2.50**:—Talk on the Maintenance of Sets—the Maintenance Problem—by the B.B.C. Senior Education Engineer. **3**:—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. **3.45**:—Callender's Cable Works Band, conducted by Tom Morgan; Harold Laycock (trombone solo); Pat Greener (vibraphone solo); Winifred Ransom (soprano); Cuthbert Smith (baritone).

5.15:—Children: The Sacred Cat, written and told by Hugh Chesterman; Toreador and Andalouse and other Selections by the Gershom Parkington Quintet; the Story of the Old Man who lived in a Cellar (Arthur Davenport). **6**:—Great Expectations, Chapter 19—A Reading from Charles Dickens, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Mozart Pianoforte Trio, played by Dorothy Churton, Edith Churton, and Leslie Heward. **7-7.20**:—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.25**:—Life in England in the 18th Century, 3—The Industrial Revolution, by Mrs. M. Dorothy George. **7.45**:—Elsie and Doris Waters (entertainers).

8:—People's Palace Concert: the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt; Muriel Brunskill (contralto), relayed from People's Palace. **9**:—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast and Stock Exchange Summary. **(5XX only). 9.20**:—The Way of the World, by Mr. Vernon Bartlett. **9.40**:—Love in Greenwich Village, being a modernized Version of Love in a Village, music composed and arranged by Dr. Arne, 1760, new book and lyrics by John Watt, renovated music by George Barker, production and additional lyrics by Gordon McConnel, with Anona Winn, Donald Davies, Wynne Ajello, John Rorke, Martin Howard, Gladys Young, Vincent Sternroyd, the Wireless Chorus, Pianos: George Barker and Doris Arnold. **10.40-12**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.)

12:—George Smith (baritone), Kathleen Birch (mezzo-soprano), Thomas V. Higgins (pianoforte), Lillian Dunn (contralto). **1**:—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **2.30-3**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children: The Tinker Man, a play by Florence M. Austin; Songs by Marjorie Palmer (soprano); Brian Victor (entertainer). **6**:—Organ Recital. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Story of the Electric Light. **4**—General State of Knowledge or Ignorance, by Mr. J. Swinburne. **7**:—A Violin and Organ Recital by Frank Cantell (violin) and Gilbert Mills (organ), relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. **7.30**:—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult—Astra Desmond (contralto), Steuart Wilson (tenor)—relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. A Pianoforte Recital will be given by Nigel Dallaway, during interval, from a Studio. **9.45**:—A Violin and Pianoforte Recital, Seymour Whinyates (violin). **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **11-12**:—See Daventry. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **3**:—See Glasgow. **3.15**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—See Glasgow. **5**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—See London. **6.35**:—See Glasgow. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20-12**:—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **2.30**:—See Daventry. **3.45**:—Children's Concert (Series 1—In the Operation Theatre). Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland and the City of Belfast Education Authority: James Newel (baritone), Ernest A. A. Stoneley (violin), the Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown—relayed from the Ulster Hall. **5**:—Stop Press. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. William Moore: Belfast's Prodigy Actor, W. H. W. Betty. **6.10-12**:—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **1-2**:—Organ Recital. **2.30**:—See London. **6**:—Miss Ethel M. Hewitt: When the King Rode by Golden Cap. **6.15**:—See London. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Scots of Inland Farmers. **6.40**:—See London. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-12**:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **2.30**:—See London. **4.45**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Swansea. **6.15**:—See London. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers in the West Region. **6.40**:—See London. **7.45**:—The National Theatre of Wales (Lewis Levitan), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite: Elsie Suddaby (soprano), relayed from the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. **9**:—See London. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—News. **7.50**:—Time and French Lesson. **7.45**:—Talk on History. **8**:—Concert, relayed from the People's Palace, London—Wagner Programme, conducted by Percy Pitt. **9.10**:—White Elephants—Sketch (McCarthy) by the Emer Comedy Company. **9.40**:—Operatic Solos. **10.10**:—The Station Orchestra. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather. **DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **10.45**:—See Glasgow. **11-12**:—See Glasgow. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **3**:—See Glasgow. **3.15**:—See Glasgow. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **4**:—See London. **4.15**:—See Glasgow. **5**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—See London. **6.35**:—See Glasgow. **6.40**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20-12**:—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **10.45**:—Mrs. Lena Ashe: Songs of Scotland. **11-12**:—From Edinburgh. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Mr. Robert McLeod: Music Making—5, Punctuation Symbols, from Edinburgh. **3**:—See Daventry. **3.15**:—Sheriff R. L. Orr: Some Humours of the Law Courts, from Edinburgh. **3.30**:—Music. **3.40**:—Mid-week Service, conducted by the Rev. A. E. Wart. **4**:—The Orkest Jazz. Jack Miller (baritone); Elia Gibbons Mouna (pianoforte). **5.15**:—Children. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Special Talk for Scottish Farmers: Mr. J. C. F. McIntyre (a Grass-land Manuring Worth While) from Edinburgh. **6.15**:—See London. **6.35**:—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—See London. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.)

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **12-1**:—The Piccadilly Trio: Fred Mayall, Jr. (violin); Harold Warburton (violoncello); Jerry Haywood (pianoforte), relayed from the Piccadilly Picture Theatre, Manchester. **4.30**:—A Concert by present Students of the Royal College of Music, Manchester: Evelyn Thornton (violin); Doris Smith (violin); Stanley Downing (viola); Charles Mesrt (violoncello); Lilian Grindrod (pianoforte); Dorothy Pearce (soprano). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. W. J. Tout: A Cotton Weaver and his Work. **6.15**:—See London. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40**:—See London. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.20-12**:—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **12-1**:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See London. **6.15-12**:—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—Mr. W. H. Jones: The Old-fashioned Valentine. **6.15**:—See London. **6.35**:—See Cardiff. **6.40**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Cardiff. **9.20-12**:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See Daventry. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6.15**:—See London. **6.35**:—See Manchester. **6.40**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Manchester. **9.20-12**:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—5:—Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, and Programme for Children. **6.30**:—News and Trio Music. **8.30**:—Elementary English Lesson. **8.45**:—Time, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5**:—Orchestral Selections. **9.35**:—Song Recital. **10**:—News. **10.5**:—Literary Selections. **10.20**:—Chamber Music.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—French Language Lesson. **7**:—Relay of a Foreign Station. In the interval at **8.30

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

NIGERIAN LOAN

HIGHER RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

Underwriting arrangements will be made to-day for a loan of £4,650,000 to the Government of Nigeria, the impending issue of which was foreshadowed in our columns on January 31. The loan takes the form of Five per Cent. Inscribed stock, repayable at par in 1960, or at the option of the borrower in or after 1950. Of the amount, £2,000,000 has already been placed firm, so that the public offering, which will be made on Monday next, will be only £2,650,000. The price of issue has been fixed at 99 per cent. Five per cent. is payable on application, 30 per cent. on March 3, and 64 per cent. on April 9. Interest will be paid on February 1 and August 1, and the first payment, amounting to £1 15s. per cent., will be made on August 1 next, representing interest on the instalments over that period. The loan is required for railway construction, water works, bridges, and a sewerage scheme for Lagos, the principal town of the Colony. The previous issue by the Nigerian Government was made in January, 1927, when £4,250,000 of Five per Cent. Inscribed stock, 1947-57, was issued at 100. On Friday this stock was quoted at 100, but its present price is 99. Crown Colony loans are generally more popular with the investor than loans of self-governing Dominions; hence they can usually be placed at a better price.

The Railway Dividends

Three of the leading railways declared their dividends yesterday, and in each case the distributions were increased. The aggregate receipts of the Great Western were larger last year than in 1928, those of the London Midland and Scottish and the Southern were less, but in view of economies higher distributions had been expected. There is a very important lesson to be drawn from the dividend declarations. No doubt the railway boards have done their best, consistent with making adequate reserves, to give as large a return to the shareholders as possible in order to improve their credit, for improvement is necessary if they are to be enabled to raise fresh capital on reasonable terms. But the fact remains that railway stocks are unpopular, as is shown by the high yields obtained on the various securities on which dividends were declared yesterday. Those range from 8⅜ to 8¾ per cent. Such yields are of a magnitude that one associates with a risky speculation. This is the cumulative result of numerous factors which have combined to make railway operation more and more expensive and its results less dependable and remunerative. At present, after great efforts to reduce outgoings, there is a prospect of higher expenses in the near future. As a result many investors are nervous of railway stocks. Capital is a shy animal, and agitators rarely, if ever, understand the harm they may be doing in undermining, however indirectly, the confidence of the investor.

A Comparison of Results

The dividends of the three groups and how they compare with those for 1928 are shown in the following table:—

—	Dividends 1929 Final	Dividends 1929 Total	Dividends 1928 Final	Dividends 1928 Total	Carried forward 1929	Carried forward 1928
	%	%	%	%	£	£
Great Western	4¾	7½	3½	5	186,000	105,000
L., M. and Scottish	2½	4½	2¼	3½	211,000	159,000
Southern Deferred	2½	2½	2	2	161,800	135,718

The Great Western is easily the best result of the three; the dividend of 7½ per cent. paid for the year is 2½ per cent. more than for 1928, and is the best paid since 1923, when stockholders received 8 per cent. The company's published traffic receipts showed an increase of £635,000, and the extent of the economies effected may be gathered from the fact that the increase in the dividend and the addition made to the "carry forward" involve a sum of £1,142,000. Although 1 per cent. larger than for the preceding year, the dividend of the London Midland and Scottish (4½ per cent.) is well below what may be called the company's normal distribution. For both 1923 and 1924 stockholders received 7 per cent. The L.M.S. reported the heavy reduction in its passenger revenue last year of £1,115,000, and while larger receipts from coal partially offset this, the total gross traffic receipts were £616,000 smaller. As the increase of 1 per cent. in the dividend and the addition made to the "carry forward" represent a sum of just over £1,000,000, the outcome of the year cannot in the circumstances be regarded as unsatisfactory. The Southern Railway showed no material change in its gross receipts, while it is able to distribute £157,000 more to its stockholders and to retain a larger balance in hand. At current prices, the yields on the three companies' junior stocks, allowing for accrued dividend, are:—Great Western Ordinary, £8 7s. 6d. per cent.; L.M.S. Ordinary, £8 13s. 6d.; Southern Deferred, £8 15s. 6d.

The Metropolitan Report

The report of the Metropolitan Railway confirms the favourable impression conveyed by the dividend announcement. While gross receipts were increased by £17,335 to £1,627,470, there was a saving of £46,630 in expenditure (£1,071,518), so that the net working revenue (£555,952) was £64,015 larger. Fixed charges were the same, and there was no material change in the miscellaneous receipts and miscellaneous charges. A year ago the company transferred to net revenue account £9,200 from contingency fund. No such transfer is made this time, and, moreover, a windfall of £7,118 in 1928, in the shape of profit on the sale of investments, is not repeated, there being a nominal gain under this heading of £1,013. The board, however, is able to raise the dividend on its Ordinary stock from 3½ per cent. (requiring £265,253) to 4 per cent. (requiring £303,147, or £37,894 more than a year ago), and to show a surplus of £18,128, as compared with £7,424. The development of the company's business has involved capital expenditure during the year amounting to £654,000, which explains the increase shown in temporary loans from £264,000 to £659,000. Reference is made in the report to the company's Bill now before Parliament, which deals, among other matters, with the construction of a branch line from Wembley to Stanmore.

B.A.G.S. New Debenture Stock

It is understood that a private sale was made yesterday of £1,500,000 of Four per Cent. Debenture stock of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, at the price of 74, free of stamp. The new stock ranks in all respects *pari passu* with an existing amount of £15,706,000 of stock, dividends on which are payable on January 1 and July 1. The company, it may be remembered, made a public issue of £3,000,000 of Six per Cent. Preference capital in October, and the fact that a further public sale is now avoided may be due partly to the short time that has since elapsed.

Allotments of Hastings Loan

We are officially informed that applicants for the Hastings Corporation Five per Cent. Loan for amounts up to £5,000 have received allotment in full, while subscriptions for larger amounts have received allotments of 70 per cent. or slightly less. Dealings are expected to begin to-day.

New Field for Hire Purchase

At yesterday's extraordinary general meeting of the United Dominions Trust Sir Edward Mountain, the chairman, gave further particulars regarding the arrangements made with the Bank of England for increasing the capital of the company. He explained that the company specialized in providing financial facilities to assist manufacturers and merchants in distributing their goods, with special reference to goods disposed of under hire purchase agreements or by sales on deferred terms. Trades the company was particularly interested in were engineering and the motor and allied industries, but the company's operations covered many things, including agricultural and dairy machinery, laundry machinery, machine tools, engines, printing plant, refrigerating plant, woodworking machinery, and contractors' plant of different types. Sir Edward added that the trust proposed in future to give special attention to the financing of electrical appliances and plant, including even the wiring of premises. Obviously, this scheme is the outcome of the Central Electricity Board's activities in extending the supply of electrical energy to all parts of the country. With the laying of a supply of electrical energy to a village will come the problem of how to enable the villagers to use it. Wiring and equipment of the houses will be necessary, and it is apparently the intention of the trust to assist the electrification scheme by financing equipment work on the instalment plan. The various resolutions authorizing the increase in capital and the alterations in the articles of association were passed.

A Gas Amalgamation

At the meeting on Tuesday of the Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Epsom District Gas Company the chairman (Mr. Frank H. Jones) gave a most effective justification of the proposal to absorb the Kingston-upon-Thames Gas Company. The fusion, he said, would bring two definite advantages—the consumers of gas in the Kingston area would at once get a reduction in the price of gas, while the new business would help to cheapen the cost of producing of gas in the whole area. As he rightly said, amalgamation merely for the purpose of making a big company is foolish, but when amalgamation leads to economies and reduction in price it is not only desirable but necessary. Amalgamation under these circumstances constitutes true rationalization.

Maple and Company's Accounts

A much clearer view of the position of Maple and Co. is provided by the latest accounts, which are drawn up in an altered form in accordance with the requirements of the new Companies Act. No profit and loss account, for example, had previously been published, and this now shows a net trading profit of £401,614 for 1929, exclusive of £8,654 derived from interest and dividends. No parallel figures are available for previous years, and no comparison of trading profits is therefore possible, but as indicated by the reduction in dividend on the Ordinary shares from 15 to 12½ per cent. net earnings were smaller for the past year, the balance of available profit being £214,741, compared with £267,059. This figure is struck after providing for debenture interest, £37,500, Preference dividend, £60,000, dividend on the 1,000 management or B shares of 4s. each, £89,889, and depreciation and loss on investments, £8,389. The company's freehold and leasehold properties have been revalued, and the resulting appreciation has been utilized in writing down goodwill to the nominal figure of £50,000. Freeholds and leaseholds stood in the previous balance-sheet at £1,183,959; they are now valued at £2,141,905. Goodwill was formerly not stated separately, being included with stock-in-trade and shares in subsidiaries. The last-mentioned item now appears separately, the figure being £240,000. Cash, gilt-edged investments, and bills, acceptances, and drafts together amount to £329,000, compared with £425,000 a year ago.

Insurances on Passenger Liners

The explosion and fire at New York in the German steamer München, of 13,400 tons, which led to her sinking on to the mud of the river bottom, must be ranked among the number of serious casualties to important liners which have occurred within the last few months. The München is understood to have been insured on a value equivalent to £273,000, of which a greater part—85 per cent.—was stated yesterday to have been effected in Germany and the remainder abroad. Yet it is probable that a good deal of reinsurance has been placed in London in respect of the amount which was originally covered on the Continent. Yesterday on the receipt of the news of the disaster 60 per cent. was at first quoted in the London market for reinsurance. Afterwards the rates advanced to 70 and 75 per cent., and at the close of business 65 per cent. was quoted. It was reported in the afternoon that the fire had been extinguished, but that nearly all the cargo and the accommodation might be destroyed. In the case of fine passenger liners the cost of damage to expensive fittings through fire and water is always likely to be serious, and the fact has to be taken into account by underwriters when accepting lines on ships of the highest class. The latest vessel of this type is the Europa, which is to make her maiden voyage from Bremen to New York on March 19. This liner, of 46,000 tons, is understood to have been insured on a value of about £2,000,000. The original insurances to cover "all risks," on the basis of the German conditions, were effected at 2 per cent. for 12 months, but lately there has been a good deal of reinsurance and as much as 5 per cent. has been paid, while as compared with an original premium of 17s. 6d. per £100 to cover risks equivalent to that of total loss a rate of 50s. has been freely offered and is known to have been accepted.

HUNGARIAN BANK RATE LOWERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, FEB. 12

The National Bank of Hungary has reduced its rate from 7 to 6½ per cent., and the rate of interest on loans given on bonds of the Hungarian League of Nations Loan from 7 to 7 per cent. The board of directors were induced to take this step by the fact that a further amelioration has been experienced on the international money markets since the last reduction of the rate of the National Bank of Hungary on January 24.

STOCK EXCHANGE

EFFECT OF RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

ROYAL MAIL GROUP WEAK

Stock markets yesterday as a whole were rather easier in tone, there being a general complaint about the smallness of business. The apathy of the public was demonstrated in the Home Railway market; while the dividends were quite satisfactory, those of the Great Western and the Southern exceeding general expectations, they failed to stimulate buying, and as a consequence attempts by a few speculators to sell on a slight early rise in prices caused the market to react. Argentine Railway stocks were affected by another batch of poor traffic returns. The outstanding movement in the Miscellaneous market was a fresh fall in stocks and shares of the Royal Mail group. A rally occurred in Courtaulds, in anticipation of the dividend. Industrials as a whole closed with a rather firmer appearance. Rubber shares improved in sympathy with a rise in the commodity. The Rhodesian market showed some animation under the lead of N'Changa.

British Government stocks were steady. The new Five per Cent. Conversion loan continued to improve, the "A" scrip rising to 100 11-16, and the "B" to 101 7-16. Small declines were marked in Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (54½) and Four per Cent. Funding (88); Local Loans hardened to 62¼. The new Indian Six per Cent. loan fell 1-16 to a premium of 13-16. The recovery in Australian stocks was sustained, a number of stocks showing gains of ¼ to ½. Dealings in the new Hastings loan are expected to begin to-morrow. The HOME RAILWAY market hardened little benefit from the dividends, though there was general agreement as to their satisfactory character. Great Western Ordinary rose in the early dealings to 93¾, but reacted before the close to 93, at which the stock showed a rise of ¼ on the day. London Midland and Scottish Ordinary touched 55, and closed at 53¾, or ⅛ below the previous night's price. Southern Deferred and Preferred showed net gains of ¼ at 30⅛ and 73⅛ respectively. The weekly traffic returns of the four groups were rather poor, coal receipts again showing a decline. Metropolitans were firm on the report and the publication of another good traffic return.

Rumanian bonds were firm, the Consolidated and External Four per Cents. being quoted at 47⅛ and 72½ respectively, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 58⅛, and the Seven per Cents. at 85. Seine Seven per Cents. were bid for at 107¼, and the French railway group hardened, while there was some inquiry for the Italian Consortium, Portuguese, and Danish Municipalities bonds. The Brazilian group was heavy, with prices ½ lower in some cases, but Chinese bonds remained firm, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. of 1898 closing at 82½ for the English issue and 81½ for the German issue. The Chinese 1912 and 1908 loans also hardened—the English issue to 55⅞ and the French to 54⅛. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks remained dull, further unfavourable traffics being announced, including a decrease of £80,000 by the Central Argentine. Central Argentine stock fell 1 to 82⅛, and there was a fall of 1 in Entre Rios (80). The Leopoldina traffic showed an increase of £2,762, but the stock was no better. Canadian Pacific shares were again easier.

There was little of interest in the OIL market. Anglo-Persian hardened to 4¼ and Burmah to 4 7-32. Attock fell to 1 11-16.

RUBBER SHARES FIRMER

RUBBER rallied to above 8d. per lb., and a little inquiry in the share market sufficed to cause a fairly general rise in prices. Anglo-Dutch rose 9d. to 34s., and Rubber Trust 6d. to 27s. 3d., and there were similar gains in Allied Sumatra and Malayalam. Anglo-Java were bid for at 3s., United Serdang at 3s. 10d., Selangor United at 2s. 0½d., and Kota Tinggi at 2s. 4¼d. Tea shares were firmer. Travancore rallied at 2⅝.

There was very little change in Industrial shares. Courtaulds, the dividend on which is expected at any time now, received some support, and rose ½ to 21 11/16. Imperial Chemical, Bleachers, Bradford Dyers and Fine Spinners were also firmer. Renewed weakness was shown by Royal Mail stocks, the Ordinary falling about four points to 20-28; the Five per Cent. Preference was offered at 26, and the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference fell to 26-31; the two Debenture issues were quoted at 57-61 for the Five per Cent., and 73-75 for the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. White Star Preference shares were lower at 9s. 9d., Elder Dempster Six per Cent. Preference being quoted at 5s. 3d. In the motor group Leyland fell to 55s., but made a slight rally. Swedish Match, Kreuger and Toll and Margarine shares were lower. The American group had a slightly firmer appearance, Columbia Graphophone, Hydro-Electric and Nickel showing small rises; some support for the last-named from Montreal was reported. Among insurance shares, Prudential "A" and "B" hardened to 22s. and 38s., respectively. Bieckert's Brewery Ordinary stock rose 41½ to 300 on the capital proposals announced yesterday.

Professional support for RHODESIAN shares imparted some life into the MINING market. N'Changa were carried up to 3 11/16 bid and they closed at 3¾, or 11/32 higher than on Tuesday. Bwana M'Kubwa rose to 23s. 7½d. bid and closed at 23s. 3d., while Congo Border reached 15 bid and reacted to 14⅞ or less. Chartered hardened to 42s. 3d. Tanganyika Concessions rose to 2 1/32 bid and closed at 2 (still showing a small rise), while Zambesia Exploring hardened and Rhodesia-Katanga advanced to 1 3/32 bid. French support caused a rise to 11s. 6d. in Mozambique and a rise to 3⅛ in Rand Mines, but Paris was a seller of General Mining. Anglo-American were bid for at 19/16, the Preferred stock being 92, but Brakpan, Springs and Union Corporation were dull, the last-named on London selling. Tin shares were steady. Bibiani were better at 5s.

BANK STATEMENTS FOR JANUARY

The following figures, taken from the monthly statement issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House, show the average weekly balances of the 10 London clearing banks for January, the percentage columns denoting the ratios of the respective items to the corresponding deposit items:—

(000's omitted)

—	Deposits, &c.	Cash in hand & at Bank of Eng.	%	Cheques in Transit	Money at Call and Notice	%
	£	£		£	£	
Barclays	334,690	35,986	10·7	9,187	24,881	7·4
Coutts'	20,259	1,858	9·2	644	2,624	12·9
Glyn Mills	34,397	3,450	10·0	1,287	3,527	10·2
Lloyds	341,259	38,705	11·3	8,052	29,805	8·7
Martins	79,735	8,432	10·6	2,271	5,831	7·3
Midland	370,425	41,294	11·1	12,795	19,435	5·2
National	37,785	3,420	9·1	182	4,290	11·4
Nat. Prov.	271,615	30,203	11·1	8,047	22,795	8·4
Westm'st'r	283,472	29,105	10·3	9,350	27,788	9·8
Williams	31,365	3,290	10·5	1,061	3,205	10·2
Totals	1,805,002	195,453	10·8	52,876	144,179	8·0
Dec. totals	1,810,701	204,905	11·3	62,024	148,153	7·9
Jan., 1929, totals	1,846,372	201,591	10·9	54,755	149,829	8·1

(000's omitted)

—	Bills dis.	%	Investments	Advances	%
	£		£	£	
Barclays	50,408	15·1	52,887	174,312	52·1
Coutts'	1,825	8·0	3,787	11,549	57·0
Glyn Mills	1,326	4·1	9,893	15,830	46·0
Lloyds	40,898	12·0	36,926	196,872	57·6
Martins	6,543	8·2	17,768	43,449	54·5
Midland	63,256	17·1	31,452	211,809	57·2
National	2,265	6·0	14,970	16,250	43·0
Nat. Prov.	39,405	10·8	36,308	155,211	57·1
Westminster	46,378	16·4	37,924	145,490	50·6
Williams	2,873	9·2	6,022	16,808	53·6
Totals	245,177	13·6	247,937	985,370	54·6
Dec. totals	229,027	12·6	250,205	989,117	54·6
Jan., 1929, totals	276,474	15·0	264,824	971,568	52·6

The chief feature of the statement is the increase of over £16,000,000 in bills discounted. This has taken place mainly at the expense of the cash in hand and the balances and cheques in transit items.

The total of acceptances, endorsements, &c., for the month is £164,442,000, as compared with £169,626,000 for the preceding month and £232,462,000 for January, 1929.

LLOYDS' AND MARTINS' BALANCE-SHEETS

The average weekly statements of Martins Bank, as well as Lloyds Bank, are now drawn up in the more detailed form inaugurated in the balance-sheet of Lloyds Bank of December, 1927. The policy of issuing statements drawn up on these lines has not, so far, been followed by the other London banks, and in consequence the form of the monthly statements issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House remains unchanged, Lloyds' and Martins' figures being adjusted for this purpose.

MONEY MARKET

STERLING CHEAPER

SPANISH EXCHANGE WEAK

Tight conditions again prevailed in the short loan market, where borrowers frequently paid 4½ and 4¾ per cent. for fresh advances for the night. In the afternoon rates eased off a little. Old day-to-day loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 4 per cent. Dear money and a falling American exchange combined to give the discount market a firm appearance, and brokers were able to secure three months fine bank bills at 3 29/32 per cent., a small Continental demand being reported at 3 27/32 per cent. French banks were understood to have obtained a few bills at 3⅞ per cent. April bills were offered at 4 per cent. Sterling was cheaper in terms of most leading foreign currencies. A sharp setback occurred in the Paris rate, which closed at 124.14f.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2¾ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3½–4½	3½	4	3 27/32–3 15/16	3 15/16–4	4

Discount (Treasury Bills)	(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%			
4	3 29/32–3 15/16	4 1/32–5	4 3/4–5	5–5 1/32

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Although the fact that the New York market remained closed restricted dealings in the American exchange, dollars were again bid for, and the rate closed at 84.86 5/32, a decline of 5/16c. Forward dollars were offered, being quoted at 1/16c. discount for all periods. Canadian dollars recovered, the Montreal rate closing at 84.90½. Paris was a buyer of francs, with the result that the French exchange moved sharply against sterling, being finally 124.14f., a fall of 5c. The Belgian rate at 34.88½b. was also less favourable to sterling, and the Berlin rate, after being 20.37½m., turned downwards later, and closed at only 20.36½m. Spanish currency lost value in the afternoon, sales being reported on Spanish account, and the Madrid rate was finally quoted at 38.49½p., compared with 37.67½p. on Tuesday. Danish currency appreciated. The cheapness of money in Amsterdam was again reflected in a higher exchange rate, the Dutch exchange closing at 12.12¾fl., against 12.12½fl. Far Eastern exchanges were higher. The Argentine dollar was firmer, the Buenos Aires exchange rising ¼d. to 43d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Feb. 12	Feb. 11
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅛–86¼	4.86 7/16–86 9/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.89 15/16–90½	4.89 29/32–90 15/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.12–124.20	124.17–124.21
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88½–90¼	34.90½–90¾
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.88–92.92	92.88–92.91
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19⅛–20½	25.19¼–20¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.25–193.50	193.30–193.60
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	37.75–38.70	37.30–37.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½–108⅝	108½–108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12¼–12⅜	12.12–12.12⅝
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36¾–37½	20.36–20.37¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.51–34.55	34.52–34.57
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.84–27.85	27.81–27.86
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164½–164⅝	164¼–164⅝
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.33–43.38	43.35–43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24–25.29	25.24–25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	818–820	818–820
Constople	Pst. to £	110	1,030–1,055	1,030–1,055
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275 7/8–276 1/8	275 7/8–276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½–49	48½–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	670–675	670–675
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.150	18.18–18.24	18.18–18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.21–18.21¼	18.20¾–21 1/32
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.13–18.13½	18.12¾–13¼
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16 1/32–17⅛	18.16¼–17⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16–97 31/32	97 15/16–97 31/32
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/16
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/16
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/16	1 5/32–1 5/16
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1 61/64–1 31/32	1 61/64–1 31/32
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	2 0 1/4–2 0 5/16	Holiday
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	1 11 1/2–2 0 1/4	1 11 1/2–2 0 5/16
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	2 3 27/32–3 1/16	2 3 27/32–3 1/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12 9/16–13 1/32	12.12 9/16–13 1/32
Manila	Per Dol.	34.666d.	2 0 1/16	2 0 1/16
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.899d.	5 15/32–5 17/32	5 15/32–5 17/32
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	42 31/32–43 1/16	42 3/4–43
Valparaiso	$ to £	40	39.70	39.81
M'video	Per Dol.	51d.	43 3/4–44 1/4	43¾–44
Lima	4d. to £	Par	22 7/8 Prem.	22 7/8 Prem.
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100Lr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	95 18 9	95 7 6	94 16 3
New Zealand	96 10 0	95 18 9	95 7 6	94 16 3
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 0 0	97 12 0
New Zealand	98 0 0	97 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £1,721 in BAR GOLD and the purchase of £8 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. For the week to February 12 there has been a net efflux of £106,033, as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Feb. 6—		Feb. 6—	
Bar gold	7,487	Sovs. set aside	100,000
		Bar gold	6,837
Feb. 7—		Feb. 7—	
Bar gold	1,636	Bar gold	11,965
		Sovs.	4,000
Feb. 8	Nil	Feb. 8—	
		Bar gold	1,727
Feb. 10—		Feb. 10—	
Sovs.	12,800	Bar gold	1,714
Feb. 11	Nil	Feb. 11	Nil
Feb. 12—		Feb. 12—	
Foreign gold coin	8	Bar gold	1,721
Net efflux	106,033		
Total	£127,964	Total	£127,964

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,632,867; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was advanced 3d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Silver displayed a firm tendency, the price rising 1/16d. to 20½d. per oz. for cash and 20¾d. for forward delivery.

INDIA GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

The total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1, 1929, to February 6, 1930, were £24,215,000, of which £14,715,000 was remitted by means of purchase of sterling in India, and £9,500,000 transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve in England to the Home Treasury.

THE ITALIAN BANKING MERGER

A SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 12

Much interest has been aroused in banking and financial circles by the merger of the Banca Nazionale di Credito with the Credito Italiano, two of the four large banks of Italy. The operation, it appears, was carried out under the active supervision of the Duce and of his Finance Minister, Signor Masconi, who when the negotiations were complete received the two banks' presidents, who expressed their conviction that the merger would prove of great benefit to the country.

The merger is regarded here as particularly interesting since it is the first occasion that the American system has been applied in this country of establishing a "securities corporation"—which is the part assigned to the Banca Nazionale di Credito, whereas its partner, the Credito Italiano, will devote itself to banking operations in the strict sense of the term. Another interesting feature of the merger is that whereas the two associate banks will have different presidents, Signor Alberto Pirelli will be in each case the vice-president, and, furthermore, Signor Carlo Orsi will be councillor delegate to both institutions.

The announcement of the merger late last night came as a very general surprise, and there was some curiosity as to what would be the effect this morning upon the Stock Exchange. Opening quotations were unexpectedly somewhat weak. Confidence, nevertheless, is generally expressed that the merger must eventually improve the position of both banks by reducing their overhead charges and by easing the money situation.

According to statistics supplied to me this morning by a prominent banker this merger will even now leave the Banca Commerciale in the position of being the largest Italian bank. Nevertheless, the merger will seriously challenge the supremacy of the Banca Commerciale, and it is thought by several bankers that the directors of this bank may reply by arranging a similar merger with some other bank, and even that several mergers may be carried through.

FOREIGN TRADE IN JANUARY

HEAVY FALL IN VALUE

COTTON TRADE DEPRESSION

The trade returns for January show heavy falls in both import and export values. Compared with January last year, which contained an equal number of working days, imports fell by £14,692,000, or 12·6 per cent., British exports by £8,617,000, or 12·8 per cent., and re-exports by £1,637,000, or 16·5 per cent. The decrease is partly accounted for by the fall in prices, *The Times* index number for January 31 showing a fall of 8.1 per cent. on the year.

The apparent adverse balance of trade, leaving out the movements of bullion and coin, was for the month £35,417,000, against £39,855,000 in 1929 and £30,344,000 in 1928.

Comparisons are made in the following table:—

JANUARY, 1930, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1929

Imports	£101,853,658	£74,692,030	−12·6%
Exports	£58,252,478	£8,617,129	−12·8%
Re-exports	£8,175,899	£1,636,783	−16·5%
Total exports	£66,436,377	£10,253,912	−13·3%

I.—IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE

Principal Articles	—	Quantities Jan., 1929	Quantities Jan., 1930
Animals—			
Cattle for food	No.	65,292	71,302
Sheep and lambs for food	..	21,972	20,388
Bacon	cwt.	786,534	667,866
Beef	..	1,256,676	932,120
Butter	..	602,935	643,023
Margarine	..	70,017	68,574
Cheese	..	345,114	337,825
Coffee	..	90,385	101,273
Copper, ore and regulus	tons	4,788	7,666
Corn—Wheat	cwt.	9,231,905	7,048,166
,, Wheat flour	..	648,807	719,719
,, Barley	..	669,548	952,842
,, Oats	..	405,707	573,999
,, Maize	..	4,601,884	2,783,220
Cotton, raw (except Linters)	centals	2,409,522	1,720,276
Eggs, in shell	gt. hunds	2,222,873	2,365,702
Flax	tons	4,859	7,026
Hemp	..	10,691	9,976
Hides, dry and wet	cwt.	103,039	112,658
Iron and Steel	tons	244,267	310,316
Jute	..	40,994	35,770
Lard	..	16,037	12,303
Leather	cwt.	73,266	70,595
Mutton and lamb	..	365,057	319,489
Nitrate of Soda	..	297,136	142,767
Oil petroleum, refined	gallons	136,938,086	180,756,911
Rice	cwt.	158,401	157,515
Rubber, crude	centals	420,054	356,852
Seeds—Flax or linseed	tons	17,559	6,617
Sugar—refined	cwt.	86,365	60,490
,, raw	..	4,003,356	3,213,230
Tallow, unrefined	tons	3,151	1,511
Tea	lb.	49,746,469	54,133,728
Tin	tons	974	1,917
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	19,524,444	16,801,502
Wine	gallons	963,333	1,184,007
Wool, sheep or lambs'	centals	1,026,756	954,237

The following table gives the value of the principal articles:—

Principal Articles	Value Jan., 1929	Value Jan., 1930	Inc. or Dec. per cent. compared with Jan., 1929 Quantity	Inc. or Dec. per cent. compared with Jan., 1929 Value
Animals—	£	£		
Cattle, for food	1,141,210	1,294,451	+ 9·2	+ 13·4
Sheep and lambs for food	56,217	55,253	— 7·1	— 1·7
Bacon	3,486,449	3,410,141	— 15·0	— 2·1
Beef	3,363,729	2,768,974	— 25·8	— 17·6
Butter	5,578,633	5,196,429	+ 6·6	— 6·8
Margarine	212,654	192,258	— 1·0	— 9·6
Cheese	1,681,950	1,470,861	— 2·1	— 12·5
Coffee	600,087	591,813	+ 12·0	— 1·3
Copper, ore and regulus	239,904	263,426	+ 80·8	+ 9·8
Corn—Wheat	4,590,752	3,793,561	— 23·6	— 17·3
,, Wheat flour	435,596	472,855	+ 4·4	+ 8·5
,, Barley	316,586	418,784	+ 42·3	+ 32·2
,, Oats	168,701	184,206	+ 41·4	+ 9·1
,, Maize	2,152,294	1,043,842	— 39·5	— 51·4
Cotton raw (except Linters)	11,792,407	7,369,306	— 28·5	— 37·5
,, Manufactures	806,149	766,425	—	— 4·9
Eggs, in shell	1,733,105	1,746,313	+ 6·4	+ 0·7
Flax	451,045	351,339	+ 44·5	+ 22·2
Hemp	405,944	350,534	+ 6·6	— 13·6
Hides—dry and wet	517,459	408,937	+ 9·3	— 20·9
Iron and steel	2,072,965	2,442,623	+ 27·0	+ 17·8
Jute	1,565,240	950,902	— 28·4	— 39·2
Lard	961,819	656,667	— 23·2	— 31·7
Leather	1,278,970	1,075,208	— 3·6	— 15·9
Mutton and lamb	1,251,349	1,032,465	— 12·4	— 17·4
Nitrate of soda	147,104	64,103	— 51·9	— 56·4
Oil petroleum, refined	2,568,133	4,145,473	+ 31·9	+

COMPANY MEETINGS

SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 6¼ PER CENT.

FURTHER STEADY PROGRESS

BUILDING ACTIVITIES AND NEW CONSUMERS

COAL MINES BILL

THE MARKETING PROPOSALS

PRICES PAID BY GAS UNDERTAKINGS

REPLY TO "BUYING RING" STATEMENTS

DR. CHARLES CARPENTER'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the South Metropolitan Gas Company was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. CHARLES CARPENTER, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (the president), occupied the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Frank Day) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The PRESIDENT said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The first paragraph of the report informs you of the progress made during the past year in the number of our consumers and in our sales of gas. I ought to say at once, however, that there is no correlation between the two sets of figures. The increase in the number of consumers has been almost entirely the result of building activities in the south-east area of our district, where new estates are being laid out on land which was until recently pasture with some tillage. Of these new houses some 3,500 were comprised in the schemes of public housing authorities, the remainder being constructed by private enterprise. It will be remembered that in laying out these estates a much larger area of vacant land per unit of inhabitant is taken than that ruling generally all over London, and it must follow that the cost of providing roads, sewers, water, and gas is proportionately increased. In this respect, therefore, we cannot hope that our new consumers will be as profitable to us as our older ones, since the capital costs for mains and services per therm sold must be perforce higher. I might in passing remind you that the opposite policy is operating in Central London, where so many houses, each occupied by one family, are being pulled down to make place for blocks of flats.

VARIATION IN DEMAND

I have said that there is no relation between the increased number of consumers and the increased consumption of gas which the report records. The houses were being erected over the whole year, but the gas consumption varied with the climatic conditions, and these fluctuated widely during the period under review. If we take the first two months of the year, we had to meet a considerable increase in the demand for gas averaging 13 per cent. and rising upon one occasion to nearly 39 per cent. On the other hand, owing to mildness of the winter season, there was an actual reduction during the last two months of the year in the quantity of gas consumed amounting to over 3 per cent., notwithstanding the increase in the number of consumers. The expense attached to meeting such climatic variations increases as the proportion becomes greater of gas used for heating compared with lighting. Indeed, of the three public services, gas, water, and electricity, the first is most subject to the changes of demand. Water, as you know, can be stored for months on end and is none the worse for it. Although a bench of retorts can be heated from cold in 48 hours to meet unlooked-for demands, it is none the better for it. One of the alternatives is water gas, which, however, suffers from the disability of having a distinctly higher gravity than coal gas, which is not without influence upon certain combustion appliances. A steam boiler for the generation of the electric energy can, of course, be got going in an hour or two, but the facility does not appear to render the distribution of such energy more immune from interruption, judging by the newspaper reports.

METHODS OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM

I may point out that the problem which concerns us is solved differently in the case where coke-ovens are used for the carbonizing of coal in the manufacture of town's gas. In these cases the ovens can be kept continuously at work for ten or a dozen or even twenty years, and the variation in the demand for gas met by burning a greater or lesser quantity for heating the ovens themselves, making up the difference by fuel gas producers which can rapidly be put into or out of action. We have to walk warily, however, in this matter, for I think there are no two opinions that for open fires of high-temperature coke, retort coke is the best, and we do not want, for reasons of economy in manufacture, to lower the quality of a material the use of which for domestic purposes is becoming increasingly popular.

There is another aspect of the question—namely, whether we should not contemplate a considerable increase in our gas storage accommodation. As a purely economic project there may be not much in it. But its adoption would mean that we could employ a greater number of hands in coal carbonizing during the week with a proportional reduction in Sunday labour, and, as a measure for relieving unemployment in some degree, much more could be said in its favour than for many other proposals for dealing with this knotty problem. As regards the last sentence of the first paragraph of the report, I think this is self-explanatory. It refers to the fact that the increased gas requirements of our neighbours, the South Suburban Company, are being met by gas produced at our large riverside works at East Greenwich.

UNACCOUNTED-FOR GAS—A REASSURING STATEMENT

Turning now to the second statement of the report, I should like to draw your particular attention to the low figure for unaccounted-for gas. From time to time there arise scares, not exactly spontaneous, or, I suspect, disinterested, of the risks it is alleged the public run in the distribution of town's gas. Such figures as the report indicates should surely allay any uneasiness in this respect, especially when it is borne in mind that the error allowed by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade in the accuracy of consumers' gas meters is 1 per cent. less against the consumer than against the company. Indeed, so far as South London is concerned, the changes brought about by the increased traffic upon the roads and the increased weights of the vehicles and their loads have not caused any greater danger to the public by reason of the company's distribution system, though it has certainly required a revolution in the methods of dealing with mishaps as and when they arise; surely a more practical solution of the difficulty than that suggested of placing the mains at less accessible depths, or of housing them in costly subways.

I now come to the paragraph dealing with our products, which are, as you know, coke, tar, and ammonia. As regards the most important, and in the past too frequently the most despised one, coke, I really feel this is now coming into its own. We have been very much impressed with the growing importance of this change, and have spent a good deal of money in adding to our grading, cleaning, and storage plants to improve the characteristics of our product. Our main difficulty to-day is not, however, in regard to our own processes, but that which arises from the impurity, the shale and stone in fact, contained in the coal. We shall complete this year a large-scale plant at Rotherhithe by which we hope to make substantial progress in overcoming this difficulty, and we are anxiously looking forward to putting it to work.

LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONIZATION

This will perhaps be a convenient stage for me to refer to what we are doing in the matter of low temperature carbonization. As regards the "coalite" plant, the contractors are well forward with the construction of this; the retorts have been delivered, and the late summer should see the completion of the work in anticipation of next winter's requirements. As regards what is known as the K.S.G. plant, there have been certain mechanical troubles arising in the operation of this which were rather disturbing. We have carbonized about 2,300 tons of coal in the apparatus, and the yields therefrom have been promising. I can, indeed go so far as to say in regard to most of the low temperature carbonizing schemes that, simply as processes, there appears no reason why they should not be successful. But whether they can be operated as economic successes is not yet clear. Much will depend upon the utilization of the tars produced by the process. These are totally different in character from ordinary coal tar, and much research work upon them has to be carried out before we can hope to know their possibilities. Our colleague Dr. Armstrong recently visited America with the object, *inter alia*, of ascertaining the latest practice in the matter of coal and oil treatment and gas utilization. His investigations there have proved very encouraging and will provide us with much material for reflection and experiment. The practical solution which visualizes the passing of all raw coal through the gas company's works before it finds its way to the consumer as smokeless fuel seems quite within our grasp if the necessary encouragement is given by the public authorities. In this connexion I should like to say a word in favour of a great change initiated in the Metropolis by the London County Council as regards the sale of coke by weight instead of by measure. As large producers of coke we have looked upon this attitude with fullest sympathy from the beginning, for it provided a security for the consumer unattainable in our opinion by any other means, and the costs of making the change have been negligible compared with the great benefit to the coke business which will undoubtedly accrue thereby.

OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCTS

With regard to our other primary products, ammonia, which once figured so largely in our revenue account, only brought us in the relatively small amount stated. The various means of converting atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia have completely changed the pre-War position as regards this fertilizer, which every civilized country is now producing for its own needs with greater or less completeness. In fact it would not be incorrect to say that to-day there is an over-production in relation to the world's requirements, a position which would have greatly intrigued the late Professor Sir William Crookes had he been alive to witness it. The recovery of ammonia from gas is, of course, a compulsory operation—one which is to-day being carried on at a loss by the smaller undertakings, who cannot possibly make a profit at present prices. The market for tar reached bottom during the year, and there are now signs that a reaction, though slight, has set in. Creosote, the principal distillation product, is largely exported to America. On top of a reduction in the quota she is taking from Europe there came the Wall-street panic, which aggravated the trouble by its effect upon prices, and the situation has only recently righted itself.

The use of tar for road-making continues to extend, and we are ourselves continually carrying out large-scale road experiments which have for their object that of ascertaining the best material, or combination of materials, for the purpose. During the last 25 years we have kept an increasingly careful eye upon the quality of our tar, and whenever we have modified our carbonizing methods we have borne in mind the importance of regarding tar as a product, rather than a by-product, of the process. The dissatisfaction sometimes expressed in regard to its use has almost invariably arisen from the practice of using it anyhow. But if the right class of material is chosen and it is applied in the right manner, it will hold its own against competitors in producing a non-slippery road surface. The alternative to the preparation of tar for road making is to carry the distillation process still farther and to make pitch. The market for this has not been so favourable of late, but again, owing to our tar quality, we are always able to obtain our share in it.

RATIONALIZATION—LABOUR-DISPLACING MACHINERY

The report goes on to draw attention to the heavy expenditure in respect of repairs and maintenance of works. We hope in the future to reap our reward for this in the shape of increased yield of products and reduced costs of working, but it is too early yet to do more than express the hope that the expectations of our technical officials will be realized. I am bound to say that we have been in the past slow to adopt what is to-day euphemistically described as rationalization, or, in other words, to instal machinery wherever we could to displace labour. No one regrets more than I do this change of our policy, but we cannot afford to stand still in face of a State-supported electrical competition which stops at nothing in its search for economy, even by erecting power-producing plants in proximity to our pleasure parks.

Two years ago you authorized an application to Parliament for an increase of our capital powers. The Bill duly became law, but owing to an oversight a year ago you were not asked to authorize the issue of that capital as and when required. That omission you are now asked to rectify, as the time is approaching when an issue will have to be made. Our bank loan is not, it is true, excessive, but we are using in our business a larger proportion of our employees' funds than is considered desirable, and we ought to replace some of this by new capital.

COPARTNERSHIP

Of the continued value of our copartnership it is impossible to speak too highly. More than 40 years ago my predecessor in this chair propounded a solution of the labour versus capital problem which has stood the test of time and of changing time. Professor and politician have in the past proved to their satisfaction that as a policy copartnership in industry is ill-conceived and ineffective. We can in reply point to ours, wrought by us as pioneers in its application to the production and sale of gas, and of which we can in truth say it is an active vital force, humanizing in its influence and inspiring in its ideals.

The recommended dividend on the year's working is the modest one of 6¼ per cent. The amount added to the 5 per cent. allowed on our Ordinary capital under the basic rate arrangement is in round figures £83,874, and a similar amount is therefore automatically paid over to the trustees of the copartnership fund. It is also proposed to replace to the extent of £30,000 our recent drawings upon the special purposes fund for meeting extra charges in respect of purifier and gasholder repairs, and our endeavour will be to build up this fund as soon as possible more nearly to the limits prescribed and contemplated by our Acts.

THE COAL QUESTION—MINERS' HOURS

I have so far left untouched the most serious of all the matters with which we are face to face to-day. The late Lord Oxford aptly described coal as the "life blood" of the nation, and that is especially true of that part of the nation comprised by the gas industry. Of the 245 millions of tons raised in this country it uses but 16½ millions, a disproportion which constitutes a great handicap in making its voice heard effectively compared with the organization which speaks for practically all the proprietors of collieries on the one hand, or the union which voices the aspirations of all the employees in them on the other. No reference to the coal question would be complete without including that of hours, and I must say a word or two with regard to that before I come to the most important part of the subject to which I desire to direct your attention this afternoon. The primary duty of a trade union, the one that comes first and foremost before all others, is the finding of, and the maintenance of its members in, employment; that necessity is ever paramount in its leaders' minds, and no one can wonder, least of all those who have had to face the spectre of unemployment, even with the relief given to-day by mutual insurance, that the avoidance of unemployment and the provision of regular work is the direction towards which their leaders first look for the amelioration of their members' status. Of all methods of achieving this none is more popular with them than the reduction of hours. It is so simple a process. Assume there is available work to be carried out which needs, say, 40,000 hours' work in one month. With a normal working of 50 hours per week work would be available for 200 men. But 220 could be employed if the week were reduced to one of 45 hours.

NEED FOR OTHER NATIONS TO FOLLOW SUIT

Little fault could be found with such a policy directed towards a seven-and-a-half or even a seven-hour day for the coal industry if other nations followed suit, and that of course depends on how far labour discussions in Geneva crystallize into accomplished facts. As a buyer of coal therefore I am not greatly concerned in the matter of miners' hours, always provided their relationship is recognized to those current in other coal-producing countries. No one who knows anything about a miner's life can fail to be sympathetic with him in his endeavours to minimize its disabilities.

And touching upon this, I should like to make a practical suggestion founded upon practical experience. Attention has been called to the increase in the number of mining accidents. It is my belief that these would be reduced not by the appointment of more Government officials, but by an inquiry into each made by a jury of colliery employees under the chairmanship of the manager or his deputy. The system has been followed in all this company's works for many years past, and it has proved most effective in minimizing danger to life and limb.

PURCHASE PRICES AND PRODUCTION COSTS

I pass now to the marketing side of coal. It has been seriously suggested, and I say seriously because I understand the view has been accepted in Government circles, that—I quote letters in the Press of two or three weeks since—"gas producers have been using coal under cost for many years past owing to the foolish competition of gas coal pits," and again: "It is now well known to the majority of the public that for some years past gas companies have obtained supplies of fuel at prices very much lower than the cost of production." And again: "Gas companies are stated to have formed buying rings by which they have played off one colliery against another." Finally, the President of the Board of Trade is reported to have stated that "all parties recognized that they could not continue to sell coal to public utility enterprises like gas, electricity, railways, &c., either at a loss or at an unremunerative level." So far as London is concerned those statements are ill-founded. I have been closely associated for the past 25 years with the purchase of the gas coal required by this company, and I can unhesitatingly say it has never been a member of any "buying ring" or other like organization. It has always bargained separately and independently for its supplies of coal.

But it is said of us: "You have not paid a fair price for your coal." What is a fair price, and how can it be tested? We have gone, through our agent, on to the Coal Exchange and paid within a few pence of the price we were asked, after, of course, the bargaining inseparable from all such matters. Some 25 years or so ago we interested ourselves in the output of a new colliery in Durham, the district from which we mainly draw our supplies. We as users worked sympathetically with them as producers in their efforts to turn out coal suitable for gas production, and we have been customers of that colliery ever since. A few weeks ago it declared a dividend of 7½ per cent. Does that support the suggestion that we have bought under the cost of production?

COKE OVEN OWNERS' STATEMENT

I have been associated for some 16 years with a company engaged in the supply of gas to some important cities on the Continent. The prices it has paid for Durham coal have been on the whole easier rather than harder as compared with London purchases. Is it suggested that this undertaking, too, has been paying less than the cost of production for its coal supplies abroad? Finally, let me quote the statement placed before the Samuel Commission on behalf of the coke-oven owners to the effect that the average price at which coal was delivered, including carriage to coke-ovens for the period January 1 to October 31, 1925, was 11s. 6d. per ton. To make the comparison on all fours, the cost of leadage, averaging about another shilling, should be added. But the difference remains sufficiently startling. During the same period the cost of our own supplies delivered at the port of shipment was 18s. 11d. It is no business of mine if a colliery undertaking forms a subsidiary company to erect and work coke-ovens, but I have cause for complaint if it supplies that company with coal at a price below the market value and desires to make up the difference by charging me more.

THE COMPULSORY AMALGAMATION OF COLLIERIES

Lastly, I must say a few words about the compulsory amalgamation of colliery undertakings which are to be carried out by a body of Commissioners the cost of whom, including their subsistence and other allowances, technical and other assistance, including valuers and expert help, is estimated to amount to a quarter of a million pounds sterling per annum. Most of those engaged in the conduct of industries on the large scale, whether as managers or accountants, have had some experience in amalgamations. Some have been successful, not a few have resulted in failures. But in any case amalgamation should be the willing fusion of two or more undertakings able to pool their experience and resources for the public good. What will happen, I wonder, to the affairs of our old friends of the 7½ per cent. dividend to whom I just referred if they are required to take over, willy nilly, the responsibilities of one of those other undertakings, bankrupt to-day, but which in the past provided large fortunes for those associated with them. Furthermore, it is suggested that every colliery should have a quota of production whether it is producing coal economically or not; in other words, that the well-managed collieries will be prohibited from working full if the demand falls off. Of all proposals this seems to me most undesirable. Here we have the very contrary of the official attitude to the generation of electric energy, where the uneconomical power units are to be closed down wherever they may be so that their place may be taken by the super-stations.

And, finally, we are to be required as gas companies to contribute to a subsidy levied in order that the foreigner may buy his coal at a lower price than we shall ourselves. The Samuel Commission expressed itself very clearly against the soundness of such a proposal.

THE NEEDS OF THE COAL INDUSTRY

Ladies and gentlemen, I have but touched upon the fringe of my subject, and though I could say much more I must not detain you any longer. Let me, in conclusion, quote the opinion of one of our greatest industrialists; one, too, who has large coal interests, as to the main factors needed to re-establish the coal industry in this country on a sound economic basis. Lord Melchett has summed up the position by saying that it needs internal reorganization in technology, in commercial control, in labour relations, and in the closing down of uneconomic units. I believe there are a sufficient number of enlightened, capable men in that industry to bring about such reorganization as Lord Melchett advocates. And as one profoundly interested in the well-being of the coal industry, its modern organization, and its technical possibilities, let me express the fervent hope that it may be left undisturbed by Governmental interference to carry out its development in its own way and by its own people, now that the hours question has to all intents and purposes been determined.

GAS UNDERTAKINGS AND COMPETITION

We are sometimes referred to deprecatingly as monopolists. The only monopoly gas undertakings have is the supply of one particular form of energy—namely, gas. The electrician on the one hand and the oil merchant on the other have free rights over our domain and are only restrained from wiping us out of existence by the superiority and convenience and price of our particular form of energy. In our other manufactured products, whether it be the various grades of coke or tar or of ammonia, colliery coke-ovens can compete unrestrictedly.

That, I think, gives you the story of the year, and all that remains for me to do is to move: "That the report and accounts now presented be received and adopted and the report entered on the minutes."

Mr. FRANK H. JONES, M.Inst.C.E., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The PRESIDENT next proposed: "That the following dividends be now declared—viz., 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended

(Continued at foot of next column)

McINTYRE, HOGG, MARSH AND CO.

CONTINUED SATISFACTORY RESULTS

STRONG RESERVE POSITION

The TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. S. MARSH (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. T. Muggeridge, M.P.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before starting our business to-day, on behalf of all of us I wish to record our great regret that our senior director, Mr. Henry Powell, passed away in June last. Mr. Powell joined this business in 1871, and after some time in the warehouse he became the manager of our factories in the West of England, and his success in that position largely contributed to the success of the business as a whole. Some years back Mr. Powell retired from active management, but the wealth of his experience had always been at our service. He was the last of that generation in the business and a firm friend to all of us, and will be greatly missed.

FREEHOLDS OF CITY WAREHOUSE PURCHASED

Coming to our report and balance-sheet, there is one outstanding feature—namely, we have purchased the freeholds of our London City warehouse as well as the freehold reversions of the remainder of the same block of buildings. That we should have the opportunity of acquiring these freeholds had been the hope of the managers of this business long before it was a public company.

You will be interested to know that the cost of the purchase of these freeholds on the current income of the company will be so small as to be practically negligible, but the advantage of this transaction to the business in the long run can hardly be over-estimated.

Freeholds, leaseholds, plant, and machinery now stand in our books in round figures, say, £155,000, against which we have a depreciation fund of, say, £55,000, leaving a balance of about £100,000, and, of course, the value of these properties and machinery, &c., is more than that. The stock standing at £151,000 is slightly up, but is well guarded.

Investments and cash are about £18,000 less than a year ago. This is, of course, due to the money expended on the purchase of the freeholds, but you will appreciate that the financial position of the company is very strong.

On the liability side the item creditors at £115,000 is peculiarly enough just the same amount as a year ago. The amount added to depreciation fund, £2,140, is not only less than a year ago but considerably less than we used to add to this fund in the past, but the fact is that in the course of time some of our capital accounts have been written down to almost a nominal figure, and there is no longer any need to write off such large amounts; indeed, a considerable amount of the item £2,140 is actually written off properties account, thus strengthening that fund.

ADDITION TO GENERAL RESERVE

The really important figure on this side of the balance-sheet is that the amount for general reserve, which was made up to £160,000 by additions made a year ago, will, with the further £10,000 that we now propose adding, make this fund up to the very substantial sum of £170,000.

Trade during the past year was very patchy, at times quite bad, but the long fine summer helped matters, and although the net profit for the year is slightly less than for the previous year, still, taking into consideration the fall in value of materials and general conditions, your directors are well satisfied with the result of the year's trading, which result, in fact, is rather better than we had anticipated.

With regard to prospects for the present year—actually we have started rather quietly, but there are some small indications of a rather better state of trade in localities that have during recent years been hardly hit, and it may be—I hope it will be—that a general improvement in trading conditions will gradually spread over the country. (Hear, hear.)

I now move: "That the report and balance-sheet presented to the meeting be received and adopted."

Mr. R. H. MARSH (vice-chairman and managing director) seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDENDS AND BONUS

Resolutions were adopted, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. A. GILFILLAN HOGG (a managing director), declaring final dividends of 4½ per cent., making 7 per cent. for the year, on the Preference shares, and of 6½ per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, on the Ordinary shares, and also a bonus of 9d. per share on the Preference shares and 1s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary shares.

The retiring director (Mr. H. S. Marsh) was unanimously re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Jackson, Taylor, Abernethy and Co.) were reappointed.

DIRECTORS AND STAFF CONGRATULATED

Colonel ANDERSON, in proposing that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman and his co-directors, the secretary, and the general staff of the company for their services, said that shareholders were fortunate in having such an excellent report presented to them. The directors had set themselves a very high standard and even in bad times produced good results, so that shareholders might expect even better results when trade generally improved. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SEDGMAN, who seconded the motion, said that, although shareholders were more or less accustomed to these excellent reports, they should realize that they would not be possible without really hard work and business acumen on the part of those who directed the affairs of the company. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN, in thanking the meeting for the vote, said he was sure shareholders would appreciate the fact that in these times it required all the energies of the directors and staff to bring forward such a good report. They would continue to devote their whole attention to the affairs of the company, and if the trade of the country improved they might be able, as Colonel Anderson had suggested, to bring forward still better results. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman announced that the dividend warrants would be posted on February 14, and the proceedings then terminated.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

KADUNA SYNDICATE.—Output of tin ore in January, 40 tons.

KADUNA PROSPECTORS.—Output of tin ore in January, 26 tons.

NAMAQUA COPPER.—January production, 169 tons blister copper.

GREAT BOULDER PROPRIETARY GOLD.—During January treated 7,632 tons; value, £21,131; total expenditure, £20,879.

EWANA M'KUBWA COPPER.—Cablegram:—"Mindola Hole 18 from 373ft. to 398ft. averages 2.02 per cent. copper for true width 20ft."

BROKEN HILL SOUTH.—For the four weeks ended February 8 there were treated 37,240 tons of crude ore, which produced 7,484 tons of leady concentrates, assaying 69 per cent. lead and 26oz. silver per ton; also 7,662 tons of zinc concentrates, assaying 50 per cent. zinc.

ANGLO-BURMA TIN.—Production for January, 15 tons of tin ore.

SULPHIDE CORPORATION.—During the four weeks ended January 25 there were milled 8,612 tons of Central Mine ore at the Central Mine, producing 1,553 tons of leady concentrates (including 43 tons from the de-leading plant), which assayed 49oz. silver and 65 per cent. lead, together with 2,150 tons of zinc concentrates assaying 6oz. silver, 3 per cent. lead, and 50 per cent. zinc per ton.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST.—Cablegram:—"Preliminary assay results from Baluba Borehole No. 11, situated approximately 4,050ft. west of Borehole No. 7, beginning at a depth of 348ft., indicate 36.3ft. true width of ore, averaging 2.62 per cent. copper. Minerals are principally oxidized and beds are leached."

SERVICE PETROLEUM.—Production at Gura-Ocnitzei and Ceptura for the week ended February 9 was 1,093 tons (7,651 barrels).

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS.—Production for the week ended February 8 was 9,421 barrels (1,346 tons); well P.S. No. 2 and well No. 6 at Fyzabad both off production owing to mechanical repairs; well P.S. No. 10 depth 2,461ft., and well P.S. No. 11 depth 2,444ft., both in oil sands.

December 31 last on the Preference stock and 6½ per cent. for the year ended December 31 last on the Ordinary stock, less the interim dividend paid in respect of the first half of the year; and that warrants be transmitted to the registered addresses of the proprietors by post for the amount of such dividends."

DR. E. FRANKLAND ARMSTRONG, F.R.S., seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried.

A resolution was passed to authorize the issue of new capital as and when required.

The retiring directors, Mr. Frank Bush and Mr. A. M. Paddon, M.Inst.C.E., were re-elected, Mr. C. P. Crookenden was reappointed an auditor of the company, and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the president, directors, officers, and other employees of all ranks for their attention to the interests of the company.

BRITISH MARITIME TRUST

ANOTHER SATISFACTORY YEAR

OUTLOOK FOR SHIPPING

SIR FREDERICK LEWIS'S VIEWS

The FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the British Maritime Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices of the company, Furness House, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Sir FREDERICK W. LEWIS, Bt. (the chairman), presided.

The ACTING-SECRETARY (Mr. C. J. Wenban) read the notice convening the meeting, and a REPRESENTATIVE of the AUDITORS, Messrs. Basil L. Denton and Co., read the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I feel sure it will be the desire of every one present that we should dispense with the formality of reading the directors' report, &c., and I therefore propose that they be taken as read, and I will proceed immediately to give an account of our stewardship during the past year, which happens to have been the 40th year in the history of the company.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

The accounts before us are this year prepared in a slightly different form in order to comply with the new Companies Act, but the alterations are not very important. Our share capital, all of which is in Ordinary shares, remains unaltered at £1,000,000. Debentures have been reduced by £20,000 and the outstanding amount figures at £240,000. The general reserve fund at £500,000, to which figure it was increased last year, is equal to 50 per cent. of the issued share capital, and the strength of this position is self-evident. Then comes a new item—namely, amounts deposited by subsidiary companies. This is precisely what it purports to be—namely, cash belonging to our subsidiary companies which we are able to utilize in our own business. Inasmuch as these subsidiary companies are owned 100 per cent. by the trust, the item is purely an internal affair.

Then we have sundry creditors £168,099 14s. 7d., which, as stated on the balance-sheet, includes provision for the dividend which was paid on January 1 this year, and also for accrued Debenture interest, as well as for taxation. In other words, every known liability as at December 31 is provided for. Even so, the amount shows a reduction of some £250,000 compared with last year's figures, due to certain loans and deposits having been repaid during the year.

THE ASSETS

I will deal with the profit and loss account separately, and, if we now turn to the assets, the difference between the figures this year and last is accounted for partly by the fact that our investment in subsidiary companies—namely, £51,000—is shown as a separate item, and partly by the £50,000 which has been allocated from the profits for depreciation having already been deducted before arriving at the figure of £1,618,596, at which our general investments stand in our books.

Sundry debtors, deposits, and secured advances at £249,711 show a reduction of £182,504, which is a reflection of the even greater reduction in the creditors, and, finally, cash at bankers and bills receivable figure at £61,568, as compared with £78,000 a year ago.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The profit and loss account shows we have again had a satisfactory year, the profits amounting to £109,585, after deducting all expenses and making provision for the estimated income-tax liability. Debenture interest absorbs £9,968 16s. 2d., directors' fees and trustees' fees £3,200, these two items being shown separately in accordance with the new Act. Dividends amounting to £48,000—namely, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum—have already been paid, and after transferring £50,000 to depreciation on investments there is left a balance of £31,511 to be carried forward to the current year's accounts.

The final item on the balance-sheet to which I would like to draw attention is a footnote which has been inserted in accordance with the Companies Act to the effect that there have been no losses made by subsidiary companies, and only such profits from this source as have been received by way of dividend have been included in these accounts. In other words, there have been no losses, and the profits have only been taken into account to the extent that they have been declared and distributed in the shape of dividends. The auditors' certificate bears no qualifying comments.

MARKET VALUES OF INVESTMENTS

In view of the exceptional conditions that prevailed during 1929 I think most holders of shares in trust companies, banks, and financial institutions will scan their reports for the purpose of ascertaining whether the particular companies in which they are interested have been affected by the unprecedented events of the autumn. I am glad to be able to state that we have suffered no direct losses either from the Hatry or Wall-street collapses, and such other comparatively small losses as have been sustained have been taken care of before arriving at the profit figures which we now have before us.

At the same time, owing to these unprecedented events and a period of very dear money, which caused depreciation in a great number of investments of the very highest class, the market value of some of our holdings has fallen below what would be regarded as their proper value in more normal and active times. In view of this situation, which is inherent to all investment business, we have decided this year to allocate £50,000 to depreciation instead of following the precedent of previous years in which a similar amount has been transferred to the general reserve fund, which in any case, as already mentioned, stands at a round figure of £500,000.

While we have taken this course, which I might describe as a "safeguarding" measure, I would not like shareholders to obtain any wrong impression therefrom. Taken as a whole, our investments are worth considerably more than the figure at which they stand in our books. They are spread over more than a hundred companies or institutions, and can be divided into six principal categories—(1) Government securities and railway stocks; (2) industrial undertakings; (3) insurance companies; (4) coal, iron, steel, and shipbuilding; (5) mining and oil; and, lastly, (6) shipowning companies.

SHIPPING POSITION

As is well known to all our shareholders, the last-named group is for us the most important. To a considerable extent our interests are wrapped up in the shipping industry, and I am afraid, with all the good will in the world, the best I can say of the shipping outlook at the present moment is that its light is hidden under the proverbial bushel. That it will emerge again I have no doubt whatever, and we cheerfully look forward to that time, meanwhile keeping our organization keyed up to the best of our ability. It seems more than usually difficult at the present time to draw conclusions as regards future prospects from the statistical evidence that is available, as there are such a number of unknown factors.

The present-day tonnage is considerably in excess of pre-War figures, and it is undoubtedly considerably in excess of present requirements, but the problem is to judge how much it is in excess of these requirements. In reviewing the situation, it is a fact to be borne in mind that of the world's tonnage of 66,000,000 tons gross, about 7,000,000 tons is comprised of tank vessels, all of which are actively employed, and most of them profitably so. There is therefore left about 59,000,000 tons of ordinary cargo and passenger vessels, and some of these vessels are more in the nature of outward and visible signs than anything else.

TONNAGE LAID UP

But one of the principal difficulties lies in the fact that in addition to the very considerable volume of shipping that is laid up, and of which more or less accurate statistics are available, there is a heavy additional amount of idle shipping represented by the unoccupied space on vessels which are for statistical purposes considered to be in full employment. What this tonnage amounts to there is no means of estimating, but it is obviously considerable. It is sometimes expected of shipowners that they should be able to point to both the cause and remedy for this state of affairs, but while the simple and obvious fact is that there is more tonnage afloat than there is profitable employment for, the practical remedy is not so easy to discern. It has been said that there is nothing permanent but change, and that is particularly true of the shipping industry.

We are continually faced with changing conditions, and apart altogether from the excess supply of tonnage—which is also contributed to by the greater average speed of vessels to-day compared with 10 years ago—the operation of pools of one kind and another is apt to create a condition of affairs in which the usual indications by which shipowners have been wont to guide themselves are often quite unreliable.

WELL-SPREAD INTERESTS

However, so far as this trust is concerned, our shipping investments are spread over a group of companies which have all been built up on sound lines and which are engaged in such a variety of trades that it is a practical certainty that we must derive benefit from any trade revival that may occur in almost any part of the world. Our primary desire, of course, is that such revival should first make itself evident in Great Britain, and I, personally, am convinced that the spirit which is manifesting itself throughout the whole country, a spirit of determination to reorganize our basic industries, and generally to win back the confidence that used to prevail throughout the world that Great Britain could produce the best goods, and even though they cost a bit more in some instances they were well worth the extra price, will gradually have its effect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that nothing will occur to give a setback to this determination, but rather that every one concerned, whether in the field of politics or in the field of labour or of capital, will do everything possible to ensure its success.

I now beg to propose that the report and accounts be adopted.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. E. BURNETT and carried unanimously.

The re-election of the retiring directors (Mr. S. J. Forster and Mr. M. C. Moulder) was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. E. H. MURRANT, and carried.

Mr. R. I. DODSWORTH proposed the re-appointment of the auditors (Messrs. Basil L. Denton and Co.) at the same remuneration as last year. This was seconded by Mr. J. C. AGIUS and carried.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, Feb. 12.—At the wool sale held here to-day 10,773 bales were offered, of which 9,569 were sold. Private sales consisted of 792 bales. There was an average selection. The market ruled firm at yesterday's rates with good general competition. Inferior crossbreds showed some irregularity. Greasy merino realized up to 17¾d., combacks 13¾d., and crossbreds 13¾d.

GEELONG, Feb. 12.—At the wool sale held here to-day the catalogues were attractive and there was good competition. Practically all the offerings were sold at prices fully equal to those obtained at Melbourne earlier this week.

CHRISTCHURCH, Feb. 12.—The third wool sale here, which opened last night, concluded to-day, and yesterday's firm tone was fully maintained. Fine half-bred and fine crossbred showed up to ½d. advance on the Timaru sale on Saturday, with other classes of fleece and pieces firm at the best of the Timaru rates. A satisfactory feature of the sale was the wide distribution of buying. Top prices were 13¾d. for Corriedale; 13½d. for fine half-bred; 11½d. for best merino, of which little was offered. Competition was very keen throughout, but buyers operated under very strictly defined limits.—*Reuter.*

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

REDUCED RECEIPTS

Company	Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and Coke	Total
	£	£	£	£
Gt. Western ..	176,000	224,000	134,000	534,000
Inc. or Dec. on 1929 ..	– 6,000	+ 5,000	– 4,000	– 5,000
L.M. & S. ..	410,000	565,100	292,900	1,268,000
Inc. or Dec. on 1929 ..	– 9,000	– 3,800	– 36,200	– 49,000
L. & N. Eastn. ..	286,000	389,000	273,000	948,000
Inc. or Dec. on 1929 ..	– 2,000	+ 1,000	– 13,000	– 14,000
Southern ..	251,000	65,500	24,500	341,000
Inc. or Dec. on 1929 ..	+ 1,000	– 4,500	– 9,500	– 13,000
	RECEIPTS FOR SIX WEEKS TO FEB. 8-9 (000's omitted)			
Gt. Western ..	1,143	1,284	806	3,236
Inc. or Dec. on 1929 ..	– 3	– 2	– 10	– 10
L.M. & S. ..	2,552	3,206	1,725	7,482
Inc. or Dec. on 1929 ..	– 10	– 14	– 121	– 117
L. & N. Eastn. ..	1,755	2,369	1,660	5,784
Inc. or Dec. on 1929 ..	+ 4	– 20	– 5	– 19
Southern ..	1,581	428	195	2,204
Inc. or Dec. on 1929 ..	– 32	– 1	– 28	– 27

OTHER HOME RAILWAYS

Company	Past week	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from Jan. 1
Belfast and C. Down ..	£2,438	– 89	– 873
Gt. N. (Ireland) ..	£22,300	– 1,250	– 7,500
Gt. S. (Ireland) ..	£68,500	– 1,500	– 20,286
Mersey ..	£4,516	+ 195	+ 1,023
Metropolitan ..	£35,900	+ 1,600	+ 9,500
Undergrd. Elec. of London :—			
Commun. Fd. Cos. Ldn. and Sub. Tractn. Group ..	£288,400	+ 23,300	+ 161,200
	£41,500	+ 4,100	+ 32,600

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from July 1*
Antofagasta and Bolivia ..	£30,220	– 14,000	– 85,740 (Jan. 1)
Argen. N. Eastn. ..	£15,100	+ 100	– 4,800
Argen. Transandine ..	£5,365	+ 380	+ 2,719
Bengal Doors .. (Jan. 18)	Rs.45,844	– 247	+ 1,41,

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Feb. 18	Mar. 4	Mar. 18
Pay-day ..	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅛ 54⅛	–⅛
88⅛ 81⅜	Do. 4% ..	85⅜ 85⅜	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅞ 101⅜	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅜ 101⅞	..
91⅜ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	87⅞ 88⅛	–⅛
98⅜ 90¼	Victory, 4% ..	94¼ 94¼	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94¼ 94¼	..
80¾ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	76⅛ 76⅜	..
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	96 96¼	..
100⅜ 99⅛	Treas., 5½% '30	100¾ 100⅞	..
101⅜ 97⅜	Do., 5% '30-85	101⅛ 101⅜	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-92	99⅜ 100	..
98⅛ 294⅞	Do., 4% '32-34	99⅛ 99⅝	..
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	97¼ 98	..
60¼ 265	Irish Land, 2¾%	56¼ 57¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	61¼ 62¾	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	62½ 62¾	+⅛
84¾ 80	T'vaal 3% '23-53	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	248 251	..
827⅞ 771¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	80 82	..
71⅜ 60	India, 3½% ..	59¼ 60¼	–¼
64¼ 50½	Do., 5% ..	61⅛ 62½	..
51½ 44	Do., 6% ..	42¾ 44¼	+¼
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	99 100	+⅛
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	83½ 84½	+¼
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106 107	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 5% ..	62 63	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3% ..	72½ 73½	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	100½ 101½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	100⅜ 101½	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62½ 63½	..
67 58¾	Do., "C" ..	62½ 63½	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	83 84	+⅛
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	68¾ 69¾	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	59¼ 60¼	..
	" A " ..	59¼ 60¼	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% .. " B "	78¼ 79¼	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	94 95	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98 99	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90 91	..
91⅝ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88¼ 88⅜	+¼
85¾ 78⅜	Do., 5% '30-50	82¼ 82¾	+¼
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	94½ 95	..
102⅜ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	80¾ 81¼	..
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	79¾ 80¼	..
113⅝ 108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	108¾ 109¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya 5% '48-58	100 100½	..
85½ 81⅜	Natal, 3½% '34-44	82½ 83	..
76⅛ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	74 75¼	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W. 3% '35	84½ 85½	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	69½ 70½	..
94⅜ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	92 93	..
90 86½	Do., 4½-5% '45-65	87½ 88½	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	90 91	..
104 98⅝	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100½ 101	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	92¼ 92⅝	..
89⅛ 82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	82¾ 83¼	+⅛
89⅛ 82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	82¾ 83¼	..
80⅝ 75	Do., 3½% '40	76¾ 77¼	..
80⅝ 75	Do., 3½% '45-65	77½ 78¾	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	98½ 99	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	88½ 89½	..
94 86	S.Aust., 5% '40-50	89 90	+⅛
104¼ 98⅞	S.Af., 5% '45-75	100 100½	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	83 83½	..
99⅝ 89	S.Aust.,5% 45-75	87½ 88½	+⅛
102⅝ 97⅛	S.Rd.,5% '34-60	100 100½	..
92⅞ 85⅞	Tas., 4% '40	81 82	+1
99⅛ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87½ 88½	+⅛
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	70 71	+½
99⅝ 91	W.Aus.5% 45-75	87½ 88½	+⅛
90 86	Do.,3½% '30-50	86 87	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	71½ 72½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Feb. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
83¼	Arg., 4% Rescision..	83¼ 84¼	..
80⅜	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80⅜ 81⅛	+⅛
91¼	Do., Port Cap. 5%	90½ 91½	..
102½	Austrian, 6% ..	102½ 103½	..
109¾	Belgian, 7% ..	110 111	..
90⅛	Berlin (City of), 6%	91¼ 92¼	..
94⅝	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	50 51	–¼
53¼	Do., 4% Rescision..	53 54	..
63½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63 64	..
75½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	75 76	–¼
82¾	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	82 83	–¼
56¼	Buenos Aires, 3½%	56 57	..
80	Bulgaria, 7% ..	80 82	+1
93½	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	92½ 93½	..
85½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	85 87	..
103	Do., 5½% 1912 ..	102 104	..
99¼	Chinese, 5% 1896	98½ 99½	..
81¼	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82 83	+¼
47½	Do., 5% 1912 ..	48¾ 49¾	+¼
61½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	61¼ 62¼	–¼
60	Do., Shanghai-L. 5%	59 61	..
24	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	25 29	..
28½	Do., Hukuang, 5%	28 31	..
111	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111½ 112½	..
79	Egyptian Unified ..	78 80	..
203¼	French, 5%	203½ 204	+⅛
204	Do., 4%	195 204¼	..
105½	Midi, 6%	105¾ 106¾	+¼
106½	Nord, 6%	105¾ 106¾	+¼
105½	Orleans, 6%	105¾ 106¾	+¼
104¼	P.L.M. 6%	104¼ 105½	..
106½	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	107½ 108½	+½
104¾	German, 7%	105 106	..
57¼	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58 61	+1
..	Do., 5% 1914 ..	75 77	..
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101½ 102½	..
87	Do., 6% Stabilization	87 88	..
100¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100½ 101½	..
17¾	Italian, 5½%	17¼ 18¼	..
101½	Do., Old. Consort."B"	102½ 103½	..
73¾	Do., 7% .. 1899	73¼ 74¼	..
90	Do., 5% 1907 ..	90¾ 91¾	..
99¼	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99 100	..
91¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92 93	..
22	Mexican, 5%	21 23	..
81	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	81 83	..
90	Polish, 7%	90 91	..
42¾	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42¾ 43¾	..
46¾	Roumania, 4% Cons.	47 48	+¼
3¾	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	3 4	..
4	Do., 5% 1906 ..	4 5	..
103½	Siamese, 6% 1924..	102½ 103½	..
18¾	Turkish, 4% Unified..	14 15	..
67	Uruguay, 3½% ..	64½ 65½	–2

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

111¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	11½ 12	..
52¾	Do., Pref.	52⅜ 53½	..
104¾	German Potash, 7% ..	105 106	..
82½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	82 83	–¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92½	Great Western ..	92⅜ 93⅝	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78¼ 79¼	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95½ 96½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91½ 92½	..
54½	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	53¼ 54	–¾
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¾ 77¾	+¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76 77	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	71¼ 72¼	..
12¾	L. and N. East., Def.	11¾ 12¾	–¼
36½	Do., Prefd.	35½ 36¼	–¼
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56¾ 57¾	–¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	72¾ 73¾*	+¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	69¼ 69¾	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	61¼ 62¼	..
64½	Metropolitan	64 65	..
74½	Met. Dist.	74½ 75½	..
29¾	Southern, Defd. ..	30⅛ 30⅝	+⅛
73¼	Do., Prefd.	73 73¾	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¾ 77¾	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95¼ 96¼	+¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89¾ 90⅜	+¼
22 10½	Underground. £1 ..	23⅛ 23⅜	..
107	Do., Income	108 110	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	80 82	..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80 82	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	26 28	+¼
100	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	95¾ 96¾	–¼
86¾	B.A. and Pacific ..	85½ 84½	–½
81¼	B.A. Western	75¾ 76¾	..
205	Canadian Pacific ..	222 225	–2½
87	Central Argentine ..	82 83	–1
76½	Central Uruguay ..	75 77	–2
21½	Cordoba Central ..	18¼ 19¼	..
35	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	28 32	..
29	Costa Rica	28 29	..
84½	Entre Rios	79 81	–1
—	Int. Cent. America ..	30 34	..
51¾	Ixopidina	49½ 50½	..
8½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7¾ 8	..
4½	NItrate (Bearer) ..	4⅝ 4⅝	..
187	San Paulo	183 186	..
24	United of Havana ..	25 27	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	7½	..	Lloyds, A...	60	61½*	–1½d
Alexanders ..	3⅝	..	Martins ..	7¼	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	6¾	..	Merc. Ind. C.	13	..
Bk. of Amer. ..	12⅜	–⅛	Midland, £1	80	0	..
B. Ld. & S.A. ..	15/16	+1/16	Do. £(2		..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	64*	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	9⅝	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	38*	..	National ..	2¼	..
Bk. of S.Z. ..	56 6	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9 7/16	..
Barclays, A ..	8 1/16	–1/16	Nat. Egypt ..	3 2/3	–¼
Do., B.	55 6	..	Nat. India ..	44½	+½
Do., D.C.O. ..	27 0	..	Nat. Prov.£4	13⅛	..
B. Overseas ..	5¼	..	Rly. of Can.	64*	..
Can. Com. ..	54*	..	Stand. S.A. ..	14⅝	..
Chat. India ..	17⅛	–⅛	Un. of Aust.	11⅛	–⅛
District	25½	–1/16	Un. Discount	37½*	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	6¼	–1/16	Westminster	77	+3d
Hambros	9	..	Do., £1 ..	50 6	..
Hongkong ..	115	..	Wms. Dcns A	42 6	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19¼	..	Nthn. Assur	16½	–⅜
Atlas Assur.	15¼	..	Phoenix, f.p.	14¼	..
Britannic ..	15⅛	–⅜	Prudential ..	22	+⅛
Com. Union	20⅝	–⅛	Do., " B "	38 0	+6d
Eagle Star ..	12	..	Royal	8¼	..
Empl'rs' Liab	75 0	..	R. Exchange	6¼	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	14¾	..	Scottish,"A"	16½	..
Guardian ..	10	..	Sea	75 0	..
Ldn. and L. ..	27½	..	Sun Insur. ..	58	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	10	..	Sun Life	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	34⅜	..	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	65⅛	+⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0 7/32	..	Engl. Cotton	2⅜	..
Bleachers ..	22/9	..	FineSpinners	27⅜	+3d
Borax, Def. ..	1⅝	–⅛	Hoyle, J. ..	1¼	..
Brad. Dyers	28/9	+6d	Impl. Chem.	26/10½	+3d
Brit.Celanese	14.0	–6d	Do., Defd.	8 7/32	..
Do. 2nd Pf.	11.0	–3d	Jute Ind.,Pf.	3⅜	..
Ih. Cot. Dyers	5/6	+1½d	Lister Thread	11⅝	..
Brit. Enka..	1⅝	..	Lister	15/9	..
Calico Print.	14/0	..	Patons & B.	1⅛	..
Can. Celanese	2⅜	..	Rylands ..	22/9	+3d
Cn'se Amer.	2½	..	Salt Union ..	12 7/32	..
Coats	65/9	–3d	Sanitas (8'ft're)	2.6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/9	–3d	Snia Viscosa	13⅜	..
Courtaulds ..	2 11/16	–⅛	Wardle& Davi	1 31/32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In	26/6	..	Hydro Elec.	42¾	–⅛
Atlas	26/7½*	..	Johnson& Ph.	54/0	–6d
BarcelonaTo	30	–1	Metro. Elec.	58/6	–3d
B'mouth&Pt.	61/9	..	Mex.Lt.Com.	76	..
Brazil Tract.	38½	..	Do., 1st Pf.	74	–1
Brit. Insul'd	3⅞	..	Mid.Counties	27/9	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	25/9	..
Callender's ..	33¼	..	Perak River	10/6	..
City of Lond.	53/0	+9d	Siemens ..	24/3	–3d
CountyLond.	44/9	+3d	Teleg. Const.	26½	..
English Elec.	5/3	..	Vic. Falls ..	3	..
Gen. Elec. ..	45/6	–3d	Whitehall Pf.	24/3	+3d
Henley's Tel.	6	..	Yorkshire ..	52/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A.& E. Trad.	15/3	–3d	Imp. Smelt ..	19/0	..
Am.Dentl.Dpt	4/3	..	ImperialTob.	4/9	..
Apollinaris ..	9/0	..	Imp.Tob.Can.	4/0	–3d
Assd. Cement	26/9	–3d	Int. Nickel ..	35⅜	–⅛
Austin,B. Pf.	14/10½	–1½d	Kreuger & T.	30¼	–¼
Bovril, Def.	38/0	–6d	Lever,7% Pf.	22/9	..
Brit. Alum. ..	43/6	–3d	Leyland, M.	55/3	–1/0
Brit. Am.Tb.	5 1/16	..	London Brick	58/0	–3d
Brit. Match ..	25/4½	..	Manbre G.Dst.	15/6	–6d
Brit.Oil Cake	34/0	–3d	Marconi Mar.	2¼	..
Brit.PortCm.	2¼	..	Do., Can. ..	1 3/16	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3⅝	–⅛
Cah.&W."B"	30½	–½	Mather & P.	40⅝	..
Do.,7½%"A"	6/5	..	Nairn, M.&G	2¼	–⅛
Do.,5½%"B"	9/6	..	Napier ..	40 4½	+1½d
Carreras,"A"	95/6	+1/16	P. & O., Def.	49/0	..
Col. Graph. ..	6⅜	+1/16	Phillips (G.)	1 1/16	..
Crittall	1¼	..	Purnah J'ute	2⅜	..
Cr.&Bl. 1 Pf.	12 7½	..	Prim. H'dgs.	29/6	..
Cunard St'm	22/6	..	Rolls-Royce	45 4½	–3d
Dennis Bros.	40/0	..	Rover (S.) ..	7.10½	–3d
Dunlop Rbr.	13 7½	+1½d	Royal Mail ..	24	–4½
E.Kodak(G.B.)	17 4½	–1½d	Singer	26/3	–3d
Finlay, Jas ..	4⅛	..	Sm.& Arg.Mf.	9/0	..
Furness, W.	35/0	..	Sth. Met. Gas	101	..
Gas, Lt. & C.	18/9	..	Spillers ..	25/3	–3d
Gaumont Br.	16 1½	–6d	ST.D., Pref.	12/6	–7½d
Globe Tel. ..	2 1/32	–⅛	Stewd.Mtch.B.	17¼	..
Gramophone ..	4⅜	..	Turner & N'l.	4 3/16	..
Guy Motors ..	1 3/32	–1/32	Utd. Dairies	31/3	..
Harrison&C. ..	6½	..	Un. Molasses	5¼	..
Imp. Airways	21.3	–3d	Utd. Tob.(S.)	4/9½	..
Imp.Con. Gas	375	..	Wall Paper(D	44 1½	–1½d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5.9	..	Howard & B.	7¼	..
Armstrong ..	0.8	..	Lambert ..	37/0	–6d
Babcock& W.	61.0	..	Pease & Ptnr.	3/9	..
Baldwins ..	5/0	..	Platt Bros. ..	7/3	..
Bengal	12.0	–6d	Powell, Duff.	11.0	..
B.S.A.	10.3	..	Richds, West	6.0	..
Bolsover ..	16.7½	–1½d	Ruston & H.	7/6	..
Brown(John)	3 4½	..	S. Spearman	11/3	..
Cammell Ld.	2.0	..	Staveley ..	21 3	..
Consett	9.9	–3d	Stew.& L.Def.	26 7½	..
Cory (Wm.)	58.3	..	S. Durham ..	22.0	..
DormanLong	6.1½	..	Swan, Hunter	21 3	..
Ebbw Vale..	1.6	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½	+1/32
Guest, Keen	35/6	..	Thomas, R. ..	2/6	..
Hadfields ..	9.3	..	Vickers	7 10½	..
Harld.&W.P.	10.6	..	Weardale,Df.	19.4½	..
Hopkinson ..	36.3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7.7½	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23.6	..	Ind. Coope	60.6	–3d
Bass, Ratcl.	65.0	–6d	Meux's ..	36.6	..
Benskin's ..	32.3	..	Mitch'ls & B.	54.0	..
C.of Lon.Def.	9.3	..	S. Africa ..	59/0	+1/0
Courage	63.6	..	Taylor Wlkr.	31.0	+6d
Distillers ..	66.0	–1/0	Threlfalls ..	52.6	..
Guinness ..	102.9	–9d	Walker,P.&C.	17.9	..
Hoare	63.0	..	Watney, Def.	25/9*	–6d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/9	–3d	Lewis's	47/6	..
Army & N. ..	59/0	..	Lipton	4.3	+1½d
Barker	53/9	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4/8	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3.6	..	Maple	35.6	..
Carlton	36/9	..	Map. & Webb	14.6	–3d
Debenhams ..	9/6	..	Marks & Sp.	5 7½	..
Gordon Hts.	14/6	..	Savoy Hotel	37/0	..
Harrods	71.6	..	Selfridge, Pf.	25.3	–3d
Harrds.(B.A.)	19.0	..	Spiers&Pd.10/-	17.3	..
Home &C. 4.0	16-6	+1½d	Waring & G.	24/9	+3d
Internat. Tea	21/0	..	Whiteley ..	5	+1/16

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	38/6	..	Dalgety ..	11	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20.6	..	Forestal ..	16/9	..
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldstr., Mt.	31/3	..
Aust.Mrc.f.p.	7⅛	..	Hudson's B.	4 4/16	–1/8
Brit. N. Born	7/6	+3d	Kasala 7% Cf.	7/6	..
City Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	109	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	3 5/16	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	16/3	+9d	L. Asiatic ..	4/6	+1½d
An.-Dutch ..	54/0	+9d	Lumut	1 15/16	..
An.-Java ..	3/0	..	Malacca	1 1/2	..
An.-Malay ..	15/6	–9d	Malayalam..	24/3	–9d
Bah Lias ..	1¼	..	Mendaris ..	2 7/32	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1¾	+1/16	Merlimau ..	2 7/16	+1½d
Batu Tiga ..	25/0	..	Pataling ..	1 15/16	..
Bertam Cons.	4/3	+1½d	Perak	3 1/16	..
Bukit Mert'n	3/0	+1½d	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	1/3	+3d	Rubber Tst.	37/3	+6d
Cons. Malay	4/9	..	Sarawak ..	2/0	+1½d
Duff Devt. ..	9 3/32	..	Selangor Un.	2 1/16	+3d
E. Asiatic ..	2/3	..	Sennah	1 7/16	+1/16
Grand Cent.	37/32	..	Sialang	1 7/16	+1/16
Gula Kalump	1 3/32	..	Straits Rbr.	3/0	..
Highlands ..	1 7/16	..	Sum. Para ..	3/0	..
Java Invest.	1 9/16	–1/32	Tandjong ..	1 3/8	..
Java United	1 7/16	..	Tanjong Mal.	1 1/8	..
Jugra Estate	15/3	+3d	Telogorodjo	1/0	..
Kapar Para ..	1 3/8	..	U. Serdang ..	3 1/04	+1½d
Kuala Lump.	1 7/8	..	U. Sua B'tg	2 15/16	..
Labu	1 3/8	..	U. Sumatra ..	1 1/01	..
Lanadron ..	1 3/8	..	U. Temiang ..	2 4½	..
Linggi	1 7/32	+1/16	Vallambrosa	13/0	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est....	20	+1/2	Eastn. Prod.	4 1/16	..
Am.-Ceylon ..	35/0	..	Empire ..	1 7/8	..
Assam Co. ..	50/3	–3d	Galsha	2¼	+1/32
Assam Front.	18/3	..	Imperial Tea	1 25/32	+1/32
Bogaw'tawa	3/8	..	Jhanzie	1 31/32	–1/32
Brahmap'tra	27/32	..	Jokai	3 3/32	+1/32
Brit. Indian	29/6	..	Jorehaut ..	3 1/16	..
Budla Beta	3 9/16	+1/32	Lanka Plant.	1 13/16	..
Carolina ..	2 19/16	..	Lebong	3 11/16	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 3/32	..	Lungla	12/6	..
Chargola ..	9/16	..	Makuri	1/6	..
Chubwa	3/4	..	Nedeem	1 7/8	..
Cons. T. & L.	21 3/4	+1/4	NewDimbula	6	..
Darjeeling ..	2½	..	SuwaraEliya	5 5/16	+1/32
Darj. Cons. ..	3	..	Pabbojan ..	4 7/32	–1/32
Deanston ..	14/9	..	Scot.Tea &L.	3 3/32	+1/32
Dooars	2¼	..	Singlo	2 1/16	..
DoomDooma	3 3/16	..	Travancore ..	2 3/8	+1/32
Eastn. Assam	3 5/16	..	Upper Assam	2	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	1 3/16	..	Lobitos	1 31/32	–1/32
A.-Egypt, B	2½	..	Mex. Eagle ..	15/3	..
A.-Persian ..	4¼	+1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	3 15/16	..
Apex Trin. ..	1¼	..	Phoenix,1 sh.	15/3	+1½d
Attock	1 1/16	–1/16	R. Dutch ..	52⅜	..
Brit. Borneo	10/11⅜	..	Shell	42 3/32	..
Brit. Burmah	6.6*	..	Spies (2/-) ..	4/0½	..
Brit.Cont.Pt.;	6.0	–1½d	Steaua Rom.	9/1⅜	..
Burmah	47 32	+1/16	Trinidad C.	3.6	..
Canad. Eagle	12/4½	..	Trinidad L.	3/8	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/4½	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/9	–1½d
Creole	1¼	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/9	–1½d	V.O.C., Ord.	2 31/32	..

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	2d.	–1d	Liverpool ..	8/9	..
Allanza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	18/0	..
Brit.& S. Pac.	17/6	..	Nat. Mining	1.3	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2 3/16	..	Rosario ..	3/6	..
Do.,Delaware	6⅞	–⅛	Tarapaca ..	6/9	–3d

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	17/9	+3d	Modder,Deep	1 7/32	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 9/16	..	Modder, East	1¼	..
An.-French ..	1 1/16	..	Mozambique	11/6	+6d
Brakpan ..	2 23/32	–1/32	Natal N. Col	1 1/16	..
C.Mining, Br.	1 8/4	..	New Jagers.	2 1/16	..
City Deep ..	1 7/8	..	New Modder.	4 5/32	..
Cons. Dmds.	11/6*	..	New State A.	1 19/32	..
Cons. G. Flds.	2 1/16	..	Nourse	8/6*	..
Cons. M. R.	15 3*	..	Randf'n' E.	5/9	..
Cons. M. Sel.	18.0	..	Rand Mines ..	3 1/8	+1/8
Crown	3 5/32*	..	Rand Select.	14 9*	..
Dagga'fontein	1 3/32	..	Rob.Deep, B	7/9	..
De Beers, D.	10	..	S.A.Gold Tst.	1 3/16	..
Durban Deep	10/9	–3d	S.A. Town. ..	9/9	..
East Geduld	1 3/8	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Rand..	11/0	..	Springs ..	37 3*	–1/32
Geduld	3 5/16*	..	Sub Nigel ..	1 1/32	..
Gen. Mining	2 3/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 21/32*	..	Union Corp.	3⅜	..
J'b'gC'nsInv.	45/0	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 3/32	..
Knights	9/0*	..	Vereen'g Est.	2 7/32	..
Langlaagte ..	21/0*	+3d	Village Deep	7/3*	..
Meyer & C. ..	1 3/32	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6 1/32	–1½d
Modder, B...	15/0*	..	West Springs	15 3*	..

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'K'b'i	23/3	+6d	Rho. Cong. B.	14 3/4	..
Cam & Motor	1 3/16	–⅛	RhodK't'nga	1 31/32	+1/32
Chartered ..	42 3	+1½	Rhod. Sel.Tr.	2 1/8	..
Gd. F. Rhod.	9/10½	–3d	Rhokana Corp.	1 19/32	..
Loangwa ..	6/7½	+1½d	Selukwe ..	4/4 3/32	..
Lonely Reef	1 5/16	..	Shamva ..	2/0	..
N'Changa ..	3 1/2	+1/32	Tang'ikaCon.	2	+1/32
Rhod. Ang. A	1 7/8	..	Wankie Coll.	1 9/32	..
Rhod. B.H. ..	2/3	..	Zambesia Ex.	21*	–1⅛

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	10/

Egham and Staines, 7½%, Pref., 25/3
Metropolitan New, 37/11 6/9
Nth. W. Midlands 5% 1950-70 (fully pd.), 96½‡
Shrops., Worcs. and Staffs. 6% Pref., New, 22/- 3/-
Southeastern, Option Warrnts., 35/-††

FINANCIAL, LAND AND INVESTMENT

Anglo-French Explo., 20/7½†† 1/3 20/7½
Anglo-Newfdld. Devt., 6% Bds., 102½
Argentine Shares., 20/3
Assd. Anglo-Atlantic., -/4½
Assd. London Props., 16/1½
Australian Mercantile, pfdy. pd., 6¼
Australian Prop. Corp., 6% pd., 6¼
Do., fully pd., 6¼
Brit. Nth. Borneo, 7/6 6/9‡ 7/4½ -/3 -/6
Do., 5% Debs., 82
Brit. S. Africa Co., Reg., 42/- 2/- -/3‡ -/3 -/11½ -/11½ -/11½ -/3 2/- -/3 -/6 -/2¼ -/6 -/6
Do., Bearer, 42/6½
Cia de Prestamos, 4½% Bds., Assntd., 14
City of London Real, 18/11½ 18/- 18/-
Cordova, 1 4½††
Do., Income 8½., 80†† 79¼
Covent Garden Props., 8% Prefd., 9/9
Do., Deferred., 2/9
Dalgety, 11½ -/9
Duff Devt., 4/6
Exploration Co., 7/3½
Forestal Ld., 16/9 17/- 16/3 -/7½ -/7½ 17/- 16/3
Do., Pref. (6%), 19/-
Hudson's Bay, 84/4½ -/4½ 3/11½
Investment Corp. of Canada, 4½% Pref., 67¼‡†† 2¼†† 1½††
Lagos Amer. Invest., 13/3
London County, F. and L. Props., 27/6 -/11½
Malayan Rubber, 3/6
Mort. Co. of Egypt, 4½% Debs., 81½
Mort. Co. of the River Plate, 8½††
Mozambique Co. (Bearer), 11/9 -/3¼ -/6 -/3¼ -/3¼ 11/-
N. Zeal. Ln. and Agency, 107‡
Do., 5% Pref., 87‡ ½
Do., 4% 1st Deb., 87½‡
Do., 4% 2nd Deb., 67½‡
Pekin Synd., 3/11½
Peruvian Corp., 11½
Do., 6% Pref., 32½
Do., 6% Debs., 101 100½
Power Invest. Corp., 5% Pref., 76½††
Rio Negro, 13/6‡
Scottish Australian Invest., 6% Pref., 100
Sosnah Plantns. Syndt., 66/10½ 5/7½ 5/-
Trust and Loan of Canada, 14/9
Ud. Dominions Trust, 32/6†† 2/- -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aldwych Hse. Ests., 6% Deb., 97
Anglo-Eastern Finance, 2/1½ 3/-
Anglo-Newfdld. Devt., 92/6 5/- 2/6 -/6 5/- 6/3
Brit. Central Africa Co., 1 9††
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," 83½ 1½ 3¼ 3½ 3¼
Brit. Nth. Borneo Corp., 7% 1st Pref., 96½ 1½ 3¼ 3½ 3¼
Brit. Power, Forest and Colonial Corp., 5/11½ 5/-
Brit. New Guinea Devt., 1-‡
Calgary and Edmonton, 10/-
City of South Dublin Impts., 9 9‡ 10/6 9 9‡
Do., 7% Pref., 68‡ 8‡
Cons. Invest. Corp. of Canada, 45/-††
Cotton Trust, 2/4½
Ever Ready Trust and Fin., 7/6
Fanti Consold. Invest., 13/11½ -2¼ -/4½ -/4½ 12/7½‡
Hudson Bay Mine (at 44, 43 pd.), 62/6 -/6
Hydro-Elec. Sec. Corp., 84‡ 4½ 5 4½
Internat. Holding and Invest., 85¼ 1/4 1½ 5/8 1½ 3/4 5/16 3/4
Jobs del Guadalquivir, S.A., 26/3 5/-
Land Co. of Canada and L. Props., New (iss. at 25/-, 10/- pd.), 11 6††† 12/-
Metro Housing Corp., 18/-
Mutual Indem. and Guarantee Corpn., 1 3†† 0 11½ 1/-
Do., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 13 9††, 3/-, 3/-
Nat. Mort. and Agency of N.Z., New, "B," -/6 pm
Parana Plantns., 2/6
Primitiva Holdings, 2/9 -/9 -/9 -/9 9/- -/6
Theatre Securities, -/3
Ud. Motion Picture Corp., 7% Pfg. Pref., 15 3††
Zambesia Explor., 40 7½ 1/3 40 7½ 1/3 -10½

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Alkcop Investments, 6% Deb., 100½ 100 99½
Anglo American Deb. Corp., 292††
Atlas Elect. and Gen., 26/6 7/- 6/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/6 -/7½ 10/- -10/7½
Do., Pref., 23/9‡ -/9 -/9‡ 4/11½ 3/11½ 4/11½ 3/9‡ -/2 -/6 4/11½
Do., 5% Deb., 94‡
Bankers' Invest., 4½% Prefd., 81½
Do., Deb., 73½
Beaver, 26/3
British Assets, 24/-
Do., "A," 5% Pref., 80
Brit. Shareholders', 31/-
Cardinal Invest., Defd., 241
Charter and Agency, 5% Pref., 76‡
Colonial Mutual, 229
Do., 5½% Pref., 98
Do., 4½% Deb., 86
Continental, 110
Do., 5% Pref., 83††
Debenture Corp., 173½‡
Do., 5% Pref., 89††
Fin., Assn. and Gen. Inv., 5% Prefd., 85‡
Fin. and Ctl. Invest., 5% Pref., 88
Fin. Rlty. Invest., 95 4 2½ 3 2½ 3
Gen. Debenture, 21¼ 1½ 1½ 1½
Do., 6% Pref., 114
Govmts. Stk. and other Sec. Inv., Defd., 210
Internat. Invest. Defd., 173 2
Internat. Sleeping Car, 7/6
Invest. Trust Corp., 4½% Deb. (1888-90 issues), 75½
Do., 5% Deb., 87½
Lond. and S. American Invest., 5% Pref., 15/10½
Melbourne City Props., 42/6
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 4½% Deb., 78
Merchants', 4% Pref., 71½
Northern Commn. Rly. Securr., 4% "A," Deb., 8 8 8
Do., 4% "B," Deb., 8 8 8
Do., 5% Deb., within 1-16373, 9 9
Municipal, 4½% Deb., 78
Nelson Financial, 12½%, 178 8
New York and Gen., 5% Pref., 81
Onslow Invest. Defd., 169
Parent, 8%, 1/3 -/- -/11½ -/11½††
Do., Defd., -/11½ -/11½
Do., 5% Pref., 1 10½ -/6
Premier Invest., 159½‡††
Do., 8% Pref., 227‡
Reliance, 22/6 147‡
Rubber and Tropical, 8/11½
Rubber Plants., 6½ -/4½ -/4½ -/3 6/10½ -/6
Scottish Invest., 22/9
Sterling Trs. and Rubber, 27/- 3/- 7/6 -/6 8/- 7/-
Second Cons., 5% Pref., 83½
Second Mercantile, 139
Second Scottish Invest., 24/3
S. African Gold, 25/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 17/6
Sterling, 228½
Tanjore, 4% Deb., 73
Tyn. Tr., Pref., 10/7½††
U.S. & S. Amer., 5% Pref., 88
Do., 6% Deb., 94
Ud. States Deb., 242
Do., 6% Deb., 114½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Cons., 5% Deb., 20
Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Lond., 14/6
Allianz, 1 74½
Carnegie, 1/6 -/3 -/9 -/9 -/3 2/- 1/6 -/9 -/3
Daily Mail, 83‡†† 5/- 4/4½ 5/3½ 5/- 5/- 4/4½ 5/7½ 80/10½ 1/3 -/3 -/10½
Electrical and Ind., 5½% Deb., 64‡
Govts. Stock and other Sec., Defd., 38/9
Graham, 5/-
Do., 6% Pfg. Pref., 21/9
Gresham F. Assn., -/7 -/8 -/8 -/8½
Guardian, 5/- 7½ -/- -/6 -/6
Land and Holyrood, 118½
Do., 5% Pref., 84½
Scottish and Dominions, 5% Pref., 17/4½††

GAS

Alliance and Dublin, 95¾
Bournemouth, 6% Pref., 111½
Brentford, 91½
Brighton, 139
Gas Light and Coke, 18/9 -/6 -/6½ -/9 -/6½ -/6 -/8¼ -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/6¼
Do., 6% Pref., 6/-
Do., 3% Deb., 58¾
Imp. Continental, 377 2 3
Metropolitan, 109¾
S. Met., 100½ -/3
Utilities, 5%, 99 9 100 100††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Reading, 5%, 82½ 2 3

INSURANCE

Atlas, 13¾
Caledonian, 196½
Commercial Union, 12¾ £24/7/0 24½ 3 2 £24/7/0
Eagle, Star, and Brit. Dom., Prefd., 9/-
Employers' Liability, 75/3
General Accdnt., 14¾
Guardian, 59½
Gen. Accdnt. Fire Life, 12¾
Lond. and Lanc., 27½†† 8 8
Lond. Assocd. Reinsce., 7% Pt. Pref., 58
Lond. Assurance, 9½ 12½ 12½
Northern, 16½
Prud. Ord., partly pd., 12½ 1½ 1½ 1½
Phoenix, partly pd., 13½
Prudential, "A," 22 2
Do., "B," 28½ 8½
Reinsurance, 15/6
Royal Exchange, £6/3/4½
Royal, 8½ 1½ 1½ 1½
Sun, 18/6
World Aux., 22/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Provincial, 7% Ptg. Pref., 31½‡
Prudential, 5% Pref., 99½ 1½ 2½ 2½ 1½ 2
Do., Fract. Certs., 78/9 82/6 80/- pm.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Assd. Anthracite, 7% Pref., 12/3
Barnsley and Wilcox, 61/- 1/-
Baldwins, 3/-
Do., 7% Pref., 4/3
Bengal, 13/-†† 12/6 -/6 12/- 12/- -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 14 4½ -/9¼ -/4½
Consett, 9/6
Cory, 57 10½ -/6 8/- 8/- 7/4½
Dorman, Long, 6/- -/3
Do., 5% Deb., 100½ -/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 85
Guest, Keen, 35/10½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/6
Do., 5% 2nd Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 20/11½
Indian, 5% Deb., 90
Lambert, 27/-
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 99½ 1½ 1½ 1¼
Natal Nav. Coll., 15/6
Ocean and Wilsons, 14/6
Penar and Partners, 3/6¼ -/6¼ -/9
Powell-Duffryn, 10/6
Rhymney, 7/4½
Sth. Durham, 21/10½ 2/3 -/6 2/- 1/6‡
Do., "B," 10/2 10½
Do., 6% Pref., 18/9
Tata, 7% Deb., 97
Thornycroft, 58/-
Tubes (of S. Africa), 6/6
Vickers, 7/9 -/11¼ -/6‡ -/10½ -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 96
Do., 5% Cum. Pref., 22½ 18/6½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Assd. Anthracite, New 7% Pref. "B," 9/-
Bolsover, 16/7½
Brit. Refrac. Corp., 7% 1st Pref. "B," 24‡
Clarke, Chapman, 28/3 -/6
Dorman, Long, New, 6 -/9 -/9‡
Do., New 6% Non-Cum. Pref., 10/9 -/9‡
Do., 5½% Deb., 85
Ebbw Vale, 5% Pref., 10/-
Enfield Cable Works, 5% Pref., 17/4½††
Enfield Iron Corp., 4/9†† -/10½
Do., 7½% Pref., 10/- pd., 10/- dis.
Elder Pilcher Notes, 15/4
Illingworth Carlton, 8/10½ -/10½ -/6¾
N.C. Metal, "A," 5/16 1/6 5
Stanton Prod., 1-
Stafford Prod., 67/2½††

MINES

Anaconda, 15/4 16
Ashanti, 5/6 -/6 -/11½
Bechuanaland Explr., 8/6
Central Provs. Mang. Ore, 70/- 66/3 -/3 70/-
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 40/- -/3¼ 40/-
Do., 5% Pref., 16
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 17/6
Cons. Selection, 17/9 18/3 17/10½ -/9 18/- 17/9
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 12½ 11½
Do., Def. (Bearer), 10
Geduld Prop., 66/10½ -/9 5/11¼ -/11¼ 6/10½ -/10½ 5/7½ 5/-
Gidding and Phoenix, 14/6†† -/11½†† -/3†† -/11½ 14/- -/11½ -/7½ -/7½ -/11½ 14/- -/7½Δ 14/- -/6 -/6 -/3 -/6 -/9 -/10½ -/6 -/6 -/6
London Tin Synd., 32/6 2/- -/2¼ -/6
Mysore, 15/11½ -/11½ 12/6‡
Nanzan, 1-
National Corp., 1/0½ -/3 -/2½ -/0¼ -/0¼ -/1 -/3
New Jagersfontein, 41/3
Oregum, 6/6
Do., 10% Pref., fully pd., 11/7½
Pahang Cons., Pref., 25/6
Rio Tinto, 42½ 1¼ 6½ 5¼ 1½ 1½ 2½ 11½ 7½ 11½ 3¼
Sn. John del Rey, 18/9 19/-
Tanganyika Concess., 49/4½†† 8/9‡†† 40/7½‡ 1/6 40/- 40/- -/7½ 1/3 40/3 -/7½ 1/3 40/3 -/6‡ 40/- 1/3 40/3¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Union Corpn., 11/3 3/6 -/6
Xenemeling Exts., 40/9 1/3 40/9 -/9 1/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder Perseverance, -/3
Broken Hill, 1930-70 (fully pd.), 96½‡
Do., 5% Deb., 96
Do., 4½% Deb., 86
Australian Mercantile, pfdy. pd., 6¼
Do., fully pd., 6¼
Brit. Nth. Borneo, 7/6 6/9‡ 7/4½ -/3 -/6
Do., 5% Debs., 82
Brit. S. Africa Co., Reg., 42/- 2/- -/3‡ -/3 -/11½ -/11½ -/11½ -/3 2/- -/3 -/6 -/2¼ -/6 -/6
Do., Bearer, 42/6½
Cia de Prestamos, 4½% Bds., Assntd., 14
City of London Real, 18/11½ 18/- 18/-
Cordova, 1 4½††
Do., Income 8½., 80†† 79¼
Covent Garden Props., 8% Prefd., 9/9
Do., Deferred., 2/9
Dalgety, 11½ -/9
Duff Devt., 4/6
Exploration Co., 7/3½
Forestal Ld., 16/9 17/- 16/3 -/7½ -/7½ 17/- 16/3
Do., Pref. (6%), 19/-
Hudson's Bay, 84/4½ -/4½ 3/11½
Investment Corp. of Canada, 4½% Pref., 67¼‡†† 2¼†† 1½††
Lagos Amer. Invest., 13/3
London County, F. and L. Props., 27/6 -/11½
Malayan Rubber, 3/6
Mort. Co. of Egypt, 4½% Debs., 81½
Mort. Co. of the River Plate, 8½††
Mozambique Co. (Bearer), 11/9 -/3¼ -/6 -/3¼ -/3¼ 11/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

N. Zeal. Ln. and Agency, 107‡
Do., 5% Pref., 87‡ ½
Do., 4% 1st Deb., 87½‡
Do., 4% 2nd Deb., 67½‡
Pekin Synd., 3/11½
Peruvian Corp., 11½
Do., 6% Pref., 32½
Do., 6% Debs., 101 100½
Power Invest. Corp., 5% Pref., 76½††
Rio Negro, 13/6‡
Scottish Australian Invest., 6% Pref., 100
Sosnah Plantns. Syndt., 66/10½ 5/7½ 5/-
Trust and Loan of Canada, 14/9
Ud. Dominions Trust, 32/6†† 2/- -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Abbaya Hse. Ests., 6% Deb., 97
Anglo-Eastern Finance, 2/1½ 3/-
Anglo-Newfdld. Devt., 92/6 5/- 2/6 -/6 5/- 6/3
Brit. Central Africa Co., 1 9††
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," 83½ 1½ 3¼ 3½ 3¼
Brit. Nth. Borneo Corp., 7% 1st Pref., 96½ 1½ 3¼ 3½ 3¼
Brit. Power, Forest and Colonial Corp., 5/11½ 5/-
Brit. New Guinea Devt., 1-‡
Calgary and Edmonton, 10/-
City of South Dublin Impts., 9 9‡ 10/6 9 9‡
Do., 7% Pref., 68‡ 8‡
Cons. Invest. Corp. of Canada, 45/-††
Cotton Trust, 2/4½
Ever Ready Trust and Fin., 7/6
Fanti Consold. Invest., 13/11½ -2¼ -/4½ -/4½ 12/7½‡
Hudson Bay Mine (at 44, 43 pd.), 62/6 -/6
Hydro-Elec. Sec. Corp., 84‡ 4½ 5 4½
Internat. Holding and Invest., 85¼ 1/4 1½ 5/8 1½ 3/4 5/16 3/4
Jobs del Guadalquivir, S.A., 26/3 5/-
Land Co. of Canada and L. Props., New (iss. at 25/-, 10/- pd.), 11 6††† 12/-
Metro Housing Corp., 18/-
Mutual Indem. and Guarantee Corpn., 1 3†† 0 11½ 1/-
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 13 9††, 3/-, 3/-
Nat. Mort. and Agency of N.Z., New, "B," -/6 pm
Parana Plantns., 2/6
Primitiva Holdings, 2/9 -/9 -/9 -/9 9/- -/6
Theatre Securities, -/3
Ud. Motion Picture Corp., 7% Pfg. Pref., 15 3††
Zambesia Explor., 40 7½ 1/3 40 7½ 1/3 -10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aldwych Hse. Ests., 6% Deb., 97
Anglo-Eastern Finance, 2/1½ 3/-
Anglo-Newfdld. Devt., 92/6 5/- 2/6 -/6 5/- 6/3
Brit. Central Africa Co., 1 9††
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A," 83½ 1½ 3¼ 3½ 3¼
Brit. Nth. Borneo Corp., 7% 1st Pref., 96½ 1½ 3¼ 3½ 3¼
Brit. Power, Forest and Colonial Corp., 5/11½ 5/-
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Do., Deferred., 2/9
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Duff Devt., 4/6
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Trust and Loan of Canada, 14/9
Ud. Dominions Trust, 32/6†† 2/- -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Abbaya

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities).
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos).

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)†.
7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, New Zealand, West Indies, Leeward Islands (Antigua and St. Kitts).
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Brazil (Ceara, Maranhao, Para and Manaos)†, Guianas (French and Dutch), Madeira, New Zealand*, Peru (Iquitos)*.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos), Canada (all parts), Peru (Iquitos), United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Maria), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
B. Star (Sultan Star)	Feb. 14	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
Nelson* (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch) ..	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Narkunda) ..	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.), AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Feb. 14	8 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	Feb. 13	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth† (Alban) ..	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : L. & H. (Flutarch)	Feb. 14	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson* (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct† (Alaunia)	Feb. 14	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Metagama) ..	Feb. 14	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y.† (Baltic) ..	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Alaunia)	Feb. 13	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Metagama)	Feb. 14	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : E.D. (Boutry)	Feb. 13	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz (all parts) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle† (Gloucester Castle)	Feb. 20	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 21	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD Is. : Houlder (Hardwicke Grange)	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA VIA Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Feb. 14	8 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* (all parts) : Holt* (Autolycus)	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Via Suez (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Feb. 14	8 p.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Baltic) ..	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Baltic) ..	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana)	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana)	Feb. 19	1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Hamburg) ..	Feb. 14	8 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail†	Feb. 15	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Feb. 15	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Feb. 19	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt.	Feb. 19	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital pkt. (Vienna)	Feb. 13	9 a.m.
Ital pkt.	Feb. 20	9 a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : Via M'video (Duilio) ..	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
GUIANAS (Fr. and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Commewijne)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.
Leyland (Ninian)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Ariguani)	Feb. 22	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail†	Feb. 15	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Narkunda)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Feb. 15	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Baltic)	Feb. 15	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Feb. 14	11.30a.m.
Du. pkt. (Commewijne)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Saxon) ..	Feb. 14	11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Newfoundland)	Feb. 17	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Via Panama* (Tasmania)	Feb. 19	5.30 p.m.
Via Panama* (Tasmania)	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Niagara)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth† (Alban) ..	Feb. 14	6 p.m.
L. & H. (Flutarch)	Feb. 14	8 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*	Feb. 14	11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &C. : U.-Castle (Saxon)	Feb. 14	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Machaon)	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Narkunda and Malwa) ..	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Ger. pkt.* (Hamburg) W. Star (Baltic)	Feb. 15	2 p.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.
Leyland (Ninian)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Anversville)	Feb. 26	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan and Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	Feb. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Lipari)	Feb. 18	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Feb. 13	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Brazza) ..	Feb. 15	6 p.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Adda) ..	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 16	7.30 a.m.
E.D. (Adda)	Feb. 19	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) (Antigua and St. Kitts) : Harrison (Director) ..	Feb. 14	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer) (Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Leyland (Ninian) ..	Feb. 15	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Ariguani)	Feb. 22	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
*† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
† Air fee is 3d. per half-oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half-oz.
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia, Persian Gulf, and India ..	5d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.
‡ Letters and postcards only.
††Printed papers, letters, and postcards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.
† Letters to be conveyed by the Alaunia to Canada may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on February 14 from 9.28 a.m. to 10.16 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Canada, China (*via* Canada), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Estonia, Hong-kong (*via* Suez), Japan (*via* Canada), New Zealand (direct), Straits Settlements (Penang), Siam, &c., Straits Settlements (Singapore, &c.), Latvia, Russia-in-Europe and Russia-in-Asia. **11 A.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Dutch West Indies, Fiji (*via* Canada), Honduras Republic (Atlantic Side), Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola). **1.15 P.M.**—Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand (*via* Australia), Rhodesia (*via* Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. **TO-MORROW 9 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (*via* U.S.A.), Canada, China (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Lithuania, Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Poland, United States, West Indies (Leeward Islands). **11 A.M.**—To Canary Islands. **1.15 P.M.**—To Mauritius (direct), Portugal.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY—Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Flandre. U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Ile de France. **TO-MORROW**—U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Japan, Bahamas, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America and Windward Islands, by ss. George Washington. China and Japan *via* Siberia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG (Ellerman), from Bombay; Hull.
DROMED (B. Funnel), from Japan; King George V. Dock, p.m.
FLANDRE (C.G.T.), from West Indies; Plymouth, 2 a.m.
ILE DE FRANCE (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 9 a.m.
MUNDRA (B.I.), from Bombay; London, p.m.
ORAMA (Orient), from Australia; Tilbury, 10.30 a.m.
PERIM (P. & O.), from Calcutta; Tilbury Dock, 2 p.m.
RANCHI (P. & O.), from Bombay; Plymouth, 1 p.m. Tilbury Dock, Friday, 11 a.m.
SUTTON HALL (Ellerman), from South Africa; Manchester.

TO-MORROW

AIDAN (Booth), from Brazil; Liverpool.
AQUITANIA (Cunard), from New York; Southampton, 5.30 p.m.
CASTALIA (Anchor), from Bombay; Liverpool, 6 p.m.
CITY OF CALCUTTA (Ellerman), from Bombay; Liverpool.
CITY OF CORINTH (Ellerman), from Australia; Royal Victoria Dock.
GEORGE WASHINGTON (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 6 a.m.
MALDA (B.I.), from East Africa; Plymouth, a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

MORETON BAY .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Brisbane 10th.

AFRICAN

ARINSI .. .. For L'pool, left Calabar 11th.
BASSA .. .. For W. Africa, left Acora 9th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. For W. Africa, left Grand Bassam 10th.
NEW COLUMBIA .. For W. Africa, cld. St. Vincent 11th.
PRAHSU .. .. For Cont., left Takoradi 10th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MAINE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Baltimore 11th.

BEN LINE

BENLEDI .. .. For Japan, arr. Shanghai 11th.
BENVENUE .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Pt. Pirie 12th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Singapore 9th.
AENEAS .. .. For N. China, left Hong-kong 9th.
AGAMEMNON .. For Ldn., left Manila 9th.
BELLEROPHON .. Fm. Japan, arr. Hong-kong 9th.
CYCLOPS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Havre 11th.
DIOMED .. .. For Ldn., left Casablanca 9th.
KEMUNE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 10th.
LAOMEDON .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Yokohama 7th.
MENELAUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 10th.
MENTOR .. .. For L'pool, left Yokohama 8th.
NESTOR .. .. For Japan, left Pt. Swettenham 9th.
PHILOCTETES .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 8th.

BLUE STAR

APRIC STAR .. For Ldn., left Santos 10th.
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Madeira 11th.
ARANDORA STAR .. Cruise, left Curacao 11th.

BOOTH

AIDAN .. .. For L'pool, left Lisbon 10th.
ALBAN .. .. For Manaos, left Gravesend 12th.
CUTHBERT .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Ceara 10th.
HILDEBRAND .. For Madeira, left Para 10th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ABA .. .. .. For W. Africa, left L'pool 12th.
ARAPA .. .. .. For L'pool, left St. Leone 9th.
BADAGRY .. .. For U.K., cld. Las Palmas 11th.
DARU .. .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. 8. Leone 10th.
JEKRI .. .. .. For Cont., left Conakry 10th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL Fm. Kingston, Ja., arr. Cristobal 11th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD For Hamilton, left N.Y. 11th.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND For Victoria, left Takoradi 7th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA Fm. Bangkok, arr. Manila 11th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND For Cadiz, left Madeira 11th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ADEN .. .. .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. Cuddalore 12th.
AURIGNY .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. M'video 10th.
CAP PADARAN .. Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Singapore 12th.
DJENN .. .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Karachi 12th.
EUBEE .. .. .. For Hamburg, left Salvador 9th.
SWIATOWID .. .. For Havre, left M'video 9th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRANT .. .. For U.K., left Mauritius 12th.
CLAN MACBRAYNE .. Fm. Malabar, arr. Galle 11th.
CLAN MACFADYEN .. For Dunkirk, left Sydney 12th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH .. For Ldn., left Madras 10th.
CLAN MACINDOE .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Ldn. 11th.
CLAN MACINNES .. For Dunkirk, left Hamburg 11th.
CLAN MACVICAR .. For Ldn., left Mangalore 11th.
CLAN MONROE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 11th.
CLAN OGILVY .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Suez 11th.
CLAN STUART .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Chittagong 11th.
HALIARTUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Mombasa 11th.
HOSPITIUS .. .. For U.S.A., left Pt. Said 12th.
HYDASPES .. .. Fm. Lourenco Marques, arr. Durban 12th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

SONORA .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Colon 10th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., due Cherbourg 14th.
CARINTHIA .. .. For Athens, left Syracuse 11th.
LACONIA .. .. For Las Palmas, left Havana 11th.
MAURETANIA .. For Havana, left N.Y. 12th.
SAMARIA .. .. For Callao, left Salaverry 12th.
SCYTHIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 11th.

ANCHOR

CALIFORNIA .. .. For N.Y., 826 miles west of Inishtrahull 11th.
TUSCANIA .. .. For Bombay, left L'pool. 11th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT ALMA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Launceston 12th.

DONALDSON

GREGALIA .. .. Fm. Pacific Cst., arr. Ldn. 8th.
KASTALIA .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. Halifax 9th.
MOVERIA .. .. Fm. Colon, arr. San Pedro 9th.
VARDULIA .. .. Fm. Swansea, arr. St. John 9th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CRISTALES .. .. For R'dam, left S. Marta 8th.
SAMALA .. .. For Bremen, left S. Marta 7th.
TETELA .. .. For L'pool, left Jamaica 8th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BENARES .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 12th.
CITY OF LYONS .. For Beira, left Walvis B. 11th.
CITY OF MARSEILLES Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Hong-kong 10th.
CITY OF PITTSBURG Fm. Calcutta, arr. Rangoon 11th.
CITY OF ROUBAIX .. For Dunkirk, left Pt. Said 11th.
CITY OF YORK .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 11th.

GLEN

GLENAMOY .. .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 12th.
GLENAPP .. .. For Dairen, arr. Yokohama 12th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP NORTE .. .. For B. Aires, left Santos 12th.

HARRISON

AUDITOR .. .. For Beira, left E. Ldn. 11th.
CUSTODIAN .. .. Fm. Pernambuco, arr. L'pool 11th.
DESIGNER .. .. Left Mauritius 11th.
DICTATOR† .. .. For Demerara, left Trinidad 10th.
HUNTSMAN .. .. For Beira, left L'pool. 11th.
MAGICIAN .. .. Left Calcutta 10th.
PLANTER .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Table B. 10th.
TAUTICIAN .. .. Left Brazil 11th.

HENDERSON

SAGAINO .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. M'seilles 11th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

ARCHIMEDES .. .. Fm. Santos, arr. N.Y. 11th.
BALFE .. .. .. For N.Y., left Santos 10th.
BRUYERE .. .. For N.Y., left M'video 8th.
HERSCHEL .. .. For L'pool, left Rio Grande 8th.
LALAGE .. .. For Bahia, arr. Norfolk 8th.
STRABO .. .. .. For N.Y., left Bahia 9th.
TINTORETTO .. .. For Natal (Braz.), left Macelo 11th.
VOLTAIRE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. R. Plate 9th.

LEYLAND

BARRADIAN .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. L'pool 12th.
BELGRIAN .. .. For L'pool, left Philadel. 11th.
MEDIAN .. .. .. For Tampico, left Vera Cruz 11th.
MELTONIAN .. .. For Savanilla, left Curacao 11th.
MERCIAN .. .. For Curacao, left Savanilla 11th.
NITONIAN .. .. For L'pool, left Ldn. 11th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ATHOS II. .. .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Port Said 12th.
COM. P. LECOQ .. Fm. Halphong, arr. Suez 12th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

ENGGANO .. .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Java 6th.
ROTTI .. .. .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Penang 11th.
SIMALOER .. .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Batavia 8th.
SOEMBA .. .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Jacksonville 11th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

BINGO MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 11th.
DELAGOA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Shanghai 12th.
KAMO MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Kobe 11th.
KATORI MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 11th.
KITANO MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 10th.
SADO MARU .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Kobe 9th.
SUBERA MARU .. .. For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 11th.
YAMAGATA MARU .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Colombo 11th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

AGINA .. .. .. For Antwerp, left Macelo 8th.
ALLER .. .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Sabang 12th.
ALSTER .. .. .. Fm. Tsingtao, arr. Penang 11th.
ANATOLIA .. .. For Havre, left Madeira 8th.
ATTIKA .. .. .. For Macelo, left Pernambuco 8th.
ATTO .. .. .. For W. Africa, left Monrovia 9th.
CREFELD .. .. .. For N.Y., left Halifax 8th.
DONAU .. .. .. For Los Angeles, left Champerico 7th.
HAIMON .. .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Antofagasta 11th.
IRMGARD .. .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Alexandria 11th.
AVOU .. .. .. Fm. Opobo, arr. Victoria 10th.
LUDWIGSHAFEN .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Tocopilla 11th.
SIERRA CORDOBA .. For Bremen, left Rio Janeiro 11th.

ORIENT

ORONSAY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 12th.

PACIFIC STEAM

BALLENA .. .. For Antwerp, left Hull 11th.
EBRO .. .. .. Arr. N.Y. 11th.
LORIGA .. .. .. For Ldn., left Magallanes 4th.
LOSADA .. .. .. For Plymouth, arr. Ldn. 11th.
OROOMA .. .. .. For L'pool, left La Pallice 12th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD .. .. For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 11th.
BURDWAN .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Madras 10th.
CHITRAL .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Colombo 12th.
MANTUA .. .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 12th.

BRITISH INDIA

HATTHURA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 11th.
NOWSHERA .. .. Fm. Wallaroo arr. Suez 12th.
SANTHIA .. .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Calcutta 12th.
TILAWA .. .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Singapore 11th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

LIMERICK .. .. .. For Hull, left Sydney 12th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

KAIEPO .. .. .. For Vancouver, left Auckland 11th.
NIAGARA .. .. .. For Vancouver, left Auckland 11th.
TAHITI .. .. .. For Sydney, left Wellington 11th.

PRINCE

CORSICAN PRINCE .. Fm. Panaramas, arr. Santos 11th.
EGYPTIAN PRINCE .. For Syrian Cst., left Alfandira 11th.
ITALIAN PRINCE .. For Alexandria, left Tunis 10th.
JAPANESE PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Newport N. 9th.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE Fm. E. Ldn., arr. Durban 10th.
PORTUGUESE PRINCE Fm. Antwerp, arr. Ldn. 11th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. For Pt. Swettenham, left Singapore 11.
SCOTTISH PRINCE .. For Mersey, left Gib. 10th.
SICILIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Alexandria, arr. Syrian Cst. 10th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

MERAUKE .. .. Fm. Java, arr. M'seilles 11th.
SAMARINDA .. .. For R'dam, left Padang 12th.
SLAMAT .. .. .. For Java, left Gib. 11th.
SIRAJAK .. .. .. Fm. Java, arr. R'dam 12th.
STOOBONDO .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Sourabaya 11th.
TERNATE .. .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Antwerp 12th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

GELRIA .. .. .. For Amsterdam, left B. Aires 10th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARAGUAYA .. .. Cruising, left Havana 11th.
DESEADO .. .. .. For L'pool, left Lisbon 11th.
GLAMORGANSHIRE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Vancouver 11th.
LOCHKATRINE .. For Vancouver, left 'Frisco 11th.
NAVASOTA .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Ldn. 11th.
PARANA .. .. .. For Patagonia, left St. Vincent 11th.
RADNORSHIRE .. For Copenhagen, left Oran 10th.
SIRIS .. .. .. For Hull, left Hamburg 11th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

BAARN .. .. .. For Corral, left Valparaiso 11th.
NICKERIE .. .. Fm. Paramaribo, arr. N.Y. 11th.
ORANJE NASSAU .. For Pto. Cabello, left Curacao 9th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

BANFFSHIRE .. .. For Brisbane, arr. Adelaide 12th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERFIR .. .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Los Angeles 10th.

UNION-CASTLE

ARMADALE CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Table B. 11th.
CARLOW CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Zanzibar 12th.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE For Beira, left Teneriffe 11th.
SANDOWN CASTLE.. Fm. Beira, arr. E. Ldn. 12th.

WHITE STAR

BALTIC .. .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 11th.
CEDRIC .. .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 11th.
DORIC .. .. .. For L'pool, left Halifax 11th.
MAJESTIC .. .. .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 12th.
MEGANTIC .. .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Gib. 12th.

MARINE INSURANCE

FURTHER NEWS OF THE MUNCHEN

Further news from Lloyd's agents at New York yesterday showed that the German liner MÜNCHEN, which sank on Tuesday after a series of explosions, was resting on the dock bottom, and that the fire had been extinguished. It was stated that she had sustained severe damage, but that it was hoped the forepart of the vessel could be saved. At the close of business 65 per cent. was quoted for reinsurance. The insured value of the hull is understood to be about £273,000.

Messages received yesterday from Horta showed that the fire in the British steamer MAIMOA, at present anchored at Fayal, had broken out again, and that it had been found necessary to flood the holds. It is understood that the cargo which is affected consists of wool. The outbreak was first reported during the week-end, after which it was stated to be under control. The MAIMOA, a vessel of 8,011 tons, owned by Shaw Savill and Albion Company, Limited, was built in 1920.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTABOR ..	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Narzen Island ..	70
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	20
IBERO	Cardiff, Jan. 21, for Barcelona. Passed Penarth Head, Jan. 21	90
MUNCHEN..	At New York from Bremerhaven. Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire	65

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AQUILEJA .. .. For Bombay, cld. Aden 12th.
ARKANSAS .. .. For Vancouver, left Colon 10th.
BOMA .. .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Teneriffe 12th.
CHANCELLOR .. .. For A'mouth, left Newport N. 11th.
CITY OF CHESTER .. Fm. Mauritius, arr. Durban 11th.
CITY OF DUNDEE .. Fm. Calcutta, left Pt. Said 12th.
CITY OF MANILA .. Fm. Calcutta, left Madras 12th.
CITY OF MOBILE .. Fm. I.. Marques, left Fremantle 11th.
CITY OF OSAKA .. For Boston, left Pt. Said 12th.
CITY OF VALENCIA .. Fm. Mt. Natal, arr. Ldn. B. 12th.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. For Ldn., cld. Aden 12th.
HONDURAS .. .. For Iquique, cld. Arica 12th.
KASHIMA MARU .. For Yokohama, cld. Gib. 12th.
KENTUCKY .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. Vera Cruz 10th.
LA BRETAGNE .. For Havre, left Vera Cruz 10th.
LA DROME .. .. For Bordeaux, left Pte. a Pitre 10th
LAURENTIC .. .. On Med. Cruise, left Naples 12th.
MACORIS .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. St. Nazaire 11th.
MCMSTR. EXPORTER Fm. Norfolk, arr. L'pool 12th.
MARJORY .. .. Fm. Bristol, arr. La Pitre 8th.
MULBERA .. .. For Calcutta, cld. Aden 12th.
NEWFOUNDLAND .. For Boston, left Clyde 12th.
NICTHEROY .. .. Fm. V

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 22)

ERNEST DURRBRIDGE & Co.,
F.S.I., F.A.I.,
5, THAYER-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

ONE of the SMALLER TOWN HOUSES available on reduced terms; six bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, and ample domestic offices; lease 20 years; ground-rent £45 per annum. PRICE £6,500.

UPPER BERKELEY-STREET.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Magnificent TOWN HOUSE, 11 bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, tiled domestic offices; constant hot water; beautifully panelled rooms, enriched ceilings, fine mantelpieces, period oak staircase; garage with chauffeur's flat over; long lease; moderate ground-rent. ERNEST DURRBRIDGE and Co.

BUSINESS OR PRIVATE OCCUPATION.
HYDE PARK NORTH SIDE.—An exceptionally well-built HOUSE (same occupation 27 years); light and power, constant hot water, electric light. Lease 30 years.—HOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

HYDE PARK (North Side).—Charmingly FURNISHED and decorated HOUSE, within a few minutes of Park, to be LET for a year; nine bed, two bath, three reception rooms; garage and three unfurnished rooms; 13gns. a week.—Strongly recommended by DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (North Side).—Low-built semi-detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with room for garage; six bed, two bath rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms, and offices.—Strongly recommended by MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

£3,000.

KENSINGTON.—FREEHOLD.—ROOM FOR STUDIO, if required; unrestricted; good position; modernized and redecorated; in perfect repair; the present arrangement as two self-contained flats and lower maisonnette; large garden at rear.—7, SWAIT, 94, Earl's Court-road, W.8. West, 1927.

£4,000.

KENSINGTON, overlooking Gardens.—Charming low-built HOUSE; five bed, bath, four reception rooms; large garden; modern conveniences. FREEHOLD £5,000.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Kensington 4148-9.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A delightful LITTLE HOUSE to be LET. Furnished for two or three months; excellent taste; plate, linen, and servants if required. Rent assed.-nine guineas per week (open to offer).—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

WESTMINSTER.
OCCUPYING a quiet and central position, eight-roomed HOUSE, suitable for modernization; FREEHOLD £1,600.—Apply to Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 43, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

HOLLAND PARK AVENUE.
OLD FASHIONED BIJOU RESIDENCE with good garden; Bank, City in 15 minutes; contains four bed rooms and attic, bath, two reception rooms, &c. It is rarely that an opportunity occurs to secure one of these attractive little houses. Ready. Price only £2,350. Lease 30 years at a low ground-rent. Agents, Messrs. ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.
CAVENDISH-SQUARE (off).
ONE of the SMALLER HOUSES with six bed rooms. Very LOW PRICE for QUICK SALE.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 2574.)

THURLOE CLOSE,
THURLOE-SQUARE, S.W.7.
OWING to a recent statement in the society columns of a London daily paper, the vendors of these LITTLE HOUSES desire to make it known that TWO ONLY REMAIN FOR SALE. Each contains three bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c., and the price is £2,650 and £2,850 respectively; for leases of 53 years, at ground-rents of £40 per annum. Immediate inspection is advised, and further particulars can be obtained from the owner's Agents,

W. A. ELLIS.
176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

PRINCE'S-GATE.—A very light and attractive HOUSE, in an open position, facing West, to be SOLD; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception rooms, square hall with fireplace, white tiled kitchen and good offices. The entire house is being modernized and redecorated and will shortly be ready for occupation.—Lease 47 years; ground-rent £105 per annum. PRICE £6,250.—Inspected and highly recommended by CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

SLOANE STREET (near).—An exceedingly low price will purchase well-fitted medium-sized HOUSE, with tiled domestic offices.—Keys, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (close to Gloucester-road Station).—Charming old-world HOUSE, overlooking square; three reception, four bed and dressing rooms, usual offices; excellent garage. FREEHOLD, £5,500.—LANGLY SMITH and Co., Tele., 1198 Putney.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, 52, HAMILTON-TERRACE.—One of the most desirable of the medium-sized detached RESIDENCES in this quiet, fashionable thoroughfare for SALE privately, or by auction in March, at a low reserve, having such sought-after features as central parquet flooring, independent hot water, panelling, garage, and large pleasure grounds; there are eight bed and dressing rooms, two baths, four fine reception, tiled domestic offices. Sole Agents for the Trustees, SQUIRE, Hertford and POPE, 48, Berners-street, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Well FURNISHED RESIDENCE, five bed, bath, three reception rooms, kitchen, large garden. Rent 8gns. or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A well fitted non-basement RESIDENCE, with six bed, three reception rooms, &c.; electric light and power. PRICE £5,750.—ASCOMBE and ENGLAND, 6, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

TO LET, FURNISHED, end of March, three to six months, SMALL HOUSE; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath; linen and linen left.—Apply Miss HARGREAVES, 18a, Chester-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Modernized COTTAGE RESIDENCE; two sitting, four bed (fitted basins, hot and cold water), usual offices. FREEHOLD £3,600.—HERON and HERON, 125, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

£2,750.—Close stations and omnibuses. Most attractive modern NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE with unusually good rooms; very quiet, South aspect; seven or eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, conservatory and sunroom; lounge hall on entrance floor, extremely light; constant hot water; garage. Lease about 70 years. Ground-rent £20 per annum. Price includes fixtures.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Hendon-road, N.W.9 (Hampstead 4910); and at Golders Green.

£150 PER ANNUM.—SOUTH KENSINGTON (close to); lease of an excellent new HOUSE for disposal; five bed, bath, double reception rooms; premium £800 to include carpets, fittings, &c., or would be let unfurnished.—Agents MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

GARAGES

QUEEN'S-GATE (close to).—A spacious PRIVATE GARAGE, together with conchman's flat and stabling, which can be converted into garage and excellent suite of rooms above. FREEHOLD £3,000 or reasonable offer.—STREETON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street.

ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TWO excellent LOCK-UP GARAGES, accommodating two cars each, every convenience, to be LET at moderate rental.—HOWARD and GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.
1, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

Overlooking Hyde Park, with South Aspect.
23, HYDE PARK-PLACE, MARBLE ARCH, W.—Luxurious modern Unfurnished Service Flat, in unique building; three bed and dressing rooms, two reception rooms, and beautiful bath room; central heating and every improvement. Mayfair 8022 (extn. 1).

WESTMINSTER, in pleasant Square.—Well arranged Unfurnished Maisonette; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water. Rental £210 per annum, no premium. Mayfair 8022 (extn. 1).

MAYFAIR.—Well Furnished Flat, comprising three bed rooms, dressing room, three reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; passenger lift and every convenience. Immediate possession. 'Phone, Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).—WAY and WALLER, 2, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE, ADJOINING.
A really charming FLAT in modern building; two bed rooms, bathroom, kitchen, bath (shower); constant hot water; six guineas. Reasonable offer.—Keys, 4, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, leaving London, will accept. Mortimer-street, Oxford-circus. Langham 3087-8.

SERVICE SUITES

AT a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park entrance); suites of two rooms and bath, with every convenience; butler; garage; 4-14gns. Kens. 3251.)

A FURNISHED FLAT at KNIGHTSBRIDGE, overlooking Park, with excellent staff of servants; plate and linen, &c.; most delightfully furnished throughout; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, constant hot water; passenger lift; highly recommended. To be LET for two or three months, or for next season.—Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CROMWELL-ROAD.

AN EXCELLENT MAISONNETTE (first and second) at only £3 10s. weekly for SALE or to Let furnished; bath, two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, lounge hall, kitchen, gas fires; cook-housekeeper if required.—Apply FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

KENSINGTON.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN FLATS in recently erected building, having central heating, constant hot water, conveniently situate; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. Rent £330 per annum or near offer.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

A BACHELOR'S fine-class FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET; good valeting; moderate.—May and Mrs. HARRIS, Mayfair 1326.

A DELPHI.—Well-appointed MANSION FLATS; three rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Rents from £200 per annum inclusive; electric passenger lift, &c. Full particulars from:—J. A. PHILLIPS, 24, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 'Phone Gerrard 6161.

NORTH OF HYDE PARK.

A PARTICULARLY CHARMING FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c., to be LET unfurnished. Constant hot water; NO PREMIUM. Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

A perfectly fitted SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, bed bath room; £135 per annum inclusive. Highly recommended.—HOWARD TUTT, 111, Edgware-road, W. Paddington 7183.

SHOULD BE VIEWED AT ONCE.
ADJOINING BROMPTON ORATORY.—Most attractive SECOND-FLOOR MAISONETTE; two reception, three bed, tiled bath, kitchen, &c.; central heating throughout; constant hot water; every convenience. Strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, CHESTERTON and PARTNERS (formerly of BERRYMAN and GILKES), 2, Hans-road. S.W.3. Sloane 6118-9.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SERVICE FLATS.
ST. ERMIN'S, WESTMINSTER.
Excellent Restaurant. Central Heating.
Constant Hot Water.

UNFURNISHED.

Bed	Bath	Reception	Rent
1	1	1	£274 inc.
1	1	1 and lounge	£400 ,,
2	1	1	£500 ,,

FURNISHED.

Bed	Bath	Reception	Rent
1	1	1	5gns.
1	1	1	12gns.
1	1	2	20gns.

Apply Managing Agents,

HERRING, SON & DAW,
1, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.
(Franklin 6726.)

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,
London's Principal Flat Agents,
WRIGHT'S LANE, KENSINGTON, W.8.
109, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. 123, VICTORIA-STREET, S.W.1.

NO PREMIUM.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Spacious FAMILY FLAT in favourite mansions; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and three reception rooms. Rent only £600 per annum.—Particulars of ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—A beautifully FURNISHED sunny FLAT; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, grand piano, telephone, lift; good maid can remain. Accept 8gns. per week.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

BACHELOR'S FLAT, one or two well-furnished rooms to be LET; electric light, 'phone, bath room. Victoria Strand.—Write Box G.392, The Times, E.C.4.

BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT, furnished in antique walnut; panelled living room, bed room, marble bath and basin; balcony floor; decorations and furniture by Warings; hot and cold water; excellent service available. £4 4s. per week.—Apply 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's gate, S.W.7.

BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET, unfurnished, with bath; moderate rent.—W. Bathe, 79, Davies-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET (close to).—Charming newly-built MAISONNETTE on first and second floors to be LET; five rooms, kitchen, and bath room. NO PREMIUM.—Full particulars of BEDFORD and Co., 10, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BAYSWATER-ROAD (off).—No premium.—Capital NON-BASEMENT unfurnished MAISONNETTE; three bed, two reception rooms, kitchen and bath. Rent £160 per annum inclusive.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLATS in mansions, opposite Heath, five minutes Tube; with or without service; rents from £4 14s. 6d. to £7 7s. per week; restaurant, tennis courts, &c.—Apply Manager, Hampstead-way, N.W.11, or Coparts, Ltd., 200, North End-road (opposite Tube), Golders Green, N.W.11.

BERKELEY and GROSVENOR SQUARES (between).—TO be LET immediately FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT (bachelors); large panelled sitting room, double bed room, small dining room or second bed room, bath room, w.c.; telephone; price 16gns. per week, including electric light. 'Phone Mayfair 3472 between 9 and 11.30 a.m.

BLOOMSBURY.—Several very attractive FLATS at moderation from one bed, one reception room to three bed, two reception rooms.—For full particulars apply J. W. COADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
BUCKINGHAM-GATE (quiet and close to St. James's Park).—FLAT, six bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; for about one year.—Spacious MANSION FLAT, furnished, 9-10gns., per week, and kitchen; for a year.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W.—FLAT (adjoining).—Beautifully appointed and decorated MAISONNETTE to be LET unfurnished; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; lease about 13 years. Rent only £160 per annum. Premium required.—Highly recommended by BRIDGE, KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines). Knights-

CADOGAN-GARDENS.—Well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; four bed, bath, two reception rooms.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

8½ GNS. P.W. for long let.

RECENTLY OPENED.
CARLTON COURT,
HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.
Modernly Furnished and decorated SERVICE SUITES, from 7-15 guineas per week. No extras.
Managing Director, Vincent Davies.
MAYFAIR 4307 (four lines).

WITH CHARMING RIVER VIEWS.
CHELSEA.—Delightful MANSION FLAT, with four being redecorated; all modern conveniences; passenger and service lifts; liveried porters. Lease about 25 years inclusive; low premium.—To view apply Porter, 17-20, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea.

CHELSEA.—Very light First Floor MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception rooms and offices. Lease about 25 years. Premium £350 per annum inclusive. Inspection advised. BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

FINE FIRST-FLOOR MAISONNETTE.
CORNWALL-GARDENS.—Four bed rooms, two reception and decorations; no premium; rent £200 per annum.—Sole Agents, JOHN MEACOCK (Kensington Station), Kensington Gore and 227a, Old Brompton-road, S.W.7.

DELIGHTFUL MAISONNETTE to be LET, FURNISHED; three bed, two reception rooms, bath, &c. Rent 4gns. a week.—Long Let preferred.—CLAIR WOODS and Co., 22a, Connaught-street, W.2. Paddington 1786.

DELIGHTFUL SERVICE FLAT, entirely refurnished; one or two rooms, reception, bath room; from 3gns. per week.—Sole Agents, Wellbeck 1780.

DELIGHTFUL FLAT, newly Furnished and decorated; first floor; balcony; large lofty bed-sitting room facing South; another bed room, kitchen, bath (geyser); 3gns. per week.—Sole, 16, Talbot-road, Bayswater, W.

EARL'S COURT Tube (near).—FURNISHED FLAT; reception, piano, bed room, fire, kitchen, bath; electric light. Furnished, 4 guineas.—Write, 4, Westgate-terrace, Redcliffe-square, S.W.10.

EALING.—Quiet spacious FLAT, overlooking park and tennis courts; 2min. golf links; large reception, dining, four bed, kitchen, bath, &c; caretaker; £170 per annum; garage adjacent.—Write Box M.1585, The Times, E.C.4, or Ealing 2085.

EBURY-STREET, EATON-SQUARE.—An EXCELLENT FLAT, occupying Two Floors, containing four rooms (two very large); rent £165 per annum. Possession by appointment with Messrs. T. COULTHARD and SONS, 113, Eaton-terrace, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Facing due South.
EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT, comprising four bed, reception, bath room, kitchen, &c. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. Passenger lift, porters, &c. Rent £350 per annum. Only £100 required for good fixtures, &c.—C. M. MALTBY, Estate Offices, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Sloane 4240.)

FLAT, Unfurnished, ENTRANCE FLOOR, PRINCE EDWARD-MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (two minutes Kensington Gardens); two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £300 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT vacant, self-contained; reception, hall, double bed room, bath room; electric lift.—87, Wimpole-street, W.1. Langham 2136.

GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE.—Newly decorated UPPER MAISONNETTE; six good rooms, kitchen and bath room; £200 per annum inclusive; constant hot water; small sum buys fitted carpets, &c.; a real bargain. Keys with DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1.

HANOVER-SQUARE FLAT.
HANOVER-SQUARE (close to); two bed rooms, bathroom, dining room, and kitchen; long lease, £300 inclusive.—Apply JOHNSTON EVANS, F.A.I., 31, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 5511.

HAMPSTEAD (just off best part of Finchley-road).—Fine SECOND FLOOR MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, bath, and two reception rooms. Rent £165 per annum, and premium asked £150.—Agents SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

HOLLAND PARK.—MANSION FLAT to be LET UNFURNISHED for three months or longer; £10 guineas; four bed, two reception, &c.; overlooking private gardens.—Central Estates Co., 20, Portman-street, W. Mayfair 3485.

HYDE PARK CORNER (adjoining).—Excellent small FLAT; two bed rooms, one reception, kitchen, bath room; £225 per annum; most moderate price for lease, fittings, &c., or would be let furnished.—Recommended by BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7343.

KENSINGTON.—FAMILY FLAT, overlooking Gardens; six bed, two reception, two baths, lavatory basins; every modern convenience.—Write Box G.404, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON.—Delightful well-arranged, exceptionally light FLAT; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms; moderate sum for fittings.—ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

ONLY £260 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON.—In a favourite Mansion block, delightful newly decorated MANSION FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, bath room, very large drawing and dining rooms, spacious entrance hall, and usual domestic offices; all modern conveniences and improvements.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 24, Kensington-place, South Kensington, W.8. Western 3424.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (adjoining).—Well-decorated FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room, double reception room, kitchen, &c. No Premium.—Sole Agents, MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen.

KENSINGTON (just off Park).—A Sunny FLAT is available for a few years. Lease in Mansion Building with lift and porters; fittings, &c., £100.—Recommended by C. E. PRITCHARD and Co., 22a, Western 1167 and 1168.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (adjoining).—TWO very special BIJOU unfurnished FLATS, three rooms, bath room, and kitchen, each; rents only £160 per annum; no premium.—Sole Agent, C. M. MALTBY, F.S.I., 102, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 4240.

Ges. D.W. (lowest), furnished maisonnette with garage. KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Conveniently situated bed room, bath room; lavatory basins in bed rooms, electric heating and cooking. Available three months.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

KENSINGTON.—TWO unfurnished FLATS available in attractive building. Quiet position, near Underground Stations and Shopping Centre, and close to high-class boys' and girls' schools. Accommodation, two reception and four or five bed, kitchen, bath, &c. Constant hot water and central heating; automatic passenger lifts and every modern convenience.—Apply Head Porter, 19a, George-avenue, West Kensington, W.

From £235 P.A. to £300 P.A.

THREE BED ROOMS, &c.
£125 PER ANNUM.—WESTMINSTER.—Bright UNFURNISHED SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; three bed, one reception, bath, and fitting water rate and other outgoings; garage accommodation almost adjoining. If desired.—Property Co., 26, Queen-street, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

FURNISHED FLATS.
AVAILABLE FOR THREE-SIX MONTHS.

	Bed.	Bath.	Rec.	Gns.	
Knightsbridge	5-6	2	3	20	Constant h.w.
Knightsbridge	4	1	2	10-12	Recommended.
Cadogan-gdns.	4	1	1	6	Attractive.
Cadogan-gdns.	3	1	1	5	Well furnished.
Knightsbridge	1	1	1	6	New Order.

ADAMS & WATTS,
38, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

THOS. H. MARTIN & CO., F.A.I.,
7, BLOOMSBURY STREET, W.C.1.
RUSSELL-SQUARE.—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; six rooms, kitchen, and bath room; rent £250 per annum.

MAYFAIR.—Excellent SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; four rooms, tiled bath room, and kitchen; lift and garage; rent £260 per annum. Further particulars from THOS. H. MARTIN and Co., as above.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—The LEASE of a most luxurious SERVICE FLAT for DISPOSAL; four bed rooms, maid's room, two bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, kitchenette; central heating and every convenience. Very moderate rental.—ARMY and NAVY STORES, Estate Dept., 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—A charming FLAT to be LET furnished to end September; two bed rooms, large reception room, kitchen, and bath; two guineas per week.—ARMY and NAVY STORES, Estate Dept., 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A very beautiful FLAT, with five to six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large and lofty reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; constant hot water; basement at only £500 a year for DISPOSAL.—Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED FLAT, First-Floor, April, six months; balcony overlooking gardens; large reception, two large bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; cooker and fires; electric light; constant hot water; 3gns. per week. Warwick-avenue (Bakerloo) and Maida Vale Tubes. Vicarage, Bishop's Stortford.

MARBLE ARCH (close).—A newly decorated MANSION FLAT; large reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. Rental only £130 per annum. Full particulars and fittings at valuation, or would be Let Furnished 4gns per week.—Recommended by CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 6858.

MAYFAIR.—Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for three or six months; three bed, dressing room, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.—Recommended by Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

MAYFAIR COURT.
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY
(On the Site of Devonshire House.)
This Magnificent Building, comprising
SERVICE FLATS,
of varying sizes, now available for Letting at rentals from £385 per annum, including all service. Illustrated brochure and full particulars from the SOLE AGENTS,

YATES & YATES,
12A, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1
(Mayfair 0501).
or letting office on the premises.

OXFORD-CIRCUS (two minutes).—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; 6gns.—1, Cavendish-mansions, Langham 5149.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Beautiful FLAT, in Mansions overlooking gardens; five bed rooms, two reception, £500 exclusive. Sole Agents, GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE (adjoining).—Charming SERVANTS' FLAT; bed room, sitting room, bath room and Wyndham Court, Hallam-street, W.1.—Apply Hall Porter.

QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, available six to nine months; two reception, four bed, bath, &c.; central heating; parquet floors, &c.; fine to 12gns. according to period, or will be let Unfurnished.—HAMPTON and SONS, 1, EWART-PLACE (off GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Artistic STUDIO and five rooms, £200 per annum; 15 years' lease for £250.—Latham, 6, Marlborough-hill, N.W.8.

SUSSEX MANSIONS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.—Select FLAT in Mansion Block close to Tube, to be LET unfurnished; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; rent £228 per annum only. Lease to September, 1937. Inclusive terms for fittings, &c., to nominal sum only. Inventory of fittings, &c.; highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

TARKHALI ESTATE, CLAPHAM.—NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE FOR LETTING; three-five rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Rents £70 to £120 per annum.—Managing Agents, STEDMAN and CLARKE, Kirkham-street (Broomsbury). Ruislip 180.

SOUTHSEA.—Ideal Self-Contained Furnished SERVICE FLAT; seven rooms; on front, facing South. Gladstone Hotel, Tele., 2784.

TO be LET, for three months or any longer period, well-known SOUTH KENSINGTON FLAT; luxuriously furnished; self-contained; constant hot water; telephones; every convenience; three bed, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room. This flat is noted for its quietness in a week. Box M.1562, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone 7628 Kensington.

TO be LET, small FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT with bath room, overlooking Primrose Hill and Regent's Park; 2gns. April, May. Rent £10 monthly.—Write Box 8076, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Two bed rooms, one reception room, and bath room; beautifully furnished. Now available. Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 6600.

CENTRAL LONDON.
W.C.1 (quiet position).—Two reception, five beds, constant hot water, refrigerator. £326 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, Coram's Fields, Guilford-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS
offering privacy and comfort.
25, QUEEN'S-GATE, close to Park.—COMPACT SUITES. Sumptuous furnishing. Constant hot water; passenger lift. Splendid service and catering.—Apply Manageress.

ASHLEY-GARDENS, WESTMINSTER.
£330 PER ANNUM.—Light, airy CORNER FLAT with five bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; about five years' lease. Normally furnished. Also, 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W. Victoria 7860.

Facing South over Kensington Gardens.
£310 PER ANNUM.—LANCASTER-GATE.—A bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen; constant hot water; moderate sum for fittings. STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kens. 9320.

WESTMINSTER.

£250 SERVICE FLAT TO BE LET; PER ANNUM.—Two bed, bath, double reception rooms; third floor; every convenience.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

£225 PER ANNUM.—KNIGHTSBRIDGE (off).—A delightful SELF-CONTAINED FLAT of CHARACTER; two bed rooms, bath room, very large reception room, kitchen. Ideal boiler. A very moderate sum for lease and fittings.—STUART HEPBURN and Co. 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kensington 9320.

£225 SUSSEX MANSIONETTE, Self-contained two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, &c. Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (Opposite Station).

HOLLAND PARK FLAT.
£145 PER ANNUM.—A choice position, quiet, but close tube and omnibus route; four rooms, kitchen, and bath room.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

£120 PER ANNUM.—MANSION FLAT, Baronsand District Railway; £75 fixtures and fittings; rent after 6, Ful. One minute Piccadilly Tube. Write "T. M.," care of Street's, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

7 GNS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED FLAT, with four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; long let preferred.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

24 GNS.—BAYSWATER.—FURNISHED Top Floor; chen, large sitting room, bed room, dressing room, kitsome service.—Park 8988.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

COUNTRY FLATS of unique design, with town conveniences, on a delightful estate at ICKENHAM, 25 minutes Baker-street; self-contained with all modern conveniences; every convenience; three bed, two reception rooms, bath room. Rent £110 per annum. Only £100 required for good fixtures, &c.—Sole Agents STEWART and Co., 117, South End, Croydon. Tele., Fairfield 5577.

GOLDERS GREEN (close to station and buses).—Charming semi-detached RESIDENCE in particularly fine order and well appointed; four bed, tiled bath, two reception rooms, offices; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. PRICE £1,690. Ground rent £6 (garage extra) to if Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

HADLEY COMMON, in most beautiful and healthy position, overlooking the Common.—A well-built pre-War Detached RESIDENCE with very delightful interior; five beds, large bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; three pleasant reception rooms, pantry; electric light, gas; delightful garden facing South; ample room for garage; an easily worked property. CONSTANT POSSESSION. PRICE £2,450 FREEHOLD. (Open to offer).—Agents, BATTY and STEVENS, 9, High-street, Barnet. (Barnet 2060.)

HAMPTON.—Owner, going abroad, must SELL charming Detached MODERN HOUSE, best part near station, dry gravel soil; two reception, four beds, bath, kitchen, scullery; garage; good garden; £1,250 FREEHOLD; VACANT.—MILESTONE and COLLIS, 43, High-street, Teddington.

KEW.—To be LET or SOLD, FREEHOLD, NON-BASEMENT CORNER HOUSE; three reception, five bed, &c., gas, electricity; room garage. Rent £120.—Apply S. Jameson-road, Hartwell-drive, Herts.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, and VINCE.—Offices at all centres.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
OAKLEIGH PARK.—A recently constructed detached RESIDENCE, thoroughly labour-saving and fitted throughout regardless of cost. Standing high, gravel soil, five minutes main line station (20 minutes' run to City); electric dining and drawing rooms, lounge hall, five good bed rooms, excellent domestic offices, BRICK GARAGE for two cars. Electric light, power, &c., extensive well-laid-out grounds, HARD TENNIS COURT. PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,500 or offer.—Agents, BATTY and STEVENS, 9, High-street, Barnet. (Barnet 2060.)

PUTNEY.—For SALE, HOUSE, non-basement, convenient, long lease; good position; good gardens; substantially repair. No agents.—Write Box G.393, The Times, E.C.4.

PUTNEY-HILL (off).—TWO-FLOOR RESIDENCE; two reception, four beds; garage opposite. £1,350.—MARLOWS, 158, High-street, Putney. 'Phone 1688.

PUTNEY, near Heath.—Detached, double-fronted, non-basement RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, billiard room; garage. Only £2,300.—LANGLY SMITH, 1198 Putney. Upper Richmond-road, S.W.15. Tel., Putney.

OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS.
SANDERSTEAD, occupying the finest position Surrey.—Beautiful MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE on high ground, facing South; five bed rooms, two reception, cloak room, kitchen, and usual offices; electric light and power; garage with central heating; only.—Apply at once Owner Agent, W. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Hall, Addiscombe. 'Phone, Addiscombe 1611.

STEATHAM-HILL.—Attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE, sunny aspect, three bed, bath, three reception, kitchen; electric light; GARAGE. PRICE £1,495.—OSBORN, 83, Streatham-hill, S.W.2. Streatham 3062.

SURBITON.—UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD CORNER RESIDENCE, seven minutes station, on top of hill, comprising nine bed rooms, two reception, billiard room, lounge hall, maids' room, two bath rooms, garage, splendid garden. Owner will sacrifice at £2,500 or offer. Detailed particulars MARLOWS, facing Station, Kingston.

UNSOLD AUCTION LOT.—THE GRANGE, SIDCUP. TWO FLOORS. FREEHOLD RESIDENCE planned on eight bed, four reception rooms, &c.; delightful grounds of nearly three acres. Possession for development or private occupation. THREE ACRES. For sale by ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C. Museum 0431.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—(Gravel soil; delightful situation). Exceedingly attractive RESIDENCE on close to tube, two bath, two reception, garage hall, cloak room; garage. ONLY £2,400 FREEHOLD.—Owner's Agents, HAWES and Co., Facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

Lovely ornamental grounds of nearly 14 acres, tennis courts, &c.

£2,200, or possibly less, would be accepted for the FREEHOLD of an excellent detached, sun-basement residence easily worked by one servant in high-class residential district, close to the Park at Richmond, Surrey; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, very bright domestic offices; nice garden; brick garage; gravel soil; low rates; use of 14 acres of beautiful old-world grounds.

HOUGHTONS OF RICHMOND,
ADJ. RICHMOND STATIONS, also at Kew Gardens and Putney-hill. 'Phone: Richmond 3141 (four lines). Putney 5361 (four lines).

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WANTED

FURNISHED FLAT, two bed, draw

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE: IVER, BUCKS.
AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES, TOWN HOUSES, BUSINESS PREMISES AND INVESTMENTS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE VALENCE ESTATE,
WESTERHAM, KENT,
extending to about
447 ACRES,
HAS BEEN
SOLD.

THE AUCTION ARRANGED TO BE HELD AT THE GEORGE AND DRAGON HOTEL, WESTERHAM, ON WEDNESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, CONSEQUENTLY WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

Solicitors :—Messrs. SAVORY, PRYOR and BLAGDEN, The Outer Temple, 222, Strand, W.C.2.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames, 30, Blagrave-street, Reading, and at Basingstoke ; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Ashford, Kent.

MAIDENHEAD.
ON THE BERKSHIRE SIDE OF THE RIVER AND ADJOINING MAIDENHEAD BRIDGE.
THE FULLY LICENSED RIVERSIDE PROPERTY
known as
THE RIVIERA HOTEL,
OCCUPYING A PROMINENT POSITION ADJACENT TO THE MAIN LONDON ROAD, YET SUFFICIENTLY REMOVED TO BE IMMUNE FROM NOISE.

Five reception rooms, spacious ball room, American Bar, Private Bar and Saloon Bar.
34 BED ROOMS.
Landing Stage. Seven Lock-ups.
Held under leases (the longest having about 33 years unexpired) at low Ground Rents.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a GOING CONCERN,
in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. H. ROSS and SON, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Horley, Surrey.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.
WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD
WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND ST. JAMES'S PARK (UNDERGROUND) STATION.
IMPORTANT OFFICES
AND BUSINESS PREMISES,
4, CENTRAL-BUILDINGS, S.W.
Occupying a quiet but central and convenient position between Totaill-street and Old Queen-street.

THE STRUCTURE, WHICH IS CHARMINGLY BUILT OF BRICK WITH STONE DRESSINGS, COMPRISES A BASEMENT, GROUND FLOOR, AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS, WITH LAVATORIES CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED ON THE VARIOUS FLOORS.

WINDOWS OPEN ON THREE SIDES, AND IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING IS A COURTYARD.

Central heating, constant hot water, and electric passenger lift are installed.

FLOOR AREA ABOUT
32,300 SQUARE FEET.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND IMPORTANT COMPANIES REQUIRING FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

VACANT POSSESSION
ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Wednesday, 19th February, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors : Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, Bond-court, E.C.4.
Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF ERNEST W. BUSBY, ESQ., WHO IS MOVING TO LARGER PREMISES IN MANNINGHAM-LANE.
BRADFORD.
THE PREMISES, WHICH ARE SITUATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF KIRKGATE, OCCUPY WHAT MAY BE DESCRIBED AS THE FINEST SHOPPING POSITION AVAILABLE IN BRADFORD.
FREEHOLD CORNER SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES
known as
61, 63, & 65, KIRKGATE,
AND
5 TO 17, ALBION-COURT.
They contain extensive SHOP, SHOWROOM, and WORK-ROOM ACCOMMODATION on the GROUND FLOOR and TWO UPPER FLOORS, abundantly lighted by windows on three sides. The basement, with a direct entrance from the street, contains further showrooms.
THE TOTAL FLOOR AREA IS ABOUT
13,204 SQUARE FEET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT
128 FEET TO KIRKGATE AND ALBION-COURT.
SITE AREA ABOUT
4,140 SQUARE FEET.

A purchaser will be given the option to acquire leasehold interests in the Upper Floors of the adjoining premises above Messrs. Boots and Messrs. Hepworths, and also the Lamson Pneumatic Tube Company (cash system and vacuum cleaning plant).

VACANT POSSESSION
will be given on completion of the purchase and the greater portion of the purchase money may be left on mortgage to an approved purchaser at a low rate of interest.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. A. GADIE and SON, in the EMPRESS HOTEL, TYRREL-STREET, BRADFORD, on Thursday, 27th February, 1930, at 4 p.m. (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD PRIVATELY).

Solicitors :—Messrs. SAMPSON, HORNER and Co., Piece Hall-yard, Kirkgate, Bradford.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. A. GADIE and SON, Thorpe's Chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

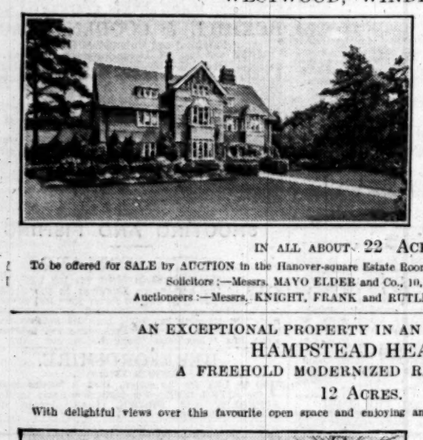
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
OVERLOOKING THE MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL.
25, GOSWELL-ROAD, E.C.
FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE PREMISES
AND 14 COTTAGES,
1 to 14, UNION-PLACE,
adjoining,
TOGETHER OCCUPYING
A SITE AREA OF ABOUT
11,000 SQUARE FEET,
AND LET TO PRODUCE
A GROSS INCOME OF
£2,780 PER ANNUM.
Owner pays usual outgoings.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in TWO LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. SMITH and SMYTH, 133, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAYFAIR.
FACING THE NORTHERN END OF BOLTON-STREET,
and close to Piccadilly and Berkeley-square.
A VALUABLE INVESTMENT,
arising from Nos.
69, 70, & 70A, CURZON-STREET,
comprising a
BLOCK OF FOUR SELF-CONTAINED FLATS
and an
EXTENSIVE GARAGE.
Fully let and producing a
GROSS INCOME OF OVER
£1,500 PER ANNUM.

The property is mainly Freehold a part being unrestricted Leasehold, held for a term of 700 years at a Ground-rent of 10s. per annum.
SITE AREA 5,700 SQUARE FEET.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. RASHLEIGH, TURNER, MANN and ROSHER, 63, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.
TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM SUNNINGDALE GOLF LINKS.
ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM SUNNINGDALE STATION.
THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
WESTWOOD, WINDLESHAM.



THE MODERN RESIDENCE,
OF PLEASING ARCHITECTURE, OCCUPIES A MAGNIFICENT POSITION, 300ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND HAS A SOUTHERN ASPECT.

The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 12 bed rooms, and convenient offices. The house is well planned and fitted and easy to run.

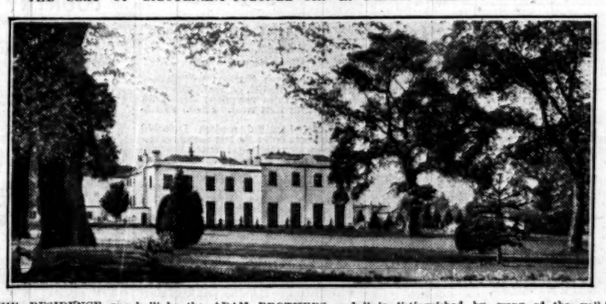
Electric Light. Company's Water. Telephone. Heating. Modern drainage.

Stabling, garage, and man's quarters, and two excellent cottages.

THE GROUNDS ARE WOODED AND INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN,
and include a picturesque lake, tennis court and lawns, summerhouses, kitchen garden, with glasshouses.

IN ALL ABOUT 22 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. MAYO ELDER and Co., 10, Draper's-gardens, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ELTON MANOR, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
¼ mile from Elton and Orston Station, 9 miles from Grantham, and 14 miles from Nottingham.
TO BE SOLD.
THIS COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
WITH A DELIGHTFUL MANSION.
THE SEAT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR H. DENNIS READETT-BAYLEY.



THE RESIDENCE was built by the ADAM BROTHERS, and it is distinguished by many of the well-known characteristics of their work, including some beautiful mantelpieces. Accommodation :—Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 17 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and offices.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Abundant Water.

Garage for six. Stabling. Numerous Cottages.
FARM HOUSE AND HOME FARM.

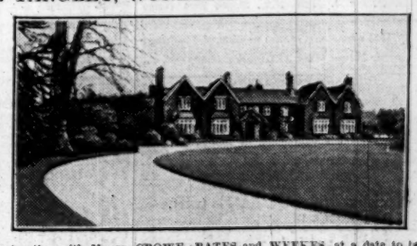
THE GROUNDS have been the subject of great skill, care and expense. There is an ornamental garden with lily pond, rose garden, and herbaceous borders, whilst other features are a Classic Italian Temple, some beautiful old Italian iron gates, broad lawns, examples of topiary work, tennis court, and completely walled kitchen garden. There are some 220 acres of pasture land, arable land, and woodlands, the whole embracing an area of about
417 ACRES.
Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27465)

Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE MRS. KINNERSLEY HOOPER.
SURREY HILLS.
1½ miles from Shalford ; three miles from Guildford ; about an hour London.
THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
LITTLE TANGLEY, WONERSH.

THE HOUSE is situated in the centre of the Estate and approached by a long carriage drive, with a Lodge at entrance. The accommodation comprises : Lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, and two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Heating by hot air ; electric light ; Company's water ; main drainage.

Ample Garage accommodation and Stabling ; Home Farm ; Four Cottages.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
which ensure complete privacy, spacious Terraces, wide-spreading lawns shaded by beautiful old trees, masses of azaleas and clumps of bamboos ; rose garden ; walled kitchen garden ; woodlands and excellent park land. In all about



87 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. ROUTH, STACEY and CASTLE, 14, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Guildford and Cranleigh, Surrey ; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY IN AN UNIQUE SITUATION.
HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
A FREEHOLD MODERNIZED RESIDENCE AND
12 ACRES.
With delightful views over this favourite open space and enjoying an extensive panorama to the South and West.

The accommodation comprises
Six spacious reception rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, nine bath rooms. Model domestic offices.

Beautifully decorated and fitted and replete with all modern conveniences, including central heating, independent hot water system, electric lighting and power.

The outbuildings are complete and up to date and comprise large garage for four or five cars, two chauffeurs' flats, lodge, eight staff bed rooms, staff mess room, with kitchen and bath room ; six greenhouses.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS.
THE GARDENS IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING THE HOUSE ARE TASTEFULLY LAID OUT AND INCLUDE LAWNS, TERRACES, AND ROCK GARDEN. SEVERAL DELIGHTFUL GARDEN HOUSES.
VALUABLE FRONTAGE TO THREE IMPORTANT ROADS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (11219.)

5, GREAT STANHOPE-STREET, W.
FREEHOLD.
A MODERNIZED
HOUSE OF CHARACTER
CONTAINING
A WEALTH OF BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The accommodation comprises
Reception hall, ball room, drawing room, dining room, library, boudoir, winter garden, 15 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms.
SWIMMING BATH OVER 30 FEET IN LENGTH,
six bath rooms, model domestic offices.
Electric passenger lift. Central heating. Independent Hot Water System.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THE DIRECT LEASE OF
35, HYDE PARK-GARDENS, W.
NEAR LANCASTER-GATE,
SOUTH-EASTERLY ASPECT.
OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
A MODERNIZED
AND REDECORATED HOUSE
Having the following accommodation
Hall, three reception rooms on the ground floor, double drawing room and boudoir on first floor, 12 bed rooms and dressing rooms (two in basement), five bath rooms, suitable domestic offices.
Combined central heating and independent hot water supply.
LEASE 62½ YEARS FROM CHRISTMAS, 1929.
GROUND-RENT £260.
A Rent receivable amounting to £40 per annum will be included in the sale.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FORTHCOMING SALES OF
OLD ENGLISH & FRENCH
FURNITURE,
PICTURES, PRINTS, JEWELS, PLATE,
LIVE & DEAD FARMING STOCK, etc.

TO-DAY, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
AND MISCELLANEA
REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION and from OTHER SOURCES. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, oak, ash and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands ; pictures, engravings ; china tea and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.

14th FEBRUARY, at ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
ENGLISH and FRENCH FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN, &c.
BY DIRECTION of the EXECUTORS of the LATE G. HOLT THOMAS, Esq., removed from 24, PORTLAND-PLACE ; also the PROPERTY OF A LADY, and from other sources. A William and Mary walnut chest of three drawers ; an old French walnut cabinet enclosed by diamond-shaped panel doors ; an oak chest in the Tudor style ; a Queen Anne secretaire and an old walnut secretaire ; walnut bureaux, cabinets, chests, &c., in the style of William and Mary and Queen Anne ; Georgian chairs, a pair of wall mirrors in carved gilt frames of Chinese Chippendale design, settees, writing, occasional and other tables ; longcase, bracket and mantel clocks ; old barometers ; marble figures and busts ; pictures by and attributed to J. W. Carmichael, Cuyp, John Downman, T. Gainsborough, F. Guardi, Karel Du Jardin, Angelica Kauffman, P. Van Anshoven. A pair of old Limoges plaques, with scenes from The Siege of Troy ; European and Oriental pottery and porcelain ; cut glass ; old pewter ; Sheffield plated ware ; gramophones, wireless sets ; Persian and Turkey carpets and rugs ; a small quantity of wine including port, burgundy, champagne, &c.
Catalogues of the Auctioneers, and of Messrs. WILSON AND CO., Auctioneers and Land Agents, 14, Mount-street, W.1.
ON VIEW TO-DAY.

28th FEBRUARY, at ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
JEWELS, OLD ENGLISH SILVER, LACE, &c.
BY ORDER of THE ADMINISTRATOR of THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH BLAIBERG ; BY DIRECTION of EXECUTORS ; ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A LADY, and from other sources. A diamond pendant necklet, an important single stone diamond ring, a loose brilliant 3½ carats, a loose emerald 2¼ carats, a flexible diamond bracelet, diamond and other gem rings, bracelets, brooches, earrings, pendants, hair ornaments, inset precious stones, gold and silver watches, pins, studs, links, cigarette cases, pearl necklaces, OLD ENGLISH SILVER in epergnes, entree dishes, salvers, mufineers, salt cellars, cream ewers, tea and coffee services, spoons, forks, &c. FURS, LACE.
ON VIEW DAY PRIOR AND MORNING OF SALE.

FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE FREEHOLD, 5th MAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 11 A.M.
HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.
THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT,
comprising the furnishing of the GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, 10 BANQUETING ROOMS, and SUITES of RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, &c., PALM COURT, 600 BED ROOMS, FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES ; plated ware ; china and glass ; household linen, copper, culinary utensils, &c. Catalogues in course of preparation.

24th FEBRUARY, at 11 A.M., ON THE PREMISES.
BY DIRECTION OF SIR ALBERT BENNETT, M.P.
KIRKLINGTON HALL, NEAR NEWARK, NOTTS
THE REMAINING
CONTENTS OF THE MANSION.
Old English marqueterie cabinets, a pair of William and Mary stands, an oak writing table of Jacobean design, a full-size billiard table by Thurston and Co., Ltd., an Acolian Vocalion cabinet gramophone, a pair of French ebonized dwarf cabinets mounted with ormolu and inset with mosaic plaques. A Baby Grand Pianoforte by Chappell and Co., Ltd., in rosewood case, an Adam gilt side table with fluted frieze, a Stuart oak chest of drawers, a Jacobean oak dresser, settees and easy chairs. Persian, Axminster, and other carpets, curtains, linoleum, bed room furnishings, and miscellanea. Garden tools, plants in pots, and outdoor effects.
Solicitors : Messrs. CAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
NOTE.—The LIVE and DEAD FARMING STOCK will be SOLD on the premises on 25th February.

25th FEBRUARY, at 11 A.M., ON THE PREMISES.
BY DIRECTION OF SIR ALBERT BENNETT, M.P.
THE HOME FARM, KIRKLINGTON.
SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.
LIVE AND DEAD FARMING STOCK.
26 HEAD OF LINCOLN RED CATTLE including 8 Dairy Cows, 4 Heifers, 7 Calves and 7 Bullocks, 30 Pure Bred Exmoor Horned Ewes and Ram, 2 Horses, 6 Porkets and 200 head of Poultry. Also the Carriages and Implements, the Hay, Potatoes, Manure, Estate and Keeper's Effects.
NOTE.—THE REMAINING CONTENTS OF KIRKLINGTON HALL, together with the garden effects, will be offered by AUCTION on the premises on Monday, 24th February, at 11 a.m.

5th MARCH AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS AT ONE O'CLOCK AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
SOLD TO COVER BANKERS' ADVANCES.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PERSIAN RUGS AND CARPETS
of choice colours and designs, from the Looms of Kerman, Tabriz, Mesbed, Khorassan, Sarouk, Kachan, Hamadan, Mossoul, Shiraz, &c.
CHINESE CARPETS AND RUGS.
TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS.
from the Looms of Ghiordes, Ushak, Spartas, Sivas, &c.
ON VIEW MONDAY AND TUESDAY PRIOR.

7th MARCH, AT ONE O'CLOCK. AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
PICTURES.
The PROPERTY of a GENTLEMAN ; ALSO by ORDER of the EXECUTORS of a GENTLEMAN and FROM OTHER SOURCES. A Portrait of The Earl of Stafford attributed to Van Dyck ; An Interior by J. Molinaer ; a Landscape by T. Gainsborough ; a Tavern Scene by Jan Steen ; The Vision of St. Anthony by Murillo ; a Battle Scene by Wouverman ; Outside an Inn by D. Teniers ; a portrait of Lady Jane Grey by the Master of the half-length ; a portrait of John Smith (Clerk to the Drapers' Company, 1773-1797) by Gainsborough ; Portrait of John Flaxman by Romney ; Portrait of William Opie, Nephew of John Opie, R.A. ; a Landscape with farm buildings and a man fishing attributed to Morland ; a View in Venice attributed to Canaletto ; a set of four, Huntsmen and Hounds, by G. R. Spalding ; and others by and after A. Cuyp, Etty, Herring, George Morland, Pisombo, Le Sueur, Romney.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

9th APRIL AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE,
MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON, SURREY.
WORKS OF ART,
including WILLIAM and MARY, CHIPPENDALE, and SHERATON FURNITURE ; English and Oriental porcelain. THE PAINTINGS include portraits by JOHN HOPPNER, SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, MIGNARD, MIEREVELT, R. PINE ; pastels by DANIEL GARDNER, ALEXANDER POPE and JOHN RUSSELL ; rare prints in colour ; stipple engravings ; Old English Plate in choice specimens of the periods of James I., Charles II., Queen Anne, and early George I., II., and III. ; bed room furniture and appointments ; valuable Persian carpets, &c. Catalogues in course of preparation.
Note.—The Residence with 30 acres will be offered by auction at an early date.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF FORTHCOMING SALES TO BE CONDUCTED ON BEHALF OF THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.
FRIDAY, 21st FEBRUARY,
NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.
The Registered Herd of about 34 Red Poll Cattle, 117 Shorthorn Cows, 629 Breeding Ewes, 21 Horses, Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH,
NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.
150 Dairy Cows and Heifers, Flocks of Suffolk and Hampshire Down Ewes, 400 Store Sheep, Implements and Machinery.
FRIDAY, 21st MARCH,
NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.
200 Dairy Cows and Heifers, Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH,
NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.
250 well-bred Store Cattle, 40 Shire and other Horses and a large Collection of Valuable Implements and Machinery.
MONDAY, 24th MARCH,
NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY.
150 Dairy Cattle 30 Horses and Colts, and the remainder of the Implements and Machinery.
TUESDAY, 25th MARCH,
THE ESTATE YARD, COMPTON BASSETT.
Poultry, Poultry Appliances, Estate and Garden Effects.

NEXT SALE AT NOLANDS FARM, YATESBURY, WILTSHIRE.
Close to the main London-to-Bath road, four miles from Calne, eight miles equi-distant from Devizes and Marlborough and 10 from Chippenham.
THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALES
comprising
THE ENTIRE HERD OF 34 REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE, 117 SHORTHORN DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS, FIVE SHORTHORN BULLS, 629 BREEDING EWES, 21 HORSES AND COLTS,
and a quantity of
IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY
which Messrs.
KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY,
having sold the Compton Bassett Estate, are instructed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., to SELL by AUCTION at the above farm on Friday, 21st February, 1930.
The Sale will commence promptly at 10.30 a.m.
LUNCHEON PROVIDED. Tickets, 1s. each.
Catalogues may be obtained on application to Mr. A. G. JOLLIFFE, Manor Farm, Latton, Cirencester, Mr. E. T. TUCKER, Estate Office, Cherhill, Calne, or of the Auctioneers.

BY DIRECTION OF H. LOCKE, ESQ.
KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.
THREE MILES FROM LINGFIELD, THREE MILES FROM EDENBRIDGE.
STARBOROUGH CASTLE.

THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE
contains hall,
five reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and offices.
Electric Light. Central Heating.
Stabling and garage premises.
TWO COTTAGES.
THE OLD-WORLD GARDENS
are shaded by many fine beech and other trees, and include the SITE OF THE HISTORIC STARBOROUGH CASTLE, AN ISLET SURROUNDED BY A BROAD MOAT fed by a running stream.
WALLED GARDEN, lawns, two orchards, park, and pasture lands, in all about

55 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR BY AUCTION LATER.
Solicitors :—Messrs. WILKINSON BOWEN, HASLIP and JACKSON, 34, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR MAURICE LEVY, BART., D.L., J.P.
LEICESTERSHIRE.
IN THE HEART OF THE FERNIE COUNTRY.
One mile from Great Glen Station, seven miles from Leicester, eight miles from Market Harborough, 92 miles from London.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
GREAT GLEN HOUSE,
GREAT GLEN.
THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE stands about 400 feet above sea level and commands extensive views. Entrance hall, three reception rooms billiard or music room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and complete offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone.
Garage for five cars. Ample hunting stables.
HOME FARM. Seven Cottages.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
are charmingly laid out but quite inexpensive to maintain. They include lawn, hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen gardens and orchard. Well-timbered park and accommodation land. In all about
178 ACRES.
Hunting with the Fernie and the Quorn.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or IN LOTS, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. HAXBY, PARTRIDGE and TALBOT, Belvoir-street, Leicester.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

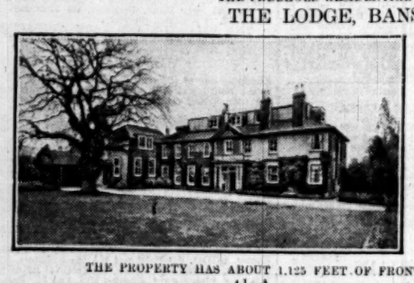
BY DIRECTION OF MES. E. J. LEE.
SURREY.
ABOUT 20 MILES FROM LONDON.
About one mile from Cobham Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
MILLFIELD,
STOKE D'ABERNON,
occupying a delightful situation amid unspoilt rural surroundings.
THE BEAUTIFUL OLD RESIDENCE, parts of which are reputed to date back about 400 years, is fitted with all modern improvements. It contains :—Outer, inner and staircase halls, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's and private water supplies. Modern drainage.
Stabling and Garage. Farmbuildings with Cottage. Entrance Lodge.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are unusually attractive and include lawns shaded by specimen trees, a nine-hole putting course, large walled kitchen and fruit garden, orchards, and well-timbered pasture intersected by a stream. In all about
30 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. LEE, DAVIS and LEE, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.
NOTE.—The William and Mary, Queen Anne, and Chippendale Furniture, Pictures, &c., will be sold on the premises on 9th April and following days.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN R. A. ALSTON.
BEDFORDSHIRE & NORTHANTS BORDERS.
Ten miles from Bedford, 11 miles from Newport Pagnell 4½ miles from Sharnbrook Station.
HARROLD HALL, HARROLD.

THE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE
is of stone, and was enlarged about a hundred years ago. It is approached by a remarkably fine lime avenue, and overlooks the broad Valley of the Ouse. The House contains outer and inner halls, three reception rooms, billiard room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
Electric Light.
Private Water Supply.
Hunting Stables, Garage, Cottage.
RIVERSIDE PLEASURE GROUNDS with Old Walled Garden and Tennis Lawn, about 11¾ ACRES.
Also valuable water meadows of 19 Acres, in all

30½ ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. LYDALL and SONS, 37, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.
Land Agents :—The COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LTD., Carlton House, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MISS MASON.
SURREY, 14 MILES FROM LONDON.
One mile from Banstead Station. Three miles from Sutton.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
THE LODGE, BANSTEAD.

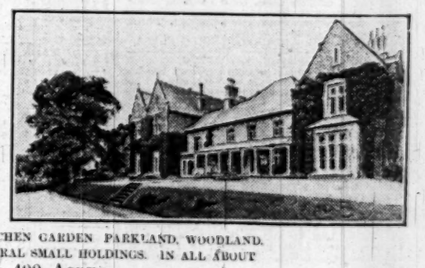


LONG FRONTAGE TO MAIN LONDON-BRIGHTON ROAD.
THE RESIDENCE,
WHICH IS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL SUITED FOR USE AS A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION,
contains five reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and ample offices.
Main Water. Electricity. Gas and Drainage.
Stables, good Cottage.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
are laid out in broad lawns, orchard, fruit and vegetable gardens, and playing fields.

THE PROPERTY HAS ABOUT 1,125 FEET OF FRONTAGE TO THREE GOOD ROADS.
IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 3rd April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. THOMAS COOPER and Co., 21, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

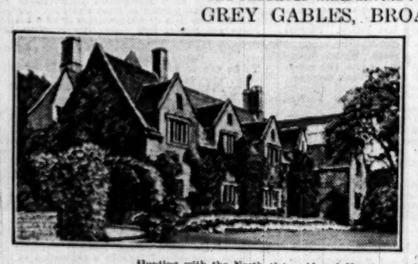
FOUR HOURS FROM LONDON,
WITH
THREE MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.

THE RESIDENCE,
BUILT PARTLY OF SLATE AND ROUGH-CAST WITH SLATE ROOF, OCCUPIES A CHOICE POSITION FACING SOUTH WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, AND IS APPROACHED THROUGH A PARK BY A CARRIAGE DRIVE.



Two halls, three reception rooms, billiard room, 16 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, servants' accommodation, and offices.
Electric light. Telephone. Good water supply. Modern drainage.
Stabling and garage. Cottages.
THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
which are well laid out, extend to a river. Tennis court. Well-kept lawns. Flower beds and borders.
WELL MATURED KITCHEN GARDEN PARKLAND, WOODLAND.
TWO FARMS, SEVERAL SMALL HOLDINGS. IN ALL ABOUT
400 ACRES,
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.
THE HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD WITH A SMALLER AREA OF LAND.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27629.)

COTSWOLD HILLS.
¼-mile from Broadway Station. 8 miles from Moreton-in-Marsh (with express services to London).
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
GREY GABLES, BROADWAY.



THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, ORIGINALLY BUILT in the REIGN of HENRY VII. and enlarged in Jacobean times, is of typical Cotswold architecture, with stone walls and stone-tiled roof, and stands well back from the road in the picturesque Cotswold Village of Broadway.

It contains three reception rooms, ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main water and drainage, electric light, central heating, garage and outbuildings.

WELL-PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS, with tennis lawns, rose garden and orchard, in all about
4½ ACRES.

Hunting with the North Cotswold and Heythrop and Warwickshire Foxhounds.
Golf on the Cotswolds.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR NESS WADIA, K.B.E., C.I.E.
KENT.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
SUNNYMEAD, CHISLEHURST.
One mile from Station.
comprising
A MODERN RESIDENCE, containing four reception rooms, billiard room, 10 principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' accommodation and offices.
Electric Light, Gas, Telephone, Central Heating.
Stabling and Garage.
THE GARDENS include large tennis lawn.
1½ ACRES.
An additional acre of land can be purchased.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. HAMPTON and SONS, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Solicitors :—Messrs. WITHERS, BENSONS, CURRIE WILLIAMS and Co., Howard House, 4, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.
Auctioneers : Messrs. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF J. C. I McCONNEL, ESQ.
HYDE PARK.
OCCUPYING A FAVOURED SITUATION ADJACENT TO THE PARK.
8, WESTBOURNE-STREET, W.
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER DECORATED IN A TASTEFUL MANNER and containing three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and usual domestic offices.
Independent Hot Water System. Central Heating. Service Lift.
LEASE ABOUT 24½ YEARS UNEXPIRED.
GROUND-RENT £110 PER ANNUM.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 20th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).
Solicitors :—Messrs. STANLEY and Co., 1, Albemarle-street, W.1.
Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing-House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Thursday, February 13, 1930